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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

officer accepting such deposit shall give his receipt therefor on Form I–305. For procedures relating to bond riders, acceptable sureties, cancellation or breaching of bonds, see part 103 of this chapter.

[29 FR 10579, July 30, 1964, as amended at 32 FR 9626, July 4, 1967]

PART 214—NONIMMIGRANT CLASSES

Sec.
214.1 Requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance of status.
214.2 Special requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance of status.
214.3 Petitions for approval of schools.
214.4 Withdrawal of school approval.
214.5 Libyan and third country nationals acting on behalf of Libyan entities.
214.6 Canadian and Mexican citizens seeking temporary entry to engage in business activities at a professional level.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1182, 1184, 1186a, 1187, 1221, 1281, 1282; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 214.1 Requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance of status.

(a) *General.* (1) *Nonimmigrant classes.* For the purpose of administering the nonimmigrant provisions of the Act, the following administrative subclassifications of nonimmigrant classifications as defined in section 101(a)(15) of the Act are established:

(i) Section 101(a)(15)(B) is divided into (B)(i) for visitors for business and (B)(ii) for visitors for pleasure;

(ii) Section 101(a)(15)(C) is divided into (C)(i) for aliens who are not diplomats and are in transit through the United States; (C)(ii) for aliens in transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District; and (C)(iii) for alien diplomats in transit through the United States;

(iii) Section 101(a)(15)(H) is divided to create an (H)(iv) subclassification for the spouse and children of a nonimmigrant classified under section 101(a)(15) (H) (i), (ii), or (iii);

(iv) Section 101(a)(15)(J) is divided into (J)(i) for principal aliens and (J)(ii) for such alien's spouse and children;

(v) Section 101(a)(15)(K) is divided into (K)(i) for the fiance(e) and (K)(ii) for the fiance(e)'s children; and

(vi) Section 101(a)(15)(L) is divided into (L)(i) for principal aliens and (L)(ii) for such alien's spouse and children.

(2) *Classification designations.* For the purpose of this chapter the following nonimmigrant designations are established. The designation in the second column may be used to refer to the appropriate nonimmigrant classification.

Section	Designation
101(a)(15)(A)(i)	A–1.
101(a)(15)(A)(ii)	A–2.
101(a)(15)(A)(iii)	A–3.
101(a)(15)(B)(i)	B–1.
101(a)(15)(B)(ii)	B–2.
101(a)(15)(C)(i)	C–1.
101(a)(15)(C)(ii)	C–2.
101(a)(15)(C)(iii)	C–3.
101(a)(15)(D)(i)	D–1.
101(a)(15)(D)(ii)	D–2.
101(a)(15)(E)(i)	E–1.
101(a)(15)(E)(ii)	E–2.
101(a)(15)(F)(i)	F–1.
101(a)(15)(F)(ii)	F–2.
101(a)(15)(G)(i)	G–1.
101(a)(15)(G)(ii)	G–2.
101(a)(15)(G)(iii)	G–3.
101(a)(15)(G)(iv)	G–4.
101(a)(15)(g)(v)	G–5.
101(a)(15)(H)(i)(A)	H–1A.
101(a)(15)(H)(i)(B)	H–1B.
101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(A)	H–2A.
101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(B)	H–2B.
101(a)(15)(H)(iii)	H–3.
101(a)(15)(H)(iv)	H–4.
101(a)(15)(I)	I.
101(a)(15)(J)(i)	J–1.
101(a)(15)(J)(ii)	J–2.
101(a)(15)(K)(i)	K–1.
101(a)(15)(K)(ii)	K–2.
101(a)(15)(L)(i)	L–1.
101(a)(15)(L)(ii)	L–2.
101(a)(15)(M)(i)	M–1.
101(a)(15)(M)(ii)	M–2.
101(a)(15)(N)(i)	N–8.
101(a)(15)(N)(ii)	N–9.
101(a)(15)(O)(i)	O–1.
101(a)(15)(O)(ii)	O–2.
101(a)(15)(O)(iii)	O–3.
101(a)(15)(P)(i)	P–1.
101(a)(15)(P)(ii)	P–2.
101(a)(15)(P)(iii)	P–3.
101(a)(15)(P)(iv)	P–4.
101(a)(15)(Q)	Q.
101(a)(15)(R)(i)	R–1.
101(a)(15)(R)(ii)	R–2.
101(a)(15)(S)(i)	S–5.
101(a)(15)(S)(ii)	S–6.
101(a)(15)(S) qualified family members	S–7.
Cdn FTA, Professional	TC.
NAFTA, Principal	TN.
NAFTA, Dependent	TD.
Visa Waiver, Business	WB.
Visa Waiver, Tourist	WT.

(3) *General requirements.* Every nonimmigrant alien who applies for admission to, or an extension of stay in, the United States, shall establish that he or she is admissible to the United States, or that any ground of inadmissibility has been waived under section 212(d)(3) of the Act. Upon application for admission, the alien shall present a valid passport and valid visa unless either or both documents have been waived. However, an alien applying for extension of stay shall present a passport only if requested to do so by the Service. The passport of an alien applying for admission shall be valid for a minimum of six months from the expiration date of the contemplated period of stay, unless otherwise provided in this chapter, and the alien shall agree to abide by the terms and conditions of his or her admission. The passport of an alien applying for extension of stay shall be valid at the time of application for extension, unless otherwise provided in this chapter, and the alien shall agree to maintain the validity of his or her passport and to abide by all the terms and conditions of his extension. The alien shall also agree to depart the United States at the expiration of his or her authorized period of admission or extension, or upon abandonment of his or her authorized nonimmigrant status. At the time a nonimmigrant alien applies for admission or extension of stay he or she shall post a bond on Form I–352 in the sum of not less than $500, to insure the maintenance of his or her nonimmigrant status and departure from the United States, if required to do so by the director, immigration judge, or Board of Immigration Appeals.

(b) *Readmission of nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15) (F), (J), or (M) to complete unexpired periods of previous admission or extension of stay*—(1) *Section 101(a)(15)(F).* The inspecting immigration officer shall readmit for duration of status as defined in § 214.2(f)(5)(iii), any nonimmigrant alien whose nonimmigrant visa is considered automatically revalidated pursuant to 22 CFR 41.125(f) and who is applying for readmission under section 101(a)(15)(F) of the Act, if the alien:

(i) Is admissible;

(ii) Is applying for readmission after an absence from the United States not exceeding thirty days solely in contiguous territory or adjacent islands;

(iii) Is in possession of a valid passport unless exempt from the requirement for presentation of a passport; and

(iv) Presents, or is the accompanying spouse or child of an alien who presents, an Arrival-Departure Record, Form I–94, issued to the alien in connection with the previous admission or stay, the alien's Form I–20 ID copy, and either:

(A) A properly endorsed page 4 of Form I–20A–B if there has been no substantive change in the information on the student's most recent Form I–20A since the form was initially issued; or

(B) A new Form I–20A–B if there has been any substantive change in the information on the student's most recent Form I–20A since the form was initially issued.

(2) *Section 101(a)(15)(J).* The inspecting immigration officer shall readmit for the unexpired period of stay authorized prior to the alien's departure, any nonimmigrant alien whose nonimmigrant visa is considered automatically revalidated pursuant to 22 CFR 41.125(f) and who is applying for readmission under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act, if the alien:

(i) Is admissible;

(ii) Is applying for readmission after an absence from the United States not exceeding thirty days solely in contiguous territory or adjacent islands;

(iii) Is in possession of a valid passport unless exempt from the requirement for the presentation of a passport; and

(iv) Presents, or is the accompanying spouse or child of an alien who presents, Form I–94 issued to the alien in connection with the previous admission or stay or copy three of the last Form IAP–66 issued to the alien. Form I–94 or Form IAP–66 must show the unexpired period of the alien's stay endorsed by the Service.

(3) *Section 101(a)(15)(M).* The inspecting immigration officer shall readmit for the unexpired period of stay authorized prior to the alien's departure, any

nonimmigrant alien whose nonimmigrant visa is considered automatically revalidated pursuant to 22 CFR 41.125(f) and who is applying for readmission under section 101(a)(15)(M) of the Act, if the alien:

(i) Is admissible;

(ii) Is applying for readmission after an absence not exceeding thirty days solely in contiguous territory;

(iii) Is in possession of a valid passport unless exempt from the requirement for presentation of a passport; and

(iv) Presents, or is the accompanying spouse or child of an alien who presents, Form I–94 issued to the alien in connection with the previous admission or stay, the alien's Form I–20 ID copy, and a properly endorsed page 4 of Form I–20M–N.

(c) *Extensions of stay*—(1) *Filing on Form I–129.* An employer seeking the services of an E–1, E–2, H–1A, H–1B, H–2A, H–2B, H–3, L–1, O–1, O–2, P–1, P–2, P–3, Q, R–1, or TC nonimmigrant beyond the period previously granted, must petition for an extension of stay on Form I–129. The petition must be filed with the fee required in § 103.7 of this chapter, and the initial evidence specified in § 214.2, and on the petition form. Dependents holding derivative status may be included in the petition if it is for only one worker and the form version specifically provides for their inclusion. In all other cases dependents of the worker should file on Form I–539.

(2) *Filing on Form I–539.* Any other nonimmigrant alien, except an alien in F or J status who has been granted duration of status, who seeks to extend his or her stay beyond the currently authorized period of admission, must apply for an extension of stay on Form I–539 with the fee required in § 103.7 of this chapter together with any initial evidence specified in the applicable provisions of § 214.2, and on the application form. More than one person may be included in an application where the co-applicants are all members of a single family group and either all hold the same nonimmigrant status or one holds a nonimmigrant status and the other co-applicants are his or her spouse and/or children who hold derivative nonimmigrant status based on his or her status. Extensions granted to members of a family group must be for the same period of time. The shortest period granted to any member of the family shall be granted to all members of the family.

(3) *Ineligible for extension of stay.* A nonimmigrant in any of the following classes is ineligible for an extension of stay:

(i) B–1 or B–2 where admission was pursuant to the Visa Waiver Pilot Program;

(ii) C–1, C–2, C–3;

(iii) D–1, D–2;

(iv) K–1, K–2;

(v) Any nonimmigrant admitted for duration of status, other than as provided in § 214.2(f)(7); or

(vi) Any nonimmigrant who is classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act beyond a total of 3 years.

(4) *Timely filing and maintenance of status.* An extension of stay may not be approved for an applicant who failed to maintain the previously accorded status or where such status expired before the application or petition was filed, except that failure to file before the period of previously authorized status expired may be excused in the discretion of the Service and without separate application, with any extension granted from the date the previously authorized stay expired, where it is demonstrated at the time of filing that:

(i) The delay was due to extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner, and the Service finds the delay commensurate with the circumstances;

(ii) The alien has not otherwise violated his or her nonimmigrant status;

(iii) The alien remains a bona fide nonimmigrant; and

(iv) The alien is not the subject of deportation proceedings under 8 CFR part 242.

(5) *Decision in Form I–129 or I–539 extension proceedings.* Where an applicant or petitioner demonstrates eligibility for a requested extension, it may be granted at the discretion of the Service. There is no appeal from the denial of an application for extension of stay filed on Form I–129 or I–539.

(d) *Termination of status.* Within the period of initial admission or extension of stay, the nonimmigrant status of an

alien shall be terminated by the revocation of a waiver authorized on his or her behalf under section 212(d) (3) or (4) of the Act; by the introduction of a private bill to confer permanent resident status on such alien; or, pursuant to notification in the FEDERAL REGISTER, on the basis of national security, diplomatic, or public safety reasons.

(e) *Employment.* A nonimmigrant in the United States in a class defined in section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act as a temporary visitor for pleasure, or section 101(a)(15)(C) of the Act as an alien in transit through this country, may not engage in any employment. Any other nonimmigrant in the United States may not engage in any employment unless he has been accorded a nonimmigrant classification which authorizes employment or he has been granted permission to engage in employment in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. A nonimmigrant who is permitted to engage in employment may engage only in such employment as has been authorized. Any unauthorized employment by a nonimmigrant constitutes a failure to maintain status within the meaning of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(f) *False information.* A condition of a nonimmigrant's admission and continued stay in the United States is the full and truthful disclosure of all information requested by the Service. Willful failure by a nonimmigrant to provide full and truthful information requested by the Service (regardless of whether or not the information requested was material) constitutes a failure to maintain nonimmigrant status under section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(g) *Criminal activity.* A condition of a nonimmigrant's admission and continued stay in the United States is obedience to all laws of United States jurisdictions which prohibit the commission of crimes of violence and for which a sentence of more than one year imprisonment may be imposed. A nonimmigrant's conviction in a jurisdiction in the United States for a crime of violence for which a sentence of more than one year imprisonment may be imposed (regardless of whether such sentence is in fact imposed) constitutes a failure to maintain status under section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

[26 FR 12067, Dec. 16, 1961, as amended at 36 FR 8048, Apr. 29, 1971; 37 FR 14288, June 19, 1972; 43 FR 12674, Mar. 27, 1978; 44 FR 65727, Nov. 14, 1979; 48 FR 14582, Apr. 5, 1983; 48 FR 20685, May 9, 1983; 48 FR 30350, July 1, 1983; 52 FR 45446, Nov. 30, 1987; 56 FR 38333, Aug. 13, 1991; 59 FR 1463, Jan. 11, 1994; 60 FR 44266, Aug. 25, 1995; 60 FR 52248, Oct. 5, 1995]

§ 214.2 Special requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance of status.

The general requirements in § 214.1 are modified for the following nonimmigrant classes:

(a) *Foreign government officials*—(1) *General.* The determination by a consular officer prior to admission and the recognition by the Secretary of State subsequent to admission is evidence of the proper classification of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(A) of the Act. An alien who has a nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(A)(i) or (ii) of the Act is to be admitted for the duration of the period for which the alien continues to be recognized by the Secretary of State as being entitled to that status. An alien defined in section (101)(a)(15)(A)(iii) of the Act is to be admitted for an initial period of not more than three years, and may be granted extensions of temporary stay in increments of not more than two years. In addition, the application for extension of temporary stay must be accompanied by a statement signed by the employing official stating that he/she intends to continue to employ the applicant and describing the type of work the applicant will perform.

(2) *Definition of A–1 or A–2 dependent.* For purposes of employment in the United States, the term *dependent* of an A–1 or A–2 principal alien, as used in § 214.2(a), means any of the following immediate members of the family habitually residing in the same household as the principal alien who is an officer or employee assigned to a diplomatic or consular office in the United States:

(i) Spouse;

(ii) Unmarried children under the age of 21;

(iii) Unmarried sons or daughters under the age of 23 who are in full-time

attendance as students at post-secondary educational institutions;

(iv) Unmarried sons or daughters under the age of 25 who are in full-time attendance as students at post-secondary educational institutions if a formal bilateral employment agreement permitting their employment in the United States was signed prior to November 21, 1988, and such bilateral employment agreement does not specify 23 as the maximum age for employment of such sons and daughters. The Office of Protocol of the Department of State shall maintain a listing of foreign states with which the United States has such bilateral employment agreements;

(v) Unmarried sons or daughters who are physically or mentally disabled to the extent that they cannot adequately care for themselves or cannot establish, maintain or re-establish their own households. The Department of State or the Service may require certification(s) as it deems sufficient to document such mental or physical disability.

(3) *Applicability of a formal bilateral agreement or an informal de facto arrangement for A–1 or A–2 dependents.* The applicability of a formal bilateral agreement shall be based on the foreign state which employs the principal alien and not on the nationality of the principal alien or dependent. The applicability of an informal de facto arrangement shall be based on the foreign state which employs the principal alien, but under a de facto arrangement the principal alien also must be a national of the foreign state which employs him/her in the United States.

(4) *Income tax, Social Security liability; non-applicability of certain immunities.* Dependents who are granted employment authorization under this section are responsible for payment of all federal, state and local income, employment and related taxes and Social Security contributions on any remuneration received. In addition, immunity from civil or administrative jurisdiction in accordance with Article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or other international agreements does not apply to these dependents with respect to matters arising out of their employment.

(5) *Dependent employment pursuant to formal bilateral employment agreements and informal de facto reciprocal arrangements.* (i) The Office of Protocol shall maintain a listing of foreign states which have entered into formal bilateral employment agreements. Dependents of an A–1 or A–2 principal alien assigned to official duty in the United States may accept or continue in unrestricted employment based on such formal bilateral agreements upon favorable recommendation by the Department of State and issuance of employment authorization documentation by the Service in accordance with 8 CFR part 274a. The application procedures are set forth in paragraph (a)(6) of this section.

(ii) For purposes of this section, an informal de facto reciprocal arrangement exists when the Department of State determines that a foreign state allows appropriate employment on the local economy for dependents of certain United States officials assigned to duty in that foreign state. The Office of Protocol shall maintain a listing of countries with which such reciprocity exists. Dependents of an A–1 or A–2 principal alien assigned to official duty in the United States may be authorized to accept or continue in employment based upon informal de facto arrangements upon favorable recommendation by the Department of State and issuance of employment authorization by the Service in accordance with 8 CFR part 274a. Additionally, the procedures set forth in paragraph (a)(6) of this section must be complied with, and the following conditions must be met:

(A) Both the principal alien and the dependent desiring employment are maintaining A–1 or A–2 status as appropriate;

(B) The principal's assignment in the United States is expected to last more than six months;

(C) Employment of a similar nature for dependents of United States Government officials assigned to official duty in the foreign state employing the principal alien is not prohibited by that foreign state's government;

(D) The proposed employment is not in an occupation listed in the Department of Labor Schedule B (20 CFR part 656), or otherwise determined by the

Department of Labor to be one for which there is an oversupply of qualified U.S. workers in the area of proposed employment. This Schedule B restriction does not apply to a dependent son or daughter who is a full-time student if the employment is part-time, consisting of not more than 20 hours per week, and/or if it is temporary employment of not more than 12 weeks during school holiday periods; and

(E) The proposed employment is not contrary to the interest of the United States. Employment contrary to the interest of the United States includes, but is not limited to, the employment of A–1 or A–2 dependents: who have criminal records; who have violated United States immigration laws or regulations, or visa laws or regulations; who have worked illegally in the United States; and/or who cannot establish that they have paid taxes and social security on income from current or previous United States employment.

(6) *Application procedures.* The following procedures are applicable to dependent employment applications under bilateral agreements and de facto arrangements:

(i) The dependent must submit a completed Form I–566 to the Department of State through the office, mission, or organization which employs his/her principal alien. A dependent applying under paragraph (a)(2)(iii) or (iv) of this section must submit a certified statement from the post-secondary educational institution confirming that he/she is pursuing studies on a full-time basis. A dependent applying under paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section must submit medical certification regarding his/her condition. The certification should identify the dependent and the certifying physician and give the physician's phone number; identify the condition, describe the symptoms and provide a prognosis; and certify that the dependent is unable to maintain a home of his or her own. Additionally, a dependent applying under the terms of a de facto arrangement must attach a statement from the prospective employer which includes the dependent's name; a description of the position offered and the duties to be performed; the salary offered; and verification that the dependent possesses the qualifications for the position.

(ii) The Department of State reviews and verifies the information provided, makes its determination, and endorses the Form I–566.

(iii) If the Department of State's endorsement is favorable, the dependent may apply to the Service. A dependent whose principal alien is stationed at a post in Washington, DC, or New York City shall apply to the District Director, Washington, DC, or New York City, respectively. A dependent whose principal alien is stationed elsewhere shall apply to the District Director, Washington, DC, unless the Service, through the Department of State, directs the dependent to apply to the district director having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence. Directors of the regional service centers may have concurrent adjudicative authority for applications filed within their respective regions. When applying to the Service, the dependent must present his or her Form I–566 with a favorable endorsement from the Department of State and any additional documentation as may be required by the Attorney General.

(7) *Period of time for which employment may be authorized.* If approved, an application to accept or continue employment under this section shall be granted in increments of not more than three years each.

(8) *No appeal.* There shall be no appeal from a denial of permission to accept or continue employment under this section.

(9) *Dependents or family members of principal aliens classified A–3.* A dependent or family member of a principal alien classified A–3 may not be employed in the United States under this section.

(10) *Unauthorized employment.* An alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(A) of the Act who is not a principal alien and who engages in employment outside the scope of, or in a manner contrary to this section, may be considered in violation of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act. An alien who is classified under section 101(a)(15)(A) of the Act who is a principal alien and who engages in employment outside the scope of his/her official position

may be considered in violation of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(b) *Visitors*—(1) *General.* any B–1 visitor for business or B–2 visitor for pleasure may be admitted for not more than one year and may be granted extensions of temporary stay in increments of not more than six months each, except that alien members of a religious denomination coming temporarily and solely to do missionary work in behalf of a religious denomination may be granted extensions of not more than one year each, provided that such work does not involve the selling of articles or the solicitation or acceptance of donations. Those B–1 and B–2 visitors admitted pursuant to the waiver provided at § 212.1(e) of this chapter may be admitted to and stay on Guam for period not to exceed fifteen days and are not eligible for extensions of stay.

(2) *Minimum six month admissions.* Any B–2 visitor who is found otherwise admissible and is issued a Form I–94, will be admitted for a minimum period of six months, regardless of whether less time is requested, provided, that any required passport is valid as specified in section 212(a)(26) of the Act. Exceptions to the minimum six month admission may be made only in individual cases upon the specific approval of the district director for good cause.

(3) *Visa Waiver Pilot Program.* Special requirements for admission and maintenance of status for visitors admitted to the United States under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program are set forth in section 217 of the Act and part 217 of this chapter.

(4) *Admission of aliens pursuant to the North American Fee Trade Agreement (NAFTA).* A citizen of Canada or Mexico seeking temporary entry for purposes set forth in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section, who otherwise meets existing requirements under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act, including but not limited to requirements regarding the source of remuneration, shall be admitted upon presentation of proof of such citizenship in the case of Canadian applicants, and valid entry documents such as a passport and visa or Mexican Border Crossing Card (Form I–186 or I–586) in the case of Mexican applicants, a description of the purpose of entry, and evidence demonstrating that he or she is engaged in one of the occupations or professions set forth in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section. Existing requirements, with respect to Canada, are those requirements which were in effect at the time of entry into force of the CFTA and, with respect to Mexico, are those requirements which are in effect at the time of entry into force of the NAFTA. Additionally, nothing shall preclude the admission of a citizen of Mexico or Canada who meets the requirements of paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) *Occupations and professions set forth in Appendix 1603.A.1 to Annex 1603 of the NAFTA*—(A) *Research and design.* Technical scientific and statistical researchers conducting independent research or research for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(B) *Growth, manufacture and production* (*1*) Harvester owner supervising a harvesting crew admitted under applicable law. (Applies only to harvesting of agricultural crops: Grain, fiber, fruit and vegetables.)

(*2*) Purchasing and production management personnel conducting commercial transactions for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(C) *Marketing.* (*1*) Market researchers and analyst conducting independent research or analysis, or research or analysis for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(*2*) Trade fair and promotional personnel attending a trade convention.

(D) *Sales.* (*1*) Sales representatives and agents taking orders or negotiating contracts for goods or services for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party but not delivering goods or providing services.

(*2*) Buyers purchasing for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(E) *Distribution.* (*1*) Transportation operators transporting goods or passengers to the United States from the territory of another Party or loading and transporting goods or passengers from the United States to the territory of another Party, with no unloading in the United States, to the territory of another Party. (These operators may make deliveries in the United States if all goods or passengers to be delivered

were loaded in the territory of another Party. Furthermore, they may load from locations in the United States if all goods or passengers to be loaded will be delivered in the territory of another Party. Purely domestic service or solicitation, in competition with the United States operators, is not permitted.)

(*2*) Customs brokers performing brokerage duties associated with the export of goods from the United States to or through Canada.

(F) *After-sales service.* Installers, repair and maintenance personnel, and supervisors, possessing specialized knowledge essential to the seller's contractual obligation, performing services or training workers to perform services, pursuant to a warranty or other service contract incidental to the sale of commercial or industrial equipment or machinery, including computer software, purchased from an enterprise located outside the United States, during the life of the warranty or service agreement. (For the purposes of this provision, the commercial or industrial equipment or machinery, including computer software, must have been manufactured outside the United States.)

(G) *General service.* (*1*) Professionals engaging in a business activity at a professional level in a profession set out in Appendix 1603.D.1 to Annex 1603 of the NAFTA, but receiving no salary or other remuneration from a United States source (other than an expense allowance or other reimbursement for expenses incidental to the temporary stay) and otherwise satisfying the requirements of Section A to Annex 1063 of the NAFTA.

(*2*) Management and supervisory personnel engaging in commercial transactions for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(*3*) Financial services personnel (insurers, bankers or investment brokers) engaging in commercial transactions for an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(*4*) Public relations and advertising personnel consulting with business associates, or attending or participating in conventions.

(*5*) Tourism personnel (tour and travel agents, tour guides or tour operators) attending or participating in conventions or conducting a tour that has begun in the territory of another Party. (The tour may begin in the United States; but must terminate in foreign territory, and a significant portion of the tour must be conducted in foreign territory. In such a case, an operator may enter the United States with an empty conveyance and a tour guide may enter on his or her own and join the conveyance.)

(*6*) Tour bus operators entering the United States:

(*i*) With a group of passengers on a bus tour that has begun in, and will return to, the territory of another Party.

(*ii*) To meet a group of passengers on a bus tour that will end, and the predominant portion of which will take place, in the territory of another Party.

(*iii*) With a group of passengers on a bus tour to be unloaded in the United States and returning with no passengers or reloading with the group for transportation to the territory of another Party.

(*7*) Translators or interpreters performing services as employees of an enterprise located in the territory of another Party.

(ii) Occupations and professions not listed in Appendix 1603.A.1 to Annex 1603 of the NAFTA. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude a business person engaged in an occupation or profession other than those listed in Appendix 1603.A.1 to Annex 1603 of the NAFTA from temporary entry under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act, if such person otherwise meets the existing requirements for admission as prescribed by the Attorney General.

(5) *Construction workers not admissible.* Aliens seeking to enter the country to perform building or construction work, whether on-site or in-plant, are not eligible for classification or admission as B–1 nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act. However, alien nonimmigrants otherwise qualified as B–1 nonimmigrants may be issued visas and may enter for the purpose of supervision or training of others engaged in building or construction work, but not for the purpose of actually performing any such building or construction work themselves.

(c) *Transits*—(1) *Without visas.* An applicant for admission under the transit without visa privilege must establish that he is admissable under the immigration laws; that he has confirmed and onward reservations to at least the next country beyond the United States, and that he will continue his journey on the same line or a connecting line within 8 hours after his arrival; however, if there is no scheduled transportation within that 8-hour period, continuation of the journey thereafter on the first available transport will be satisfactory. Transfers from the equipment on which an applicant arrives to other equipment of the same or a connecting line shall be limited to 2 in number, with the last transport departing foreign (but not necessarily nonstop foreign), and the total period of waiting time for connecting transportation shall not exceed 8 hours except as provided above. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an applicant, if seeking to join a vessel in the United States as a crewman, shall be in possession of a valid ''D'' visa and a letter from the owner or agent of the vessel he seeks to join, shall proceed directly to the vessel on the first available transportation and upon joining the vessel shall remain aboard at all times until it departs from the United States. Except for transit from one part of foreign contiguous territory to another part of the same territory, application for direct transit without a visa must be made at one of the following ports of entry: Agana, Guam, Anchorage, AK, Atlanta, GA, Baltimore, MD, Bangor, ME, Boston, MA, Brownsville, TX, Buffalo, NY, Charlotte, NC, Charlotte Amalie, VI, Chicago, IL, Christiansted, VI, Dallas, TX, Daytona, FL, Denver, CO, Detroit, MI, Fairbanks, AK, Hartford, CT, Honolulu, HI, Houston, TX, Los Angeles, CA, Memphis, TN, Miami, FL, Newark, NJ, New Orleans, LA, New York, NY, Niagara Falls, NY, Norfolk, VA, Oakland, CA, Orlando, FL, Philadelphia, PA, Pittsburgh, PA, Ponce, PR, Port Everglades FL, Portland, OR, San Antonio, TX, San Diego, CA, Sanford, FL, San Francisco, CA, San Juan, PR, Seattle, WA, St. Paul, MN, Tampa, FL, Washington, DC. The privilege of transit without a visa may be authorized only under the conditions that the transportation line, without the prior consent of the Service, will not refund the ticket which was presented to the Service as evidence of the alien's confirmed and onward reservations; that the alien will not apply for extension of temporary stay or for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, and that until his departure from the United States responsibility for his continuous actual custody will lie with the transportation line which brought him to the United States unless at the direction of the district director he is in the custody of this Service or other custody approved by the Commissioner.

(2) *United Nations Headquarters District.* An alien of the class defined in section 101(a)(15)(C) of the Act, whose visa is limited to transit to and from the United Nations Headquarters District, if otherwise admissible, shall be admitted on the additional conditions that he proceed directly to the immediate vicinity of the United Nations Headquarters District, and remain there continuously, departing therefrom only if required in connection with his departure from the United States, and that he have a document establishing his ability to enter some country other than the United States following his sojourn in the United Nations Headquarters District. The immediate vicinity of the United Nations Headquarters District is that area lying within a twenty-five mile radius of Columbus Circle, New York, NY.

(3) *Others.* The period of admission of an alien admitted under section 101(a)(15)(C) of the Act shall not exceed 29 days.

(d) *Crewmen.* (1) The provisions of parts 251, 252, 253, and 258 of this chapter shall govern the landing of crewmen as nonimmigrants of the class defined in section 101(a)(15)(D) of the Act. An alien in this status may be employed only in a crewman capacity on the vessel or aircraft of arrival, or on a vessel or aircraft of the same transportation company, and may not be employed in connection with domestic flights or movements of a vessel or aircraft. However, nonimmigrant crewmen may perform crewmember duties through stopovers on an international flight for any United States carrier

where such flight uses a single aircraft and has an origination or destination point outside the United States.

(2) *Denial of crewman status in the case of certain labor disputes (D nonimmigrants).* (i) An alien shall be denied D crewman status as described in section 101(a)(15)(D) of the Act if:

(A) The alien intends to land for the purpose of performing service on a vessel of the United States (as defined in 46 U.S.C. 2101(46)) or an aircraft of an air carrier (as defined in section 101(3) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958); and

(B) A labor dispute consisting of a strike or lockout exists in the bargaining unit of the employer in which the alien intends to perform such service; and

(C) The alien is not already an employee of the company (as described in paragraph (d)(2)(iv) of this section).

(ii) *Refusal to land.* Any alien (except a qualified current employee as described in paragraph (d)(2)(iv) of this section) who the examining immigration officer determines has arrived in the United States for the purpose of performing service on board a vessel or an aircraft of the United States when a strike or lockout is under way in the bargaining unit of the employer, shall be refused a conditional landing permit under section 252 of the Act.

(iii) *Ineligibility for parole.* An alien described in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section may not be paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Act for the purpose of performing crewmember duties unless the Attorney General determines that the parole of such alien is necessary to protect the national security of the United States. This paragraph does not prohibit the granting of parole for other purposes, such as medical emergencies.

(iv) *Qualified current employees.* (A) Paragraphs (d)(2)(i), (d)(2)(ii), and (d)(2)(iii) of this section do not apply to an alien who is already an employee of the owner or operator of the vessel or air carrier and who at the time of inspection presents true copies of employer work records which satisfy the examining immigration officer that the alien:

(*1*) Has been an employee of such employer for a period of not less than one year preceding the date that a strike or lawful lockout commenced;

(*2*) Has served as a qualified crewman for such employer at least once in three different months during the 12-month period preceding the date that the strike or lockout commenced; and

(*3*) Shall continue to provide the same crewman services that he or she previously provided to the employer.

(B) An alien crewman who qualifies as a current employee under this paragraph remains subject to the restrictions on his or her employment in the United States contained in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(v) *Strike or lockout determination.* These provisions will take effect if the Attorney General, through the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or his or her designee, after consultation with the National Mediation Board, determines that a strike, lockout, or labor dispute involving a work stoppage is in progress in the bargaining unit of the employer for whom the alien intends to perform such service.

(e) *Traders and Investors*—(1) *General.* An alien defined in section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Act may be admitted for an initial period of not more than one year and may be granted extensions of temporary stay in increments of not more than two years. A trader or investor and his or her spouse or child who accompanied or followed to join the trader or investor, who acquired nonimmigrant status on or after December 24, 1952 under section 101(a)(15)(E) (i) or (ii) of the Act shall submit to the district director having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence properly executed Forms I–539 and I–126 to apply for an extension of the period of his or her temporary admission. A trader or investor may change from one employer to another after a written request for permission to do so has been approved by the district director having jurisdiction over the alien's residence. The request must be supported by evidence that the requester would still be classifiable as a trader or investor in the new employment. After the request is granted, Service officers shall make a notation on the reverse of

the alien's Form I–94 reading ''Employment by (name of new employer) authorized'', followed by the date of the authorization. Any unauthorized change to a new employer will constitute a failure to maintain status within the meaning of section 241 (a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(2) *Definition of the term trade.* The term *trade,* as used in this section, means the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods and/or services. Goods are tangible commodities or merchandise having intrinsic value. Services are economic activities whose outputs are other than tangible goods. Such service activities include, but are not limited to, banking, insurance, transportation, communications and data processing, advertising, accounting, design and engineering, management consulting, tourism, and technology transfer.

(3) *Denial of treaty trader or investor status to citizens of Canada or Mexico in the case of certain labor disputes.* A citizen of Canada or Mexico may be denied E treaty trader or investor status as described in section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Act and section B of Annex 1603 of the NAFTA if:

(i) The Secretary of Labor certifies to or otherwise informs the Commissioner that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress at the place where the alien is or intends to be employed; and

(ii) Temporary entry of that alien may affect adversely either:

(A) The settlement of any labor dispute that is in progress at the place or intended place of employment, or

(B) The employment of any person who is involved in such dispute.

(f) *Students in colleges, universities, seminaries, conservatories, academic high schools, elementary schools, other academic institutions, and in language training programs*—(1) *Admission of student*—(i) *Eligibility for admission.* A nonimmigrant student and his or her accompanying spouse and minor children may be admitted into the United States in F–1 and F–2 classifications for duration of status under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the Act, if the student:

(A) Presents a properly completed Form I–20 A–B/I–20 ID, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F–1) Student Status, which is issued by a school approved by the Service for attendance by foreign students;

(B) Has documentary evidence of financial support in the amount indicated on the Form I–20 A–B/I–20 ID; and

(C) For students seeking initial admission only, intends to attend the school specified in the student's visa except where the student is exempt from the requirement for a visa, in which case the student must intend to attend the school indicated on the Form I–20 A–B/I–20 ID.

(ii) *Disposition of Form I–20 A–B/I–20 ID.* Form I–20 A–B/I–20 ID contains two copies, the I–20 School Copy and the I–20 ID (Student) Copy. For purposes of clarity, the entire Form I–20 A–B/I–20 ID shall be referred to as Form I–20 A–B and the I–20 ID (Student) Copy shall be referred to as the I–20 ID. When an F–1 student applies for admission with a complete Form I–20 A–B, the inspecting officer shall:

(A) Transcribe the student's admission number from Form I–94 onto his or her Form I–20 A–B (for students seeking initial admission only);

(B) Endorse all copies of the Form I–20 A–B;

(C) Return the I–20 ID to the student; and

(D) Forward the I–20 School Copy to the Service's processing center for data entry. (The school copy of Form I–20 A–B will be sent back to the school as a notice of the student's admission after data entry.)

(2) *I–20 ID.* An F–1 student is expected to safekeep the initial I–20 ID bearing the admission number and any subsequent copies which have been issued to him or her. Should the student lose his or her current I–20 ID, a replacement copy bearing the same information as the lost copy, including any endorsement for employment and notations, may be issued by the designated school official (DSO) as defined in 8 CFR 214.3(*l*)(1)(i).

(3) *Spouse and minor children following to join student.* The spouse and minor children following to join an F–1 student are eligible for admission to the United States if the F–1 student is, or will be within sixty days, enrolled in a full course of study or, if the student is

engaged in approved practical training following completion of studies. The eligible spouse and minor children of an F–1 student may be admitted in F–2 status if they present the F–1 student's current I–20 ID with proper endorsement by the DSO. A new Form I–20 A–B is required where there has been any substantive change in the information on the student's current I–20 ID.

(4) *Temporary absence.* An F–1 student returning to the United States from a temporary absence of five months or less may be readmitted for attendance at a Service-approved educational institution, if the student presents:

(i) A current I–20 ID properly endorsed by the DSO for reentry if there is no substantive change on the most recent I–20 ID; or

(ii) A new Form I–20 A–B if there has been any substantive change in the information on the student's most recent I–20 ID, such as in the case of a student who has changed the major area of study, who intends to transfer to another Service-approved institution, or who has advanced to a higher level of study.

(5) *Duration of status*—(i) *General.* Duration of status is defined as the time during which an F–1 student is pursuing a full course of study at an educational institution approved by the Service for attendance by foreign students, or engaging in authorized practical training following completion of studies, plus sixty days to prepare for departure from the United States. The student is considered to be maintaining status if he or she is making normal progress toward completing a course of study.

(ii) *Change in educational levels.* An F–1 student who continues from one educational level to another is considered to be maintaining status, provided that the transition to the new educational level is accomplished according to transfer procedures outlined in paragraph (f)(8) of this section.

(iii) *Annual vacation.* An F–1 student at an academic institution is considered to be in status during the annual (or summer) vacation if the student is eligible and intends to register for the next term. A student attending a school on a quarter or trimester calendar who takes only one vacation a year during any one of the quarters or trimesters instead of during the summer is considered to be in status during that vacation, if the student has completed the equivalent of an academic year prior to taking the vacation.

(iv) *Illness or medical conditions.* A student who is compelled by illness or other medical conditions to interrupt or reduce a full course of study is considered to be in status during the illness or other medical condition. The student must resume a full course of study upon recovery.

(6) *Full course of study*—(i) *General.* Successful completion of the full course of study must lead to the attainment of a specific educational or professional objective. A ''full course of study'' as required by section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the Act means:

(A) Postgraduate study or postdoctoral study at a college or university, or undergraduate or postgraduate study at a conservatory or religious seminary, certified by a DSO as a full course of study;

(B) Undergraduate study at a college or university, certified by a school official to consist of at least twelve semester or quarter hours of instruction per academic term in those institutions using standard semester, trimester, or quarter hour systems, where all undergraduate students who are enrolled for a minimum of twelve semester or quarter hours are charged full-time tuition or are considered full-time for other administrative purposes, or its equivalent (as determined by the district director in the school approval process), except when the student needs a lesser course load to complete the course of study during the current term;

(C) Study in a postsecondary language, liberal arts, fine arts, or other non-vocational program at a school which confers upon its graduates recognized associate or other degrees or has established that its credits have been and are accepted unconditionally by at least three institutions of higher learning which are either: (1) A school (or school system) owned and operated as a public educational institution by the United States or a State or political

subdivision thereof; or (2) a school accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting body; and which has been certified by a designated school official to consist of at least twelve clock hours of instruction a week, or its equivalent as determined by the district director in the school approval process;

(D) Study in any other language, liberal arts, fine arts, or other nonvocational training program, certified by a designated school official to consist of at least eighteen clock hours of attendance a week if the dominant part of the course of study consists of classroom instruction, or to consist of at least twenty-two clock hours a week if the dominant part of the course of study consists of laboratory work; or

(E) Study in a primary school or academic high school curriculum certified by a designated school official to consist of class attendance for not less than the minimum number of hours a week prescribed by the school for normal progress towards graduation.

(ii) *Institution of higher learning.* For purposes of this paragraph, a college or university is an institution of higher learning which awards recognized associate, bachelor's, master's, doctorate, or professional degrees. Schools which devote themselves exclusively or primarily to vocational, business, or language instruction are not included in the category of colleges or universities. Vocational or business schools which are classifiable as M–1 schools are provided for by regulations under 8 CFR 214.2(m).

(iii) *Reduced course load.* The designated school official may advise an F–1 student to engage in less than a full course of study due to initial difficulties with the English language or reading requirements, unfamiliarity with American teaching methods, or improper course level placement. An F–1 student authorized to reduce course load by the DSO in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph is considered to be maintaining status. On-campus employment pursuant to the terms of a scholarship, fellowship, or assistantship is deemed to be part of the academic program of a student otherwise taking a full course of study.

(7) *Extension of stay*—(i) *General.* An F–1 student is admitted for duration of status. The student is not required to apply for extension of stay as long as the student is maintaining status and making normal progress toward completing his or her educational objective. An F–1 student who is unable to complete a full course of study in a timely manner must apply, in a 30–day period before the completion date on the Form I–20 A–B, to the DSO for a program extension pursuant to paragraph (f)(7)(iii) of this section.

(ii) *Completion date on Form I–20 A–B.* When determining the program completion date on Form I–20 A–B, the DSO should make a reasonable estimate based on the time an average foreign student would need to complete a similar program in the same discipline. A grace period of no more than one year may be added onto the DSO's estimate.

(iii) *Program extension for students in lawful status.* An F–1 student who is unable to meet the program completion date on the Form I–20 A–B may be granted a program extension by the school, if the DSO certifies on a Form I–538 that the student has continually maintained status and that the delays are caused by compelling academic or medical reasons, such as changes of major or research topics, unexpected research problems, or documented illnesses. Delays caused by academic probation or suspension are not acceptable reasons for program extension. The DSO must notify the Service within 30 days of any approved program extensions by forwarding to the Service data processing center a certification on Form I–538 and the top page of a new Form I–20 A–B showing a new program completion date.

(iv) *Failure to complete the educational program in a timely manner.* An F–1 student who is unable to complete the educational program within the time period written on the Form I–20 A–B and who is ineligible for program extension pursuant to paragraph (f)(7)(iii) of this section is considered to be out of status. Under these circumstances, the student must apply for reinstatement under the Provisions of paragraph (f)(16) of this section.

(8) *School transfer*—(i) *Eligibility.* An F–1 student who is maintaining status

may transfer to another Service-approved school by following the notification procedure prescribed in paragraph (f)(8)(ii) of this section. An F–1 student who was not pursuing a full course of study at the school he or she was last authorized to attend is ineligible for school-transfer and must apply for reinstatement under the provisions of paragraph (f)(16) of this section.

(ii) *Transfer procedure.* To transfer schools, an F–1 student must first notify the school he or she is attending of the intent to transfer, then obtain a Form I–20 A–B, issued in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 214.3(k), from the school to which he or she intends to transfer. The transfer will be effected only if the F–1 student completes the Student Certification portion of the Form I–20 A–B and returns the form to a designated school official on campus within 15 days of beginning attendance at the new school.

(iii) *Notification.* Upon receipt of the student's Form I–20 A–B, the DSO must:

(A) Note ''transfer completed on (date)'' on the student's I–20 ID in the space provided for the DSO's remarks, thereby acknowledging the student's attendance;

(B) Return the I–20 ID to the student;

(C) Submit the I–20 School copy to the Service's Data Processing Center within 30 days of receipt from the student; and

(D) Forward a photocopy of the Form I–20 A-B School Copy to the school from which the student transferred.

(9) *Employment*—(i) *On-campus employment.* On-campus employment must either be performed on the school's premises, (including on-location commercial firms which provide services for students on campus, such as the school bookstore or cafeteria), or at an off-campus location which is educationally affiliated with the school. Employment with on-site commercial firms, such as a construction company building a school building, which do not provide direct student services is not deemed on-campus employment for the purposes of this paragraph. In the case of off-campus locations, the educational affiliation must be associated with the school's established curriculum or related to contractually funded research projects at the post-graduate level. In any event, the employment must be an integral part of the student's educational program. Employment authorized under this paragraph must not exceed twenty hours a week while school is in session. An F–1 student may, however, work on campus full-time when school is not in session or during the annual vacation. A student who has been issued a Form I–20 A-B to begin a new program in accordance with the provision of 8 CFR 214.3(k) and who intends to enroll for the next regular academic year, term, or session at the institution which issued the Form I–20 A-B may continue on-campus employment incident to status. Otherwise, an F-1 student may not engage in on-campus employment after completing a course of study, except employment for practical training as authorized under paragraph (f)(10) of this section. An F-I student may engage in any on-campus employment authorized under this paragraph which will not displace United States residents.

(ii) *Off-campus work authorization*—(A) *General.* An F–1 student may be authorized to work off-campus on a part-time basis in accordance with paragraph (f)(9)(ii) (B) or (C) of this section after having been in F–1 status for one full academic year provided that the student is in good academic standing as determined by the DSO. Part-time off-campus employment authorized under this section is limited to no more than twenty hours a week when school is in session. A student who is granted off-campus employment authorization may work full-time during holidays or school vacation. The employment authorization is automatically terminated whenever the student fails to maintain status.

(B) *Wage-and-labor attestation requirement.* Except as provided under paragraphs (f)(9)(ii)(C) and (f)(9)(iii) of this section, a student may be authorized to accept off-campus employment only if the prospective employer has filed a labor-and-wage attestation pursuant to 20 CFR part 655, subparts J and K (requiring the employer to attest to the fact that it has actively recruited domestic labor for at least 60 days for the

position and will accord the student worker the same wages and working conditions as domestic workers similarly employed.)

(C) *Severe economic hardship.* If other employment opportunities are not available or are otherwise insufficient, an eligible F–1 student may request off-campus employment work authorization based upon severe economic hardship caused by unforeseen circumstances beyond the student's control. These circumstances may include loss of financial aid or on-campus employment without fault on the part of the student, substantial fluctuations in the value of currency or exchange rate, inordinate increases in tuition and/or living costs, unexpected changes in the financial condition of the student's source of support, medical bills, or other substantial and unexpected expenses.

(D) *Procedure for off-campus employment authorization.* The student must submit the application to the DSO on Form I–538, Certification by Designated School Official. The DSO may recommend the student work off-campus for one year intervals by certifying on the Form I–538 that:

(*1*) The student has been in F–1 status for one full academic year;

(*2*) The student is in good standing as a student and is carrying a full course of study as defined in paragraph (f)(6) of this section;

(*3*) The student has demonstrated that acceptance of employment will not interfere with the student's carrying a full course of study; and

(*4*) Either: (*i*) The prospective employer has submitted a labor-and-wage attestation pursuant to paragraph (f)(9)(ii)(B) of this section, or

(*ii*) The student has demonstrated that the employment is necessary to avoid severe economic hardship due to unforeseen circumstances beyond the student's control pursuant to paragraph (f)(9)(ii)(C) of this section, and has demonstrated that employment under paragraph (f)(9)(i) and (f)(9)(ii)(B) of this section is unavailable or otherwise insufficient to meet the needs that have arisen as a result of the unforeseen circumstances.

(E) *Wage-and-Labor attestation application to the DSO.* An eligible F–1 student may make a request for off-campus employment authorization to the DSO on Form I–538 after the employer has filed the labor-and-wage attestation. By certifying on Form I–538 that the student is eligible for off-campus employment, and endorsing the student's I–20 ID, the DSO may authorize off-campus employment in one year intervals for the duration of a valid attestation as determined by the Secretary of Labor. The endorsement on the student's I–20 ID should read ''part-time employment with (name of employer) at (location) authorized from (date) to (date).'' Off-campus employment authorized by the DSO under this provision is incident to the student's status pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.12(b)(6)(ii) and employer-specific and, therefore, exempt from the EAD requirement. The DSO must notify the Service of each off-campus employment authorization by forwarding to the Service data processing center the completed Form I–538. The DSO shall return to the student the endorsed I–20 ID.

(F) *Severe economic hardship application—(1*) The applicant should submit to the Service Form I–20 ID, Form I–538, and Form I–765 along with the fee required by 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1), and any other supporting materials such as affidavits which further detail the unforeseen circumstances that require the student to seek employment authorization and the unavailability or insufficiency of employment under paragraphs (f)(9)(i) and (f)(9)(ii)(B) of this section. The requirement with respect to paragraph (f)(9)(ii)(B) of this section is satisfied if the DSO certifies on Form I–538 that the student and the DSO are not aware of available employment in the area through the Pilot Off-Campus Employment Program. In areas where there are such Pilot program opportunities, this requirement is satisfied if the DSO certifies on Form I–538 that employment under the Pilot program is insufficient to meet the student's needs. The student must apply for the employment authorization on Form I–765 with the Service office having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence.

(*2*) The Service shall adjudicate the application for work authorization

based upon severe economic hardship on the basis of Form I–20 ID, Form I–538, and Form I–765, and any additional supporting materials. If employment is authorized, the adjudicating officer shall issue an EAD. The Service director shall notify the student of the decision, and, if the application is denied, of the reason or reasons for the denial. No appeal shall lie from a decision to deny a request for employment authorization under this section. The employment authorization may be granted in one year intervals up to the expected date of completion of the student's current course of study. A student has permission to engage in off-campus employment only if the student receives the EAD endorsed to that effect. Off-campus employment authorization may be renewed by the Service only if the student is maintaining status and good academic standing. The employment authorization is automatically terminated whenever the student fails to maintain status.

(iii) *Internship with an international organization.* A bona fide F-1 student who has been offered employment by a recognized international organization within the meaning of the International Organization Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669) must apply for employment authorization, in person, to the Service office having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence. A student seeking employment authorization under this provision is required to present a written certification from the international organization that the proposed employment is within the scope of the organization's sponsorship, an I–20 ID endorsed for reentry by the DSO within the last 30 days, and a completed Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the fee required in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1).

(10) *Practical training.* Practical training is available to F–1 students who have been lawfully enrolled on a full-time basis in a Service-approved college, university, conservatory, or seminary for at least nine consecutive months. Students in English language training programs are ineligible for practical training. An eligible F–1 student may request employment authorization for practical training in a position which is directly related to his or her major area of study. There are two types of practical training available:

(i) *Curricular practical training programs.* An F–1 student may be authorized, by the DSO, to participate in a curricular practical training program which is an integral part of an established curriculum. Curricular practical training is defined to be alternate work/study, internship, cooperative education, or any other type of required internship or practicum which is offered by sponsoring employers through cooperative agreements with the school. Students who have received one year or more of full-time curricular practical training are ineligible for post-completion practical training. Exceptions to the nine-month in status requirement are provided for students enrolled in graduate studies which require immediate participation in curricular practical training. A request for authorization for curricular practical training must be made to the DSO on Form I–538. Upon approving the request for authorization, the DSO shall:

(A) Certify the Form I–538 and send the form to the Service's data processing center;

(B) Endorse the student's I–20 ID with ''full-time (or part-time) curricular practical training authorized for (employer) at (location) from (date) to (date)''; and

(C) Sign and date the I–20 ID before returning it to the student. A student may begin curricular practical training only after receiving his or her I–20 ID with the DSO endorsement.

(ii) *Optional practical training*—(A) *General.* An F–1 student may apply to the Service for authorization for temporary employment for practical training directly related to the student's major area of study. Temporary employment for practical training may be authorized:

(*1*) During the student's annual vacation and at other times when school is not in session if the student is currently enrolled and eligible, and intends, to register for the next term or session;

(*2*) While school is in session, provided that practical training does not exceed twenty hours a week while school is in session;

(*3*) After completion of all course requirements for the degree (excluding thesis or equivalent), if the student is in a bachelor's master's, or doctoral degree program; or

(*4*) After completion of the course of study. A student must complete all practical training within a 14 month period following the completion of study.

(B) *Termination of practical training.* Authorization to engage in practical training employment is automatically terminated when the student transfers to another school.

(C) *Request for authorization for practical training.* A request for authorization to accept practical training must be made to the designated school official (DSO) of the school the student is authorized to attend on Form I–538, accompanied by his or her current Form I–20 ID.

(D) *Action of the DSO.* In making a recommendation for practical training, a designated school official must:

(*1*) Certify on Form I–538 that the proposed employment is directly related to the student's major area of study and commensurate with the student's educational level;

(*2*) Endorse and date the student's Form I–20 ID to show that practical training in the student's major field of study is recommended ''full-time (or part-time) from (date) to (date)''; and

(*3*) Return to the student the Form I–20 ID and send to the Service data processing center the school certification on Form I–538.

(11) *Employment authorization.* The total periods of authorization for optional practical training under paragraph (f)(10) of this section shall not exceed a maximum of twelve months. Part-time practical training, 20 hours per week or less, shall be deducted from the available practical training at one-half the full-time rate. As required by the regulations at 8 CFR part 274a, an F–1 student seeking practical training (excluding curricular practical training) under paragraph (f)(10) of this section may not accept employment until he or she has been issued an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) by the Service. An F–1 student must apply to the INS for the EAD by filing the Form 1–765. The application for employment authorization must include the following documents:

(i) A completed Form I–765, with the fee required by § 103.7(b)(1); and

(ii) A DSO's recommendation for practical training on I–20 ID.

(12) *Decision on application for employment authorization.* The Service shall adjudicate the Form I–765 and issue an EAD on the basis of the DSO's recommendation unless the student is found otherwise ineligible. The Service shall notify the applicant of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason or reasons for the denial. The applicant may not appeal the decision.

(13) *Temporary absence from the United States of F–1 student granted employment authorization.* (i) A student returning from a temporary trip abroad with an unexpired off-campus employment authorization on his or her I–20 ID may resume employment only if the student is readmitted to attend the same school which granted the employment authorization.

(ii) An F–1 student who has an unexpired EAD issued for post-completion practical training and who is otherwise admissible may return to the United States to resume employment after a period of temporary absence. The EAD must be used in combination with an I–20 ID endorsed for reentry by the DSO within the last six months.

(14) *Effect of strike or other labor dispute.* Any employment authorization, whether or not part of an academic program, is automatically suspended upon certification by the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary's designee to the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Commissioner's designee, that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress in the occupation at the place of employment. As used in this paragraph, ''place of employment'' means the facility or facilities where a labor dispute exists. The employer is prohibited from transferring F–1 students working at other facilities to the facility where the work stoppage is occurring.

(15) *Spouse and children of F–1 student.* The F–1 spouse and children of an F–1 student may not accept employment.

(16) *Reinstatement to student status*—(i) *General.* The Service may consider reinstating an F–1 student who makes a request for reinstatement on Form I–539, Application to Extend Time of Temporary Stay, accompanied by a properly completed Form I–20 A–B from the school the student is attending or intends to attend, if the student:

(A) Establishes to the satisfaction of the Service that the violation of status resulted from circumstances beyond the student's control or that failure to receive reinstatement to lawful F–1 status would result in extreme hardship to the student;

(B) Is currently pursuing, or intending to pursue, a full course of study at the school which issued the Form I–20 A–B;

(C) Has not engaged in unauthorized employment; and

(D) Is not deportable on any ground other than section 241(a)(1)(B) or (C)(i) of the Act.

(ii) *Decision.* If the Service reinstates the student, the Service shall endorse the Form I–20 A–B to indicate that the student has been reinstated, return the I–20 ID to the student, and forward the school copy of the form to the Service's processing center for data entry. If the Service does not reinstate the student, the student may not appeal that decision.

(g) *Representatives to international organizations*—(1) *General.* The determination by a consular officer prior to admission and the recognition by the Secretary of State subsequent to admission is evidence of the proper classification of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(G) of the Act. An alien who has a nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(G) (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of the Act is to be admitted for the duration of the period for which the alien continues to be recognized by the Secretary of State as being entitled to that status. An alien defined in section (101)(a)(15)(G)(v) of the Act is to be admitted for an initial period of not more than three years, and may be granted extensions of temporary stay in increments of not more than two years. In addition, the application for extension of temporary stay must be accompanied by a statement signed by the employing official stating that he or she intends to continue to employ the applicant and describing the type of work the applicant will perform.

(2) *Definition of G–1, G–3, or G–4 dependent.* For purposes of employment in the United States, the term *dependent* of a G–1, G–3, or G–4 principal alien, as used in § 214.2(g), means any of the following immediate members of the family habitually residing in the same household as the principal alien who is an officer or employee assigned to a mission, to an international organization, or is employed by an international organization in the United States:

(i) Spouse;

(ii) Unmarried children under the age of 21;

(iii) Unmarried sons or daughters under the age of 23 who are in full-time attendance as students at post-secondary educational institutions;

(iv) Unmarried sons or daughters under the age of 25 who are in full-time attendance as students at post-secondary educational institutions if a formal bilateral employment agreement permitting their employment in the United States was signed prior to November 21, 1988, and such bilateral employment agreement does not specify 23 as the maximum age for employment of such sons and daughters. The Office of Protocol of the Department of State shall maintain a listing of foreign states which the United States has such bilateral employment agreements. The provisions of this paragraph apply only to G–1 and G–3 dependents under certain bilateral agreements and are not applicable to G–4 dependents; and

(v) Unmarried sons or daughters who are physically or mentally disabled to the extent that they cannot adequately care for themselves or cannot establish, maintain, or re-establish their own households. The Department of State or the Service may require certification(s) as it deems sufficient to document such mental or physical disability.

(3) *Applicability of a formal bilateral agreement or an informal de facto arrangement for G–1 and G–3 dependents.* The applicability of a formal bilateral agreement shall be based on the foreign state which employs the principal alien

and not on the nationality of the principal alien or dependent. The applicability of an informal de facto arrangement shall be based on the foreign state which employs the principal alien, but under a de facto arrangement the principal alien also must be a national of the foreign state which employs him or her in the United States.

(4) *Income tax, Social Security liability; non-applicability of certain immunities.* Dependents who are granted employment authorization under this section are responsible for payment of all federal, state and local income, employment and related taxes and Social Security contributions on any remuneration received. In addition, immunity from civil or administrative jurisdiction in accordance with Article 37 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or other international agreements does not apply to these dependents with respect to matters arising out of their employment.

(5) *G–1 and G–3 dependent employment pursuant to formal bilateral employment agreements and informal de facto reciprocal arrangements, and G–4 dependent employment.* (i) The Office of Protocol shall maintain a listing of foreign states which have entered into formal bilateral employment agreements. Dependents of a G–1 or G–3 principal alien assigned to official duty in the United States may accept or continue in unrestricted employment based on such formal bilateral agreements, if the applicable agreement includes persons in G–1 or G–3 visa status, upon favorable recommendation by the Department of State and issuance of employment authorization documentation by the Service in accordance with 8 CFR part 274a. The application procedures are set forth in paragrpah (g)(6) of this section.

(ii) For purposes of this section, an informal de facto reciprocal arrangement exists when the Department of State determines that a foreign state allows appropriate employment on the local economy for dependents of certain United States officials assigned to duty in that foreign state. The Office of Protocol shall maintain a listing of countries with which such reciprocity exists. Dependents of a G–1 or G–3 principal alien assigned to official duty in the United States may be authorized to accept or continue in employment based upon informal de facto arrangements, and dependents of a G–4 principal alien assigned to official duty in the United States may be authorized to accept or continue in employment upon favorable recommendation by the Department of State and issuance of employment authorization by the Service in accordance with 8 CFR part 274a. Additionally, the procedures set forth in paragraph (g)(6) of this section must be complied with, and the following conditions must be met:

(A) Both the principal alien and the dependent desiring employment are maintaining G–1, G–3, or G–4 status as appropriate;

(B) The principal's assignment in the United States is expected to last more than six months;

(C) Employment of a similar nature for dependents of United States Government officials assigned to official duty in the foreign state employing the principal alien is not prohibited by that foreign government. The provisions of this paragraph apply only to G–1 and G–3 dependents;

(D) The proposed employment is not in an occupation listed in the Department of Labor Schedule B (20 CFR part 656), or otherwise determined by the Department of Labor to be one for which there is an oversupply of qualified U.S. workers in the area of proposed employment. This Schedule B restriction does not apply to a dependent son or daughter who is a full-time student if the employment is part-time, consisting of not more than 20 hours per week, and/or if it is temporary employment of not more than 12 weeks during school holiday periods; and

(E) The proposed employment is not contrary to the interest of the United States. Employment contrary to the interest of the United States includes, but is not limited to, the employment of G–1, G–3, or G–4 dependents: who have criminal records; who have violated United States immigration laws or regulations, or visa laws or regulations; who have worked illegally in the United States; and/or who cannot establish that they have paid taxes and social security on income from current or previous United States employment.

Additionally, the Department of State may determine a G–4 dependent's employment is contrary to the interest of the United States when the principal alien's country of nationality has one or more components of an international organization or international organizations within its borders and does not allow the employment of dependents of United States citizens employed by such component(s) or organization(s).

(6) *Application procedures.* The following procedures are applicable to G–1 and G–3 dependent employment applications under bilateral agreements and de facto arrangements, as well as to G–4 dependent employment applications:

(i) The dependent must submit a completed Form I–566 to the Department of State through the office, mission, or organization which employs his or her principal alien. If the principal is assigned to or employed by the United Nations, the Form I–566 must be submitted to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. All other applications must be submitted to the Office of Protocol of the Department of State. A dependent applying under paragraph (g)(2) (iii) or (iv) of this section must submit a certified statement from the post-secondary educational institution confirming that he or she is pursuing studies on a full-time basis. A dependent applying under paragraph (g)(2)(v) of this section must submit medical certification regarding his or her condition. The certification should identify the dependent and the certifying physician and give the physician's phone number; identify the condition, describe the symptoms and provide a prognosis; certify that the dependent is unable to establish, re-establish, and maintain a home or his or her own. Additionally, a G–1 or G–3 dependent applying under the terms of a de facto arrangement or a G–4 dependent must attach a statement from the prospective employer which includes the dependent's name; a description of the position offered and the duties to be performed; the salary offered; and verification that the dependent possesses the qualifications for the position.

(ii) The Department of State reviews and verifies the information provided, makes its determination, and endorses the Form I–566.

(iii) If the Department of State's endorsement is favorable, the dependent may apply to the Service. A dependent whose principal alien is stationed at a post in Washington, DC, or New York City shall apply to the District Director, Washington, DC, or New York City, respectively. A dependent whose principal alien is stationed elsewhere shall apply to the District Director, Washington, DC, unless the Service, through the Department of State, directs the dependent to apply to the district director having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence. Directors of the regional service centers may have concurrent adjudicative authority for applications filed within their respective regions. When applying to the Service, the dependent must present his or her Form I–566 with a favorable endorsement from the Department of State and any additional documentation as may be required by the Attorney General.

(7) *Period of time for which employment may be authorized.* If approved, an application to accept or continue employment under this section shall be granted in increments of not more than three years each.

(8) *No appeal.* There shall be no appeal from a denial of permission to accept or continue employment under this section.

(9) *Dependents or family members of principal aliens classified G–2 or G–5.* A dependent or family member of a principal alien classified G–2 or G–5 may not be employed in the United States under this section.

(10) *Unauthorized employment.* An alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(G) of the Act who is not a principal alien and who engages in employment outside the scope of, or in a manner contrary to this section, may be considered in violation of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act. An alien who is classified under section 101(a)(15)(G) of the Act who is a principal alien and who engages in employment outside the scope of his/her official position may be considered in violation of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(11) *Special provision.* As of February 16, 1990 no new employment authorization will be granted and no pre-existing employment authorization will be extended for a G–1 dependent absent an appropriate bilateral agreement or de facto arrangement. However, a G–1 dependent who has been granted employment authorization by the Department of State prior to the effective date of this section and who meets the definition of dependent under § 214.2(g)(2) (i), (ii), (iii) or (v) of this part but is not covered by the terms of a bilateral agreement or de facto arrangement may be allowed to continue in employment until whichever of the following occurs first:

(i) The employment authorization by the Department of State expires; or

(ii) He or she no longer qualifies as a dependent as that term is defined in this section; or

(iii) March 19, 1990.

(h) *Temporary employees*—(1) *Admission of temporary employees*—(i) *General.* Under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act, an alien may be authorized to come to the United States temporarily to perform services or labor for, or to receive training from, an employer, if petitioned for by that employer. Under this nonimmigrant category, the alien may be classified as follows: under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(a) of the Act as a registered nurse; under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act as an alien who is coming to perform services in a specialty occupation, services relating to a Department of Defense (DOD) cooperative research and development project or coproduction project, or services as a fashion model who is of distinguished merit and ability; under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Act as an alien who is coming to perform agricultural labor or services of a temporary or seasonal nature; under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Act as an alien coming to perform other temporary services or labor; or under section 101(a)(15)(H)(iii) of the Act as an alien who is coming as a trainee or as a participant in a special education exchange visitor program. These classifications are called H–1A, H–1B, H–2A, H–2B, and H–3, respectively. The employer must file a petition with the Service for review of the services or training and for determination of the alien's eligibility for classification as a temporary employee or trainee, before the alien may apply for a visa or seek admission to the United States. This paragraph sets forth the standards and procedures applicable to these classifications.

(ii) *Description of classifications.* (A) An H–1A classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform services as a registered nurse, meets the requirements of section 212(m)(1) of the Act, and will perform services at a facility for which the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Attorney General that an unexpired attestation is on file and in effect under section 212(m)(2) of the Act.

(B) An H–1B classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States:

(*1*) To perform services in a specialty occupation (except registered nurses, agricultural workers, and aliens described in section 101(a) (15) (O) and (P) of the Act) described in section 214(i)(1) of the Act, that meets the requirements of section 214(i)(2) of the Act, and for whom the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Attorney General that the prospective employer has filed a labor condition application under section 212(n)(1) of the Act;

(*2*) To perform services of an exceptional nature requiring exceptional merit and ability relating to a cooperative research and development project or a coproduction project provided for under a Government-to-Government agreement administered by the Secretary of Defense;

(*3*) To perform services as a fashion model of distinguished merit and ability and for whom the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Attorney General that the prospective employer has filed a labor condition application under section 212(n)(1) of the Act.

(C) An H–2A classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform agricultural work of a temporary or seasonal nature.

(D) An H–2B classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to

the United States to perform nonagricultural work of a temporary or seasonal nature, if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country. This classification does not apply to graduates of medical schools coming to the United States to perform services as members of the medical profession. The temporary or permanent nature of the services or labor to be performed must be determined by the service. This classification requires a temporary labor certification issued by the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam, or a notice from one of these individuals that such a certification cannot be made, prior to the filing of a petition with the Service.

(E) An H–3 classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States:

(*1*) As a trainee, other than to receive graduate medical education or training, or training provided primarily at or by an academic or vocational institution, or

(*2*) As a participant in a special education exchange visitor program which provides for practical training and experience in the education of children with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities.

(2) *Petitions*—(i) *Filing of petitions*—(A) *General.* A United States employer seeking to classify an alien as an H–1A, H–1B, H–2A, H–2B, or H–3 temporary employee shall file a petition on Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, only with the Service Center which has jurisdiction in the area where the alien will perform services or receive training, even in emergent situations, except as provided in this section. Petitions in Guam and the Virgin Islands, and petitions involving special filing situations as determined by Service Headquarters, shall be filed with the local Service Office or a designated Service Office. The petitioner may submit a legible photocopy of a document in support of the visa petition in lieu of the original document. However, the original document shall be submitted if requested by the Service.

(B) *Service or training in more than one location.* A petition which requires services to be performed or training to be received in more than one location must include an itinerary with the dates and locations of the services or training and must be filed with the Service office which has jurisdiction over I–129H petitions in the area where the petitioner is located. The address which the petitioner specifies as its location on the I–129H petition shall be where the petitioner is located for purposes of this paragraph.

(C) *Services or training for more than one employer.* If the beneficiary will perform nonagricultural services for, or receive training from, more than one employer, each employer must file a separate petition with the Service Center that has jurisdiction over the area where the alien will perform services or receive training, unless an established agent files the petition.

(D) *Change of employers.* If the alien is in the United States and decides to change employers, the new employer must file a petition on Form I–129 requesting classification and extension of the alien's stay in the United States. If the new petition is approved, the extension of stay may be granted for the validity of the approved petition. The validity of the petition and the alien's extension of stay shall conform to the limits on the alien's temporary stay that are prescribed in paragraph (h)(13) of this section. The alien is not authorized to begin the new employment until the petition is approved.

(E) *Amended or new petition.* The petitioner shall file an amended or new petition, with fee, with the Service Center where the original petition was filed to reflect any material changes in the terms and conditions of employment or training or the beneficiary's eligibility as specified in the original approved petition. An amended or new H–1A, H–1B, H–2A, or H–2B petition must be accompanied by a current or new Department of Labor determination. In the case of an H–1B petition, this requirement includes a new labor condition application.

(F) *Agents as petitioners.* An established United States agent may file a petition in cases involving workers who traditionally are self-employed or use agents to arrange short-term employment in their behalf with numerous employers, and in cases where a

foreign employer authorizes the agent to act in its behalf. A petition filed by a agent is subject to the following conditions:

(*1*) A person or company in business as an agent may file the H petition involving multiple employers as the representative of both the employers and the beneficiary(ies) if the supporting documentation includes a complete itinerary of services or engagements. The itinerary shall specify the dates of each service or engagement, the names and addresses of the actual employers, and the names and addresses of the establishments, venues, or locations where the services will be performed. In questionable cases, a contract between the employers and the beneficiary(ies) may be required. The burden is on the agent to explain the terms and conditions of the employment and to provide any required documentation.

(*2*) An agent performing the function of an employer must guarantee the wage offered and the other terms and conditions of employment by contractural agreement with the beneficiary(ies). The agent/employer must also provide an itinerary of definite employment and information on any other services planned for the period of time requested.

(ii) *Multiple beneficiaries.* More than one beneficiary may be included in an H–2A, H–2B, or H–3 petition if the beneficiaries will be performing the same service, or receiving the same training, for the same period of time, and in the same location.

(iii) *Named beneficiaries.* Nonagricultural petitions must include the names of beneficiaries and other required information at the time of filing. Under the H–2B classification, exceptions may be granted in emergent situations involving multiple beneficiaries at the discretion of the director, and in special filing situations as determined by the Service's Headquarters. If all of the beneficiaries covered by an H–2A or H–2B labor certification have not been identified at the time a petition is filed, multiple petitions naming subsequent beneficiaries may be filed at different times with a copy of the same labor certification. Each petition must reference all previously filed petitions for that labor certification.

(iv) *Substitution of beneficiaries.* Beneficiaries may be substituted in and H–2B petitions that are approved for a group, or H–2B petitions that are approved for unnamed beneficiaries, or approved H–2B petitions where the job offered to the alien(s) does not require any education, training, and/or experience. To request a substitution, the petitioner shall, by letter and a copy of the petition's approval notice, notify the consular office at which the alien will apply for a visa or the port of entry where the alien will apply for admission. Where evidence of the qualifications of beneficiaries is required in petitions for unnamed beneficiaries, the petitioner shall also submit such evidence to the consular office or port of entry prior to issuance of a visa or admission.

(v) *H–2A Petitions.* Special criteria for admission, extension, and maintenance of status apply to H–2A petitions and are specified in paragraph (h)(5) of this section. The other provisions of § 214.2(h) apply to H–2A only to the extent that they do not conflict with the special agricultural provisions in paragraph (h)(5) of this section.

(3) *Petition for registered nurse (H–1A)*—(i) *General.* (A) For purposes of H–1A classification, the term ''registered nurse'' includes a foreign nurse who is or will be licensed or authorized by the State Board of Nursing to engage in professional nurse practice in the state of intended employment.

(B) A United States employer which provides health care services is referred to as a ''facility,'' and may file an H–1A petition for an alien nurse to perform the services of a registered nurse. A ''facility'' must also meet the Department of Labor's requirements as defined in 29 CFR part 504.''.

(C) The position must involve nursing practice and require licensure or other authorization to practice as a registered nurse from the State Board of Nursing in the state of intended employment.

(D) A petition, application for change of status, or application for extension of stay for an H–1A nurse may be adjudicated only at the appropriate INS service center.

(ii) *Definition of registered nurse.* For purposes of H–1A classification, ''registered nurse'' shall mean a person who is or will be authorized by a State Board of Nursing to engage in registered nurse practice in a state or U.S. territory or possession, and who is or will be practicing at a facility which provides health care services.

(iii) *Beneficiary requirements.* An H–1A petition for a nurse shall be accompanied by evidence that the nurse:

(A) Has obtained a full and unrestricted license to practice nursing in the country where the alien obtained nursing education, or has received nursing education in the United States or Canada;

(B) Has passed the examination given by the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools (CGFNS), or has obtained a full and unrestricted (permanent) license to practice as a registered nurse in the state of intended employment, or has obtained a full and unrestricted (permanent) license in any state or territory of the United States and received temporary authorization to practice as a registered nurse in the state of intended employment; and

(C) Is fully qualified and eligible under the laws (including such temporary or interim licensing requirements which authorize the nurse to be employed) governing the place of intended employment to practice as a registered nurse immediately upon admission to the United States, and is authorized under such laws to be employed by the employer. For purposes of this paragraph, the temporary or interim licensing may be obtained immediately after the alien enters the United States.

(iv) *Petitioner requirements.* The petitioning facility shall submit the following with an H–1A petition:

(A) A current copy of the Department of Labor's (DOL) notice of acceptance of the filing of its attestation on Form ETA 9029,

(B) A statement that it will comply with the terms of its current attestation, and any attestations accepted by DOL for the duration of the alien's authorized period of stay,

(C) A statement describing any limitations which the laws of the state or jurisdiction of intended employment place on the nurse's services,

(D) A statement that notice of the filing of the petition has been provided by the employer to the bargaining representative of the registered nurses at the facility or, where there is no such bargaining representative, notice of the filing has been provided to registered nurses employed at the facility through posting in conspicuous locations. A copy of the notice provided shall be submitted with the petitions, and

(v) *Licensure requirements.* (A) A nurse who is granted H–1A classification based on passage of the CGFNS examination must, upon admission to the United States, be able to obtain temporary licensure or other temporary authorization to practice as a registered nurse from the State Board of Nursing in the state of intended employment. A petition for such a nurse shall be approved initially for a period not to exceed one year.

(B) After admission to the United States, an H–1A nurse who does not hold a permanent state license must take and pass the examination for state licensure as a registered nurse within six months from the date of his or her initial admission to the United States. After this six-month period of time, the nurse must be granted permanent state licensure in order to maintain his or her eligibility for H–1A classification in the state of employment or any other state or territory of the United States.

(C) A nurse shall automatically lose his or her eligibility for H–1A classification if he or she is no longer performing the duties of a registered professional nurse. Such a nurse is not authorized to remain in employment unless he or she otherwise receives authorization from the Service.

(D) A nurse may be granted H–1A classification based on passage of the CGFNS examination only until he or she has been admitted to the United States, and has had an opportunity to take the state licensure examination for registered nurses.

(vi) *Other requirements.* (A) If the Secretary of Labor notifies the Service that a facility which employs nurses

has failed to meet a condition in its attestation, or that there was a misrepresentation of a material fact in the attestation, the Service shall not approve petitions for or extend the stay of nurses to be employed by the facility for a period of one year from the date of receipt of such notice.

(B) If the facility's attestation expires, or is suspended or invalidated by DOL, the Service will not suspend or revoke the facility's approved petitions for nurses, if the facility has agreed to comply with the terms of the attestation under which the nurses were admitted or subsequent attestations accepted by DOL for the duration of the nurses' authorized stay.

(4) *Petition for alien to perform services in a specialty occupation, services relating to a DOD cooperative research and development project or coproduction project, or services of distinguished merit and ability in the ield of fashion modeling (H–1B)*—(i)(A) *Types of H–1B classification.* An H–1B classification may be granted to an alien who:

(*1*) Will perform services in a specialty occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge and attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent as a minimum requirement for entry into the occupation in the United States, and who is qualified to perform services in the specialty occupation because he or she has attained a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation;

(*2*) Based on reciprocity, will perform services of an exceptional nature requiring exceptional merit and ability relating to a DOD cooperative research and development project or a coproduction project provided for under a Government-to-Government agreement administered by the Secretary of Defense;

(*3*) Will perform services in the field of fashion modeling and who is of distinguished merit and ability.

(B) *General requirements for petitions involving a specialty occupation.* (*1*) Before filing a petition for H–1B classification in a specialty occupation, the petitioner shall obtain a certification from the Department of Labor that it has filed a labor condition application in the occupational specialty in which the alien(s) will be employed.

(*2*) Certification by the Department of Labor of a labor condition application in an occupational classification does not constitute a determination by that agency that the occupation in question is a specialty occupation. The director shall determine if the application involves a specialty occupation as defined in section 214(i)(1) of the Act. The director shall also determine whether the particular alien for whom H–1B classification is sought qualifies to perform services in the specialty occupation as prescribed in section 214(i)(2) of the Act.

(*3*) If all of the beneficiaries covered by an H–1B labor condition application have not been identified at the time a petition is filed, petitions for newly identified beneficiaries may be filed at any time during the validity of the labor condition application using photocopies of the same application. Each petition must refer by file number to all previously approved petitions for that labor condition application.

(*4*) When petitions have been approved for the total number of workers specified in the labor condition application, substitution of aliens against previously approved openings shall not be made. A new labor condition application shall be required.

(*5*) If the Secretary of Labor notifies the Service that the petitioning employer has failed to meet a condition of paragraph (B) of section 212(n)(1) of the Act, has substantially failed to meet a condition of paragraphs (C) or (D) of section 212(n)(1) of the Act, has willfully failed to meet a condition of paragraph (A) of section 212(n)(1) of the Act, or has misrepresented any material fact in the application, the Service shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) of the Act for a period of at least one year from the date of receipt of such notice.

(*6*) If the employer's labor condition application is suspended or invalidated by the Department of Labor, the Service will not suspend or revoke the employer's approved petitions for aliens already employed in specialty occupations if the employer has certified to the Department of Labor that it will

comply with the terms of the labor condition application for the duration of the authorized stay of aliens it employs.

(C) *General requirements for petitions involving an alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling.* H–1B classification may be granted to an alien who is of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling. An alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling is one who is prominent in the field of fashion modeling. The alien must also be coming to the United States to perform services which require a fashion model of prominence.

(ii) *Definitions.*

Prominence means a high level of achievement in the field of fashion modeling evidenced by a degree of skill and recognition substantially above that ordinarily encountered to the extent that a person described as prominent is renowned, leading, or well-known in the field of fashion modeling.

Regonized authority means a person or an organization with expertise in a particular field, special skills or knowledge in that field, and the expertise to render the type of opinion requested. Such an opinion must state:

(*1*) The writer's qualifications as an expert;

(*2*) The writer's experience giving such opinions, citing specific instances where past opinions have been accepted as authoritative and by whom;

(*3*) How the conclusions were reached; and

(*4*) The basis for the conclusions supported by copies or citations of any research material used.

Specialty occupation means an occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge in fields of human endeavor including, but not limited to, architecture, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, medicine and health, education, business specialties, accounting, law, theology, and the arts, and which requires the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

United States employer means a person, firm, corporation, contractor, or other association, or organization in the United States which:

(*1*) Engages a person to work within the United States;

(*2*) Has an employer-employee relationship with respect to employees under this part, as indicated by the fact that it may hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of any such employee; and

(*3*) Has an Internal Revenue Service Tax identification number.

(iii) *Criteria for H–1B petitions involving a specialty occupation*—(A) *Standards for specialty occupation position.* To qualify as a specialty occupation, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

(*1*) A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position;

(*2*) The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree;

(*3*) The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or

(*4*) The nature of the specific duties are so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

(B) *Petitioner requirements.* The petitioner shall submit the following with an H–1B petition involving a specialty occupation:

(*1*) A certification from the Secretary of Labor that the petitioner has filed a labor condition application with the Secretary,

(*2*) A statement that it will comply with the terms of the labor condition application for the duration of the alien's authorized period of stay,

(*3*) Evidence that the alien qualifies to perform services in the specialty occupation as described in paragraph (h)(4)(iii)(A) of this section, and

(C) *Beneficiary qualifications.* To qualify to perform services in a specialty

occupation, the alien must meet one of the following criteria:

(*1*) Hold a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;

(*2*) Hold a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;

(*3*) Hold an unrestricted State license, registration or certification which authorizes him or her to fully practice the specialty occupation and be immediately engaged in that specialty in the state of intended employment; or

(*4*) Have education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation, and have recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty.

(D) *Equivalence to completion of a college degree.* For purposes of paragraph (h)(4)(iii)(C)(*4*) of this section, equivalence to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree shall mean achievement of a level of knowledge, competence, and practice in the specialty occupation that has been determined to be equal to that of an individual who has a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty and shall be determined by one or more of the following:

(*1*) An evaluation from an official who has authority to grant college-level credit for training and/or experience in the specialty at an accredited college or university which has a program for granting such credit based on an individual's training and/or work experience;

(*2*) The results of recognized college-level equivalency examinations or special credit programs, such as the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), or Program on Noncollegiate Sponsored Instruction (PONSI);

(*3*) An evaluation of education by a reliable credentials evaluation service which specializes in evaluating foreign educational credentials;

(*4*) Evidence of certification or registration from a nationally-recognized professional association or society for the specialty that is known to grant certification or registration to persons in the occupational specialty who have achieved a certain level of competence in the specialty;

(*5*) A determination by the Service that the equivalent of the degree required by the specialty occupation has been acquired through a combination of education, specialized training, and/or work experience in areas related to the specialty and that the alien has achieved recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation as a result of such training and experience. For purposes of determining equivalency to a baccalaureate degree in the specialty, three years of specialized training and/or work experience must be demonstrated for each year of college-level training the alien lacks. For equivalence to an advanced (or Masters) degree, the alien must have a baccalaureate degree followed by at least five years of experience in the specialty. If required by a specialty, the alien must hold a Doctorate degree or its foreign equivalent. It must be clearly demonstrated that the alien's training and/or work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by the specialty occupation; that the alien's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation; and that the alien has recognition of expertise in the specialty evidenced by at least one type of documentation such as:

(*i*) Recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation by at least two recognized authorities in the same specialty occupation;

(*ii*) Membership in a recognized foreign or United States association or society in the specialty occupation;

(*iii*) Published material by or about the alien in professional publications, trade journals, books, or major newspapers;

(*iv*) Licensure or registration to practice the specialty occupation in a foreign country; or

(*v*) Achievements which a recognized authority has determined to be significant contributions to the field of the specialty occupation.

(E) *Liability for transportation costs.* The employer will be liable for the reasonable costs of return transportation of the alien abroad if the alien is dismissed from employment by the employer before the end of the period of authorized admission pursuant to section 214(c)(5) of the Act. If the beneficiary voluntarily terminates his or her employment prior to the expiration of the validity of the petition, the alien has not been dismissed. If the beneficiary believes that the employer has not complied with this provision, the beneficiary shall advise the Service Center which adjudicated the petition in writing. The complaint will be retained in the file relating to the petition. Within the context of this paragraph, the term ''abroad'' refers to the alien's last place of foreign residence. This provision applies to any employer whose offer of employment became the basis for an alien obtaining or continuing H–1B status.

(iv) *General documentary requirements for H–1B classification in a specialty occupation.* An H–1B petition involving a specialty occupation shall be accompanied by:

(A) Documentation, certifications, affidavits, declarations, degrees, diplomas, writings, reviews, or any other required evidence sufficient to establish that the beneficiary is qualified to perform services in a specialty occupation as described in paragraph (h)(4)(i) of this section and that the services the beneficiary is to perform are in a specialty occupation. The evidence shall conform to the following:

(*1*) School records, diplomas, degrees, affidavits, declarations, contracts, and similar documentation submitted must reflect periods of attendance, courses of study, and similar pertinent data, be executed by the person in charge of the records of the educational or other institution, firm, or establishment where education or training was acquired.

(*2*) Affidavits or declarations made under penalty of perjury submitted by present or former employers or recognized authorities certifying as to the recognition and expertise of the beneficiary shall specifically describe the beneficiary's recognition and ability in factual terms and must set forth the expertise of the affiant and the manner in which the affiant acquired such information.

(B) Copies of any written contracts between the petitioner and beneficiary, or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the beneficiary will be employed, if there is no written contract.

(v) *Licensure for H classification*—(A) *General.* If an occupation requires a state or local license for an individual to fully perform the duties of the occupation, an alien (except an H–1A nurse) seeking H classification in that occupation must have that license prior to approval of the petition to be found qualified to enter the United States and immediately engage in employment in the occupation.

(B) *Temporary licensure.* If a temporary license is available and the alien is allowed to perform the duties of the occupation without a permanent license, the director shall examine the nature of the duties, the level at which the duties are performed, the degree of supervision received, and any limitations placed on the alien. If an analysis of the facts demonstrates that the alien under supervision is authorized to fully perform the duties of the occupation, H classification may be granted.

(C) *Duties without licensure.* In certain occupations which generally require licensure, a state may allow an individual to fully practice the occupation under the supervision of licensed senior or supervisory personnel in that occupation. In such cases, the director shall examine the nature of the duties and the level at which they are performed. If the facts demonstrate that the alien under supervision could fully perform the duties of the occupation, H classification may be granted.

(D) *H–1A nurses.* For purposes of licensure, H–1A nurses must provide the evidence required in paragraph (h)(3)(iii) of this section.

(E) *Limitation on approval of petition.* Where licensure is required in any occupation, including registered nursing, the H petition may only be approved for a period of one year or for the period that the temporary license is

valid, whichever is longer, unless the alien already has a permanent license to practice the occupation. An alien who is accorded H classification in an occupation which requires licensure may not be granted an extension of stay or accorded a new H classification after the one year unless he or she has obtained a permanent license in the state of intended employment or continues to hold a temporary license valid in the same state for the period of the requested extension.

(vi) *Criteria and documentary requirements for H–1B petitions involving DOD cooperative research and development projects or coproduction projects*—(A) *General.* (*1*) For purposes of H–1B classification, services of an exceptional nature relating to DOD cooperative research and development projects or coproduction projects shall be those services which require a baccalaureate or higher degree, or its equivalent, to perform the duties. The existence of this special program does not preclude the DOD from utilizing the regular H–1B provisions provided the required guidelines are met.

(*2*) The requirements relating to a labor condition application from the Department of Labor shall not apply to petitions involving DOD cooperative research and development projects or coproduction projects.

(B) *Petitioner requirements.* (*1*) The petition must be accompanied by a verification letter from the DOD project manager for the particular project stating that the alien will be working on a cooperative research and development project or a coproduction project under a reciprocal Government-to-Government agreement administered by DOD. Details about the specific project are not required.

(*2*) The petitioner shall provide a general description of the alien's duties on the particular project and indicate the actual dates of the alien's employment on the project.

(*3*) The petitioner shall submit a statement indicating the names of aliens currently employed on the project in the United States and their dates of employment. The petitioner shall also indicate the names of aliens whose employment on the project ended within the past year.

(C) *Beneficiary requirement.* The petition shall be accompanied by evidence that the beneficiary has a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent in the occupational field in which he or she will be performing services in accordance with paragraph (h)(4)(iii)(C) and/or (h)(4)(iii)(D) of this section.

(vii) *Criteria and documentary requirements for H–1B petitions for aliens of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling*—(A) *General.* Prominence in the field of fashion modeling may be established in the case of an individual fashion model. The work which a prominent alien is coming to perform in the United States must require the services of a prominent alien. A petition for an H–1B alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling shall be accompanied by:

(*1*) Documentation, certifications, affidavits, writings, reviews, or any other required evidence sufficient to establish that the beneficiary is a fashion model of distinguished merit and ability. Affidavits submitted by present or former employers or recognized experts certifying to the recognition and distinguished ability of the beneficiary shall specifically describe the beneficiary's recognition and ability in factual terms and must set forth the expertise of the affiant and the manner in which the affiant acquired such information.

(*2*) Copies of any written contracts between the petitioner and beneficiary, or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the beneficiary will be employed, if there is no written contract.

(B) *Petitioner's requirements.* To establish that a position requires prominence, the petitioner must establish that the position meets one of the following criteria:

(*1*) The services to be performed involve events or productions which have a distinguished reputation;

(*2*) The services are to be performed for an organization or establishment that has a distinguished reputation for, or record of, employing prominent persons.

(C) *Beneficiary's requirements.* A petitioner may establish that a beneficiary is a fashion model of distinguished

merit and ability by the submission of two of the following forms of documentation showing that the alien:

(*1*) Has achieved national or international recognition and acclaim for outstanding achievement in his or her field as evidenced by reviews in major newspapers, trade journals, magazines, or other published material;

(*2*) Has performed and will perform services as a fashion model for employers with a distinguished reputation;

(*3*) Has received recognition for significant achievements from organizations, critics, fashion houses, modeling agencies, or other recognized experts in the field; or

(*4*) Commands a high salary or other substantial remuneration for services evidenced by contracts or other reliable evidence.

(viii) *Criteria and documentary requirements for H–1B petitions for physicians*—(A) *Beneficiary's requirements.* An H–1B petition for a physician shall be accompanied by evidence that the physician:

(*1*) Has a license or other authorization required by the state of intended employment to practice medicine, or is exempt by law therefrom, if the physician will perform direct patient care and the state requires the license or authorization, and

(*2*) Has a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in a foreign state or has graduated from a medical school in the United States or in a foreign state.

(B) *Petitioner's requirements.* The petitioner must establish that the alien physician:

(*1*) Is coming to the United States primarily to teach or conduct research, or both, at or for a public or nonprofit private educational or research institution or agency, and that no patient care will be performed, except that which is incidental to the physician's teaching or research; or

(*2*) The alien has passed the Federation Licensing Examination (or an equivalent examination as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services) or is a graduate of a United States medical school; and

(*i*) Has competency in oral and written English which shall be demonstrated by the passage of the English language proficiency test given by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates; or

(*ii*) Is a graduate of a school of medicine accredited by a body or bodies approved for that purpose by the Secretary of Education.

(C) *Exception for physicians of national or international renown.* A physician who is a graduate of a medical school in a foreign state and who is of national or international renown in the field of medicine is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (h)(4)(viii)(B) of this section.

(5) *Petition for alien to perform agricultural labor or services of a temporary or seasonal nature (H–2A)*—(i) *Filing a petition*—(A) *General.* An H–2A petition must be filed on Form I–129. The petition must be filed with a single valid temporary agricultural labor certification. However, if a certification is denied, domestic labor subsequently fails to appear at the worksite, and the Department of Labor denies an appeal under section 216(e)(2) of the Act, the written denial of appeal shall be considered a certification for this purpose if filed with evidence which establishes that qualified domestic labor is unavailable. An H–2A petition may be filed by either the employer listed on the certification, the employer's agent, or the association of United States agricultural producers named as a joint employer on the certification.

(B) *Multiple beneficiaries.* The total number of beneficiaries of a petition or series of petitions based on the same certification may not exceed the number of workers indicated on that document. A single petition can include more than one beneficiary if the total number does not exceed the number of positions indicated on the relating certification, and all beneficiaries will obtain a visa at the same consulate or are not required to have a visa and will apply for admission at the same port of entry.

(C) *Unnamed beneficiaries.* The sole beneficiary of an H–2A petition must be named in the petition. In a petition for multiple beneficiaries, each must be named unless he or she is not named in the certification and is outside the United States. Unnamed beneficiaries must be shown on the petition by total number.

(D) *Evidence.* An H–2A petitioner must show that the proposed employment qualifies as a basis for H–2A status, and that any named beneficiary qualifies for that employment. A petition will be automatically denied if filed without the certification evidence required in paragraph (h)(5)(i)(A) of this section and, for each named beneficiary, the initial evidence required in paragraph (h)(5)(v) of this section.

(E) *Special filing requirements.* Where a certification shows joint employers, a petition must be filed with an attachment showing that each employer has agreed to the conditions of H–2A eligibility. A petition filed by an agent must be filed with an attachment in which the employer has authorized the agent to act on its behalf, has assumed full responsibility for all representations made by the agent on its behalf, and has agreed to the conditions of H–2A eligibility.

(ii) *Effect of the labor certification process.* The temporary agricultural labor certification process determines whether employment is as an agricultural worker, whether it is open to U.S. workers, if qualified U.S. workers are available, the adverse impact of employment of a qualified alien, and whether employment conditions, including housing, meet applicable requirements. In petition proceedings a petitioner must establish that the employment and beneficiary meet the requirements of paragraph (h)(5) of this section. In a petition filed with a certification denial, the petitioner must also overcome the Department of Labor's findings regarding the availability of qualified domestic labor.

(iii) *Ability and intent to meet a job offer*—(A) *Eligibility requirements.* An H–2A petitioner must establish that each beneficiary will be employed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the certification, which includes that the principal duties to be performed are those on the certification, with other duties minor and incidental.

(B) *Intent and prior compliance.* Requisite intent cannot be established for two years after an employer or joint employer, or a parent, subsidiary or affiliate thereof, is found to have violated section 274(a) of the Act or to have employed an H–2A worker in a position other than that described in the relating petition.

(C) *Initial evidence.* Representations required for the purpose of labor certification are initial evidence of intent.

(iv) Temporary and seasonal employment—(A) *Eligibility requirements.* An H–2A petitioner must establish that the employment proposed in the certification is of a temporary or seasonal nature. Employment is of a seasonal nature where it is tied to a certain time of year by an event or pattern, such as a short annual growing cycle or a specific aspect of a longer cycle, and requires labor levels far above those necessary for ongoing operations. Employment is of a temporary nature where the employer's need to fill the position with a temporary worker will, except in extraordinary circumstances, last no longer than one year.

(B) *Effect of Department of Labor findings.* In temporary agricultural labor certification proceedings the Department of Labor separately tests whether employment qualifies as temporary or seasonal. Its finding that employment qualifies is normally sufficient for the purpose of an H–2A petition, However, notwithstanding that finding, employment will be found not to be temporary or seasonal where an application for permanent labor certification has been filed for the same alien, or for another alien to be employed in the same position, by the same employer or by its parent, subsidiary or affiliate. This can only be overcome by the petitioner's demonstration that there will be at least a six month interruption of employment in the United States after H–2A status ends. Also, eligibility will not be found, notwithstanding the issuance of a temporary agricultural labor certification, where there is substantial evidence that the employment is not temporary or seasonal.

(v) *The beneficiary's qualifications*—(A) *Eligibility requirements.* An H–2A petitioner must establish that any named beneficiary met the stated minimum requirements and was fully able to perform the stated duties when the application for certification was filed. It must be established at time of application for an H–2A visa, or for admission if a visa is not required, that any unnamed beneficiary either met these

requirements when the certification was applied for or passed any certified aptitude test at any time prior to visa issuance, or prior to admission if a visa is not required.

(B) *Initial evidence of employment/job training.* A petition must be filed with evidence that at the required time the beneficiary met the certification's minimum employment and job training requirements. Initial evidence must be in the form of the past employer's detailed statement or actual employment documents, such as company payroll or tax records. Alternately, a petitioner must show that such evidence cannot be obtained, and submit affidavits from people who worked with the beneficiary that demonstrate the claimed employment.

(C) *Initial evidence of education and other training.* A petition must be filed with evidence that at the required time each beneficiary met the certification's minimum post-secondary education and other formal training requirements. Initial evidence must be in the form of documents, issued by the relevant institution or organization, that show periods of attendance, majors and degrees or certificates accorded.

(vi) *Petition agreements*—(A) *Consent and liabilities.* In filing an H–2A petition, a petitioner and each employer consents to allow access to the site where the labor is being performed for the purpose of determining compliance with H–2A requirements. The petitioner further agrees to notify the Service in the manner specified within twenty-four hours if an H–2A worker absconds or if the authorized employment ends more than five days before the relating certification document expires, and to pay liquidated damages of ten dollars for each instance where it cannot demonstrate compliance with this notification requirement. The petitioner also agrees to pay liquidated damages of two hundred dollars for each instance where is cannot demonstrate that its H–2A worker either departed the United States or obtained authorized status based on another petition during the period of admission or within five days of early termination, whichever comes first.

(B) *Process.* Where evidence indicates noncompliance under paragraph (h)(5)(vi)(A) of this section, the petitioner shall be given written notice and given ten days to reply. If it does not demonstrate compliance, it shall be given written notice of the assessment of liquidated damages.

(C) *Failure to pay liquidated damages.* If liquidated damages are not paid within ten days of assessment, an H–2A petition may not be processed for that petitioner or any joint employer shown on the petition until such damages are paid.

(vii) *Validity.* An approved H–2A petition is valid through the expiration of the relating certification for the purpose of allowing a beneficiary to seek issuance of an H–2A nonimmigrant visa, admission or an extension of stay for the purpose of engaging in the specific certified employment.

(viii) *Admission*—(A) *Effect of violation of status.* An alien may not be accorded H–2A status who the Service finds to have violated the conditions of H–2A status within the prior five years. H–2A status is violated by remaining beyond the specific period of authorized stay or by engaging in unauthorized employment.

(B) *Period of admission.* Notwithstanding paragraph (h)(13) of this section, and except as provided in paragraph (h)(5)(ix)(C) of this section, an alien admissible as an H–2A shall be admitted for the period of the approved petition plus a period of up to one week before the beginning of the approved period for the purpose of travel to the worksite, and a period following the expiration of the H–2A petition equal to the validity period of the petition, but not more than ten days, for the purpose of departure or extension based on a subsequent offer of employment. However, this extended admission period does not affect the beneficiary's employment authorization. Such authorization only applies to the specific employment indicated in the relating petition, for the specific period of time indicated.

(C) *Limits on an individual's stay.* An alien's stay as an H–2A is limited by the term of an approved petition. An alien may remain longer to engage in other qualifying temporary agricultural employment by obtaining an extension of stay. However, an individual

who has held H–2A status for a total of three years may not again be granted H–2A status, or other nonimmigrant status based on agricultural activities, until such time as he or she remains outside the United States for an uninterrupted period of six months. An absence can interrupt the accumulation of time spent as an H–2A. If the accumulated stay is eighteen months or less, an absence is interruptive if it lasts for at least three months. If more than eighteen months stay has been accumulated, an absence is interruptive if it lasts for at least one-sixth the accumulated stay. Eligibility under this subparagraph will be determined in admission, change of status or extension proceedings. An alien found eligible for a shorter period of H–2A status than that indicated by the petition due to the application of this subparagraph shall only be admitted for that abbreviated period.

(ix) *Substitution of beneficiaries after admission.* An H–2A petition may be filed to replace H–2A workers whose employment was terminated early. The petition must be filed with a copy of the certification document, a copy of the approval notice covering the workers for which replacements are sought, and other evidence required by paragraph (h)(5)(i)(D) of this section. It must also be filed with a statement giving each terminated worker's name, date and country of birth, termination date, and evidence the worker has departed the United States. A petition for a replacement may not be approved where the requirements of paragraph (h)(5)(vi) of this section have not been met. A petition for replacements does not constitute the notice that an H–2A worker has absconded or has ended authorized employment more than five days before the relating certification expires.

(x) *Extensions without labor certification.* A single H–2A petition may be extended without a certification if it is based on approval of the alien's application for extension of stay for a continuation of the employment authorized by the approval of a previous H–2A petition filed with a certification (but not a certification extension granted under 20 CFR 655.106(c)(3)), and the proposed continuation of employment will last no longer than the previously authorized employment and also will not last longer than two weeks.

(6) *Petition for alien to perform temporary nonagricultural services or labor (H–2B)*—(i) *General.* An H–2B nonagricultural temporary worker is an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform temporary services or labor, is not displacing United States workers capable of performing such services or labor, and whose employment is not adversely affecting the wages and working conditions of United States workers.

(ii) *Temporary services or labor*—(A) *Definition.* Temporary services or labor under the H–2B classification refers to any job in which the petitioner's need for the duties to be performed by the employee(s) is temporary, whether or not the underlying job can be described as permanent or temporary.

(B) *Nature of petitioner's need.* As a general rule, the period of the petitioner's need must be a year or less, although there may be extraordinary circumstances where the temporary services or labor might last longer than one year. The petitioner's need for the services or labor shall be a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need:

(*1*) *One-time occurence.* The petitioner must establish that it has not employed workers to perform the services or labor in the past and that it will not need workers to perform the services or labor in the future, or that it has an employment situation that is otherwise permanent, but a temporary event of short duration has created the need for a temporary worker.

(*2*) *Seasonal need.* The petitioner must establish that the services or labor is traditionally tied to a season of the year by an event or pattern and is of a recurring nature. The petitioner shall specify the period(s) of time during each year in which it does not need the services or labor. The employment is not seasonal if the period during which the services or labor is not needed is unpredictable or subject to change or is considered a vacation period for the petitioner's permanent employees.

(*3*) *Peakload need.* The petitoner must establish that it regularly employs permanent workers to perform the services or labor at the place of employment and that it needs to supplement its permanent staff at the place of employment on a temporary basis due to a seasonal or short-term demand and that the temporary additions to staff will not become a part of the petitioner's regular operation.

(*4*) *Intermittent need.* The petitioner must establish that it has not employed permanent or full-time workers to perform the services or labor, but occasionally or intermittently needs temporary workers to perform services or labor for short periods.

(iii) *Procedures.* (A) Prior to filing a petition with the director to classify an alien as an H–2B worker, the petitioner shall apply for a temporary labor certification with the Secretary of Labor for all areas of the United States, except the Territory of Guam. In the Territory of Guam, the petitioning employer shall apply for a temporary labor certification with the Governor of Guam. The labor certification shall be advice to the director on whether or not United States workers capable of performing the temporary services or labor are available and whether or not the alien's employment will adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers.

(B) An H–2B petitioner shall be a United States employer, or the authorized representative of a foreign employer having a location in the United States. The petitioning employer shall consider available U.S. workers for the temporary services or labor, and shall offer terms and conditions of employment which are consistent with the nature of the occupation, activity, and industry in the United States.

(C) The petitioner may not file an H–2B petition unless the United States petitioner has applied for a labor certification with the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam within the time limits prescribed or accepted by each, and has obtained a labor certification determination as required by paragraph (h)(6)(iv) or (h)(6)(v) of this section.

(D) The Secretary of Labor and the Governor of Guam shall separately establish procedures for administering the temporary labor certification program under his or her jurisdiction.

(E) After obtaining a determination from the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam, as appropriate, the petitioner shall file a petition on I–129, accompanied by the labor certification determination and supporting documents, with the director having jurisdiction in the area of intended employment.

(iv) *Labor certifications, except Guam*—(A) *Secretary of Labor's determination.* An H–2B petition for temporary employment in the United States, except for temporary employment on Guam, shall be accompanied by a labor certification determination that is either:

(*1*) A certification from the Secretary of Labor stating that qualified workers in the United States are not available and that the alien's employment will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of similary employed United States workers; or

(*2*) A notice detailing the reasons why such certification cannot be made. Such notice shall address the availability of U.S. workers in the occupation and the prevailing wages and working conditions of U.S. workers in the occupation.

(B) *Validity of the labor certification.* The Secretary of Labor may issue a temporary labor certification for a period of up to one year.

(C) *U.S. Virgin Islands.* Temporary labor certifications filed under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Act for employment in the United States Virgin Islands may be approved only for entertainers and athletes and only for periods not to exceed 45 days.

(D) *Attachment to petition.* If the petitioner receives a notice from the Secretary of Labor that certification cannot be made, a petition containing countervailing evidence may be filed with the director. The evidence must show that qualified workers in the United States are not available, and that the terms and conditions of employment are consistent with the nature of the occupation, activity, and industry in the United States. All such

evidence submitted will be considered in adjudicating the petition.

(E) *Countervailing evidence.* The countervailing evidence presented by the petitioner shall be in writing and shall address availability of U.S. workers, the prevailing wage rate for the occupation of the United States, and each of the reasons why the Secretary of Labor could not grant a labor certification. The petitioner may also submit other appropriate information in support of the petition. The director, at his or her discretion, may require additional supporting evidence.

(v) *Labor certification for Guam*—(A) *Governor of Guam's determination.* An H–2B petition for temporary employment on Guam shall be accompanied by a labor certification determination that is either:

(*1*) A certification from the Governor of Guam stating that qualified workers in the United States are not available to perform the required services, and that the alien's employment will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of United States resident workers who are similarly employed on Guam; or

(*2*) A notice detailing the reasons why such certification cannot be made. Such notice shall address the availability of U.S. workers in the occupation and/or the prevailing wages and working conditions of U.S. workers in the occupation.

(B) *Validity of labor certification.* The Governor of Guam may issue a temporary labor certification for a period up to one year.

(C) *Attachments to petition.* If the employer receives a notice from the Governor of Guam that certification cannot be made, a petition containing countervailing evidence may be filed with the director. The evidence must show that qualified workers in the United States are not available, and that the terms and conditions of employment are consistent with the nature of the occupation, activity, and industry in the United States. All such evidence submitted will be considered in adjudicating the petition.

(D) *Countervailing evidence.* The countervailing evidence presented by the petitioner shall be in writing and shall address availability of United States workers, the prevailing wage rate, and each of the reasons why the Governor of Guam could not make the required certification. The petitioner may also provide any other appropriate information in support of the petition. The director, at his or her discretion, may require additional supporting evidence.

(E) *Criteria for Guam labor certifications.* The Governor of Guam shall, in consultation with the Service, establish systematic methods for determining the prevailing wage rates and working conditions for individual occupations on Guam and for making determinations as to availability of qualified United States residents.

(*1*) *Prevailing wage and working conditions.* The system to determine wages and working conditions must provide for consideration of wage rates and employment conditions for occupations in both the private and public sectors, in Guam and/or in the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(38) of the Act), and may not consider wages and working conditions outside of the United States. If the system includes utilitzation of advisory opinions and consultations, the opinions must be provided by officially sanctioned groups which reflect a balance of the interests of the private and public sectors, government, unions and management.

(*2*) *Availability of United States workers.* The system for determining availability of qualified United States workers must require the prospective employer to:

(*i*) Advertise the availability of the position for a minimum of three consecutive days in the newspaper with the largest daily circulation on Guam;

(*ii*) Place a job offer with an appropriate agency of the Territorial Government which operates as a job referral service at least 30 days in advance of the need for the services to commence, except that for applications from the armed forces of the United States and those in the entertainment industry, the 30-day period may be reduced by the Governor to 10 days;

(*iii*) Conduct appropriate recruitment in other areas of the United and its territories if sufficient qualified United States construction workers are not available on Guam to fill a job. The

Governor of Guam may require a job order to be placed more than 30 days in advance of need to accommodate such recruitment;

(*iv*) Report to the appropriate agency the names of all United States resident workers who applied for the position, indicating those hired and the job-related reasons for not hiring;

(*v*) Offer all special considerations, such as housing and transportation expenses, to all United States resident workers who applied for the position, indicating those hired and the job-related reasons for not hiring;

(*vi*) Meet the prevailing wage rates and working conditions determined under the wages and working conditions system by the Governor; and

(*vii*) Agree to meet all Federal and Territorial requirements relating to employment, such as nondiscrimination, occupational safety, and minimum wage requirements.

(F) *Approval and publication of employment systems on Guam—(1) Systems.* The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization must approve the system to determine prevailing wages and working conditions and the system to determine availability of United States resident workers and any future modifications of the systems prior to implementation. If the Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, finds that the systems or modified systems meet the requirements of this section, the Commissioner shall publish them as a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the Governor shall publish them as a public record in Guam.

(*2*) *Approval of construction wage rates.* The Commissioner must approve specific wage data and rates used for construction occupations on Guam prior to implementation of new rates. The Governor shall submit new wage survey data and proposed rates to the Commissioner for approval at least eight weeks before authority to use existing rates expires. Surveys shall be conducted at least every two years, unless the Commissioner prescribes a lesser period.

(G) *Reporting.* The Governor shall provide the Commissioner statistical data on temporary labor certification workload and determinations. This information shall be submitted quarterly no later than 30 days after the quarter ends.

(H) *Invalidation of temporary labor certification issued by the Governor of Guam—(1) General.* A temporary labor certification issued by the Governor of Guam may be invalidated by a director if it is determined by the director or a court of law that the certification request involved fraud or willful misrepresentation. A temporary labor certification may also be invalidated if the director determines that the certification involved gross error.

(*2*) *Notice of intent to invalidate.* If the director intends to invalidate a temporary labor certification, a notice of intent shall be served upon the employer, detailing the reasons for the intended invalidation. The employer shall have 30 days in which to file a written response in rebuttal to the notice of intent. The director shall consider all evidence submitted upon rebuttal in reaching a decision.

(*3*) *Appeal of invalidation.* An employer may appeal the invalidation of a temporary labor certification in accordance with part 103 of this chapter.

(vi) *Evidence for H–2B petitions.* An H–2B petition shall be accompanied by:

(A) *Labor certification or notice.* A temporary labor certification or a notice that certification cannot be made, issued by the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam, as appropriate;

(B) *Countervailing evidence.* Evidence to rebut the Secretary of Labor's or the Governor of Guam's notice that certification cannot be made, if appropriate;

(C) *Alien's qualifications.* Documentation that the alien qualifies for the job offer as specified in the application for labor certification, except in petitions where the labor certification application requires no education, training, experience, or special requirements of the beneficiary; and

(D) *Statement of need.* A statement describing in detail the temporary situation or conditions which make it necessary to bring the alien to the United States and whether the need is a one-time occurrence, seasonal, peakload, or intermittent. If the need is seasonal,

peakload, or intermittent, the statement shall indicate whether the situation or conditions are expected to be recurrent.

(E) *Liability for transportation costs.* The employer will be liable for the reasonable costs of return transportation of the alien abroad, if the alien is dismissed from employment for any reason by the employer before the end of the period of authorized admission pursuant to section 214(c)(5) of the Act. If the beneficiary voluntarily terminates his or her employment prior to the expiration of the validity of the petition, the alien has not been dismissed. If the beneficiary believes that the employer has not complied with this provision, the beneficiary shall advise the Service Center which adjudicated the petition in writing. The complaint will be retained in the file relating to the petition. Within the context of this paragraph, the term ''abroad'' means the alien's last place of foreign residence. This provision applies to any employer whose offer of employment became the basis for the alien obtaining or continuing H–2B status.

(7) *Petition for alien trainee or participant in a special education exchange visitor program (H–3)*—(i) *Alien trainee.* The H–3 trainee is a nonimmigrant who seeks to enter the United States at the invitation of an organization or individual for the purpose of receiving training in any field of endeavor, such as agriculture, commerce, communications, finance, government, transportation, or the professions, as well as training in a purely industrial establishment. This category shall not apply to physicians, who are statutorily ineligible to use H–3 classification in order to receive any type of graduate medical education or training.

(A) *Externs.* A hospital approved by the American Medical Association or the American Osteopathic Association for either an internship or residency program may petition to classify as an H–3 trainee a medical student attending a medical school abroad, if the alien will engage in employment as an extern during his/her medical school vacation.

(B) *Nurses.* A petitioner may seek H–3 classification for a nurse who is not H–1 if it can be established that there is a genuine need for the nurse to receive a brief period of training that is unavailable in the alien's native country and such training is designed to benefit the nurse and the overseas employer upon the nurse's return to the country of origin, if:

(*1*) The beneficiary has obtained a full and unrestricted license to practice professional nursing in the country where the beneficiary obtained a nursing education, or such education was obtained in the United States or Canada; and

(*2*) The petitioner provides a statement certifying that the beneficiary is fully qualified under the laws governing the place where the training will be received to engage in such training, and that under those laws the petitioner is authorized to give the beneficiary the desired training.

(ii) *Evidence required for petition involving alien trainee*—(A) *Conditions.* The petitioner is required to demonstrate that:

(*1*) The proposed training is not available in the alien's own country;

(*2*) The beneficiary will not be placed in a position which is in the normal operation of the business and in which citizens and resident workers are regularly employed;

(*3*) The beneficiary will not engage in productive employment unless such employment is incidental and necessary to the training; and

(*4*) The training will benefit the beneficiary in pursuing a career outside the United States.

(B) *Description of training program.* Each petition for a trainee must include a statement which:

(*1*) Describes the type of training and supervision to be given, and the structure of the training program;

(*2*) Sets forth the proportion of time that will be devoted to productive employment;

(*3*) Shows the number of hours that will be spent, respectively, in classroom instruction and in on-the-job training;

(*4*) Describes the career abroad for which the training will prepare the alien;

(*5*) Indicates the reasons why such training cannot be obtained in the alien's country and why it is necessary

for the alien to be trained in the United States; and

(*6*) Indicates the source of any remuneration received by the trainee and any benefit which will accrue to the petitioner for providing the training.

(iii) *Restrictions on training program for alien trainee.* A training program may not be approved which:

(A) Deals in generalities with no fixed schedule, objectives, or means of evaluation;

(B) Is incompatible with the nature of the petitioner's business or enterprise;

(C) Is on behalf of a beneficiary who already possesses substantial training and expertise in the proposed field of training;

(D) Is in a field in which it is unlikely that the knowledge or skill will be used outside the United States;

(E) Will result in productive employment beyond that which is incidental and necessary to the training;

(F) Is designed to recruit and train aliens for the ultimate staffing of domestic operations in the United States;

(G) Does not establish that the petitioner has the physical plant and sufficiently trained manpower to provide the training specified; or

(H) Is designed to extend the total allowable period of practical training previously authorized a nonimmigrant student.

(iv) *Petition for participant in a special education exchange visitor program*—(A) *General Requirements.* (*1*) The H–3 participant in a special education training program must be coming to the United States to participate in a structured program which provides for practical training and experience in the education of children with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities.

(*2*) The petition must be filed by a facility which has professionally trained staff and a structured program for providing education to children with disabilities, and for providing training and hands-on experience to participants in the special education exchange visitor program.

(*3*) The requirements in this section for alien trainees shall not apply to petitions for participants in a special education exchange visitor program.

(B) *Evidence.* An H–3 petition for a participant in a special education exchange visitor program shall be accompanied by:

(*1*) A description of the training program and the facility's professional staff and details of the alien's participation in the training program (any custodial care of children must be incidental to the training), and

(*2*) Evidence that the alien participant is nearing completion of a baccalaureate or higher degree in special education, or already holds such a degree, or has extensive prior training and experience in teaching children with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities.

(8) *Numerical limits*—(i) *Limits on affected categories.* During each fiscal year, the total number of aliens who can be provided nonimmigrant classification is limited as follows:

(A) Aliens classified as H1–B nonimmigrants, excluding those involved in DOD research and development projects or coproduction projects, may not exceed 65,000.

(B) Aliens classified as H–1B nonimmigrants to work for DOD research and development projects or coproduction projects may not exceed 100 at any time.

(C) Aliens classified as H–2B nonimmigrants may not exceed 66,000.

(D) Aliens classified as H–3 nonimmigrant participants in a special education exchange visitor program may not exceed 50.

(ii) *Procedures.* (A) Each alien issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act shall be counted for purposes of the numerical limit. Requests for petition extension or extension of an alien's stay shall not be counted for the purpose of the numerical limit. The spouse and children of principal aliens classified as H–4 nonimmigrants shall not be counted against the numerical limit.

(B) Numbers will be assigned temporarily to each alien (or job opening(s) for aliens in petitions with unnamed beneficiaries) included in a new petition in the order that petitions are

filed. If a petition is denied, the number(s) originally assigned to the petition shall be returned to the system which maintains and assigns numbers.

(C) For purposes of assigning numbers to aliens on petitions filed in Guam and the Virgin Islands, Service Headquarters Adjudications shall assign numbers to these locations from the central system which controls and assigns numbers to petitions filed in other locations of the United States.

(D) When an approved petition is not used because the beneficiary(ies) does not apply for admission to the United States, the petitioner shall notify the Service Center Director who approved the petition that the number(s) has not been used. The petition shall be revoked pursuant to paragraph (h)(11)(ii) of this section and the unused number(s) shall be returned to the system which maintains and assigns numbers.

(E) If the total numbers available in a fiscal year are used, new petitions and the accompanying fee shall be rejected and returned with a notice that numbers are unavailable for the particular nonimmigrant classification until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

(9) *Approval and validity of petition*—(i) *Approval.* The director shall consider all the evidence submitted and such other evidence as he or she may independently require to assist his or her adjudication. The director shall notify the petitioner of the approval of the petition on Form I–797, Notice of Action. The approval shall be as follows:

(A) The approval notice shall include the beneficiary's(ies') name(s) and classification and the petition's period of validity. A petition for more than one beneficiary and/or multiple services may be approved in whole or in part. The approval notice shall cover only those beneficiaries approved for classification under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act.

(B) The petition may not be filed or approved earlier than six months before the date of actual need for the beneficiary's services or training.

(ii) *Recording the validity of petitions.* Procedures for recording the validity period of petitions are:

(A) If a new H petition is approved before the date the petitioner indicates that the services or training will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall show the actual dates requested by the petitioner as the validity period, not to exceed the limits specified by paragraph (h)(9)(iii) of this section or other Service policy.

(B) If a new H petition is approved after the date the petitioner indicates that the services or training will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall show a validity period commencing with the date of approval and ending with the date requested by the petitioner, as long as that date does not exceed either the limits specified by paragraph (h)(9)(iii) of this section or other Service policy.

(C) If the period of services or training requested by the petitioner exceeds the limit specified in paragraph (h)(9)(iii) of this section, the petition shall be approved only up to the limit specified in that paragraph.

(iii) *Validity.* The initial approval period of an H petition shall conform to the limits prescribed as follows:

(A) *H–1A petition.* An approved petition for an alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(a) of the Act shall be valid for a period of up to three years.

(B)(*1*) *H–1B petition in a specialty occupation.* An approved petition classified under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act for an alien in a specialty occupation shall be valid for a period of up to three years but may not exceed the validity period of the labor condition application.

(*2*) *H–1B petition involving a DOD research and development or coproduction project.* An approved petition classified under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act for an alien involved in a DOD research and development project or a coproduction project shall be valid for a period of up to five years.

(*3*) *H–1B petition involving an alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling.* An approved petition classified under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act for an alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling shall be valid for a period of up to three years.

(C) *H–2B petition*—(*1*) *Labor certification attached.* If a certification by the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of

Guam is attached to a petition to accord an alien a classification under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(B) of the Act, the approval of the petition shall be valid for a period of up to one year.

(*2*) *Notice that certification cannot be made attached*—(*i*) *Countervailing evidence.* If a petition is submitted containing a notice from the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam that certification cannot be made, and is not accompanied by countervailing evidence, the petitioner shall be informed that he or she may submit the countervailing evidence in accordance with paragraphs (h)(6)(iii)(E) and (h)(6)(iv)(D) of this section.

(*ii*) *Approval.* In any case where the director decides that approval of the H–2B petition is warranted despite the issuance of a notice by the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam that certification cannot be made, the approval shall be certified by the Director to the Commissioner pursuant to 8 CFR 103.4. In emergent situations, the certification may be presented by telephone to the Chief of the Administrative Appeals Unit, Central Office. If approved, the petition is valid for the period of established need not to exceed one year. There is no appeal from a decision which has been certified to the Commissioner.

(D)(*1*) *H–3 petition for alien trainee.* An approved petition for an alien trainee classified under section 101(a)(15)(H)(iii) of the Act shall be valid for a period of up to two years.

(*2*) *H–3 petition for alien participant in a special education training program.* An approved petition for an alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(H)(iii) of the Act as a participant in a special education exchange visitor program shall be valid for a period of up to 18 months.

(iv) *Spouse and dependents.* The spouse and unmarried minor children of the beneficiary are entitled to H nonimmigrant classification, subject to the same period of admission and limitations as the beneficiary, if they are accompanying or following to join the beneficiary in the United States. Neither the spouse nor a child of the beneficiary may accept employment unless he or she is the beneficiary of an approved petition filed in his or her behalf and has been granted a nonimmigrant classification authorizing his or her employment.

(10) *Denial of petition*—(i) *Multiple beneficiaries.* A petition for multiple beneficiaries may be denied in whole or in part.

(ii) *Notice of intent to deny.* When an adverse decision is proposed on the basis of derogatory inform U.S. ation of which the petitioner is unaware, the director shall notify the petitioner of the intent to deny the petition and the basis for the denial. The petitioner may inspect and rebut the evidence and will be granted a period of 30 days from the date of the notice in which to do so. All relevant rebuttal material will be considered in making a final decision.

(iii) *Notice of denial.* The petitioner shall be notified of the reasons for the denial, and of his or her right to appeal the denial of the petition under 8 CFR part 103. There is no appeal from a decision to deny an extension of stay to the alien.

(11) *Revocation of approval of petition*—(i) *General.* (A) The petitioner shall immediately notify the Service of any changes in the terms and conditions of employment of a beneficiary which may affect eligibility under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act and paragraph (h) of this section. An amended petition on Form I–129 should be filed when the petitioner continues to employ the beneficiary. If the petitioner no longer employs the beneficiary, the petitioner shall send a letter explaining the change(s) to the director who approved the petition.

(B) The director may revoke a petition at any time, even after the expiration of the petition.

(ii) *Automatic revocation.* The approval of any petition is automatically revoked if the petitioner goes out of business or files a written withdrawal of the petition.

(iii) *Revocation on notice*—(A) *Grounds for revocation.* The director shall send to the petitioner a notice of intent to revoke the petition in relevant part if he or she finds that:

(*1*) The beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner in the capacity specified in the petition, or if the

beneficiary is no longer receiving training as specified in the petition; or

(*2*) The statement of facts contained in the petition was not true and correct; or

(*3*) The petitioner violated terms and conditions of the approved petition; or

(*4*) The petitioner violated requirements of section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act or paragraph (h) of this section; or

(*5*) The approval of the petition violated pargraph (h) of this section or involved gross error.

(B) *Notice and decision.* The notice of intent to revoke shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds for the revocation and the time period allowed for the petitioner's rebuttal. The petitioner may submit evidence in rebuttal within 30 days of receipt of the notice. The director shall consider all relevant evidence presented in deciding whether to revoke the petition in whole or in part. If the petition is revoked in part, the remainder of the petition shall remain approved and a revised approval notice shall be sent to the petitioner with the revocation notice.

(12) *Appeal of a denial or a revocation of a petition*—(i) *Denial.* A petition denied in whole or in part may be appealed under part 103 of this chapter.

(ii) *Revocation.* A petition that has been revoked on notice in whole or in part may be appealed under part 103 of this chapter. Automatic revocations may not be appealed.

(13) *Admission*—(i) *General.* (A) A beneficiary shall be admitted to the United States for the validity period of the petition, plus a period of up to 10 days before the validity period begins and 10 days after the validity period ends. The beneficiary may not work except during the validity period of the petition.

(B) When an alien in an H classification has spent the maximum allowable period of stay in the United States, a new petition under sections 101(a)(15)(H) or (L) of the Act may not be approved unless that alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief trips for business or pleasure, for the time limit imposed on the particular H classification. Brief trips to the United States for business or pleasure during the required time abroad are not interruptive, but do not count towards fulfillment of the required time abroad. The petitioner shall provide information about the alien's employment, place of residence, and the dates and purposes of any trips to the United States during the period that the alien was required to spend time abroad.

(ii) *H–1A limitation on admission.* An H–1A alien who has spent five, or in certain extraordinary circumstances, six years in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act may not seek extension, change status, or be readmitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief trips for pleasure or business, for the immediate prior year.

(iii) *H–1B limitation on admission.* (A) *Alien in a specialty occupation or an alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling.* An H–1B alien in a specialty occupation or an alien of distinguished merit and ability who has spent six years in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) and/or (L) of the Act may not seek extension, change status, or be readmitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15) (H) or (L) of the Act unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief trips for business or pleasure, for the immediate prior year.

(B) *Alien involved in a DOD research and development or coproduction project.* An H–1B alien involved in a DOD research and development or coproduction project who has spent 10 years in the United States under section 101(a)(15) (H) and/or (L) of the Act may not seek extension, change status, or be readmitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15) (H) or (L) of the Act to perform services involving a DOD research and development project or coproduction project. A new petition or change of status under section 101(a)(15) (H) or (L) of the Act may not be approved for such an alien unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief trips for business or pleasure, for the immediate prior year.

(iv) *H–2B and H–3 limitation on admission.* An H–2B alien who has spent 3 years in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) and/or (L) of the Act; an H–3 alien participant in a special education program who has spent 18 months in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) and/or (L) of the Act; and an H–3 alien trainee who has spent 24 months in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) and/or (L) of the Act may not seek extension, change status, or be readmitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(H) and/or (L) of the Act unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States for the immediate prior 6 months.

(v) *Exceptions.* The limitations in paragraph (h)(13)(ii) through (h)(13)(iv) of this section shall not apply to H–1A, H–1B, H–2B, and H–3 aliens who did not reside continually in the United States and whose employment in the United States was seasonal or intermittent or was for an aggregate of six months or less per year. In addition, the limitations shall not apply to aliens who reside abroad and regularly commute to the United States to engage in part-time employment. To qualify for this exception, the petitioner and the alien must provide clear and convincing proof that the alien qualifies for such an exception. Such proof shall consist of evidence such as arrival and departure records, copies of tax returns, and records of employment abroad.

(14) *Extension of visa petition validity.* The petitioner shall file a request for a petition extension on Form I–129 to extend the validity of the original petition under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act. Supporting evidence is not required unless requested by the director. A request for a petition extension may be filed only if the validity of the original petition has not expired.

(15) *Extension of stay*—(i) *General.* The petitioner shall apply for extension of an alien's stay in the United States by filing a petition extension on Form I–129 accompanied by the documents described for the particular classification in paragraph (h)(15)(ii) of this section. The petitioner must also request a petition extension. The dates of extension shall be the same for the petition and the beneficiary's extension of stay. The beneficiary must be physically present in the United States at the time of the filing of the extension of stay. Even though the requests to extend the petition and the alien's stay are combined on the petition, the director shall make a separate determination on each. If the alien is required to leave the United States for business or personal reasons while the extension requests are pending, the petitioner may request the director to cable notification of approval of the petition extension to the consular office abroad where the alien will apply for a visa. When the total period of stay in an H classification has been reached, no further extensions may be granted.

(ii) *Extension periods—(A) H–1A extension of stay.* An extension of stay may be authorized for a period of up to two years for a beneficiary of an H–1A petition. The alien's total period of stay may not exceed five years, except in extraordinary circumstances. An H–1A alien who has been in the United States for a period of five years in such status may receive a one-year extension of stay if it is established by the petitioner that extraordinary circumstances exist which warrant such an extension. Extraordinary circumstances shall exist when the director finds that termination of the alien's services will impose extreme hardship on the petitioner's business operation or that the alien's services are required in the national welfare, safety, or security interests of the United States. Each request for an extension of stay for the beneficiary of an H–1A petition must be accompanied by a current copy of the Department of Labor's notice of acceptance of the petitioner's attestation on Form ETA 9029. A request for an extension of stay filed in behalf of an alien who initially entered the United States on the basis of a temporary license must be accompanied by evidence that the alien has remained in a valid H–1A status since his or her initial entry into the United States.

(B) *H–1B extension of stay—(1) Alien in a specialty occupation or an alien of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling.* An extension of stay may be authorized for a period of up to three years for a beneficiary of an H–1B

petition in a specialty occupation or an alien of distinguished merit and ability. The alien's total period of stay may not exceed six years. The request for extension must be accompanied by either a new or a photocopy of the prior certification from the Department of Labor that the petitioner continues to have on file a labor condition application valid for the period of time requested for the occupation.

(*2*) *Alien in a DOD research and development or coproduction project.* An extension of stay may be authorized for a period up to five years for the beneficiary of an H–1B petition involving a DOD research and development project or coproduction project. The total period of stay may not exceed 10 years.

(C) *H–2A or H–2B extension of stay.* An extension of stay for the beneficiary of an H–2A or H–2B petition may be authorized for the validity of the labor certification or for a period of up to one year, except as provided for in paragraph (h)(5)(x) of this section. The alien's total period of stay as an H–2A or H–2B worker may not exceed three years, except that in the Virgin Islands, the alien's total period of stay may not exceed 45 days.

(D) *H–3 extension of stay.* An extension of stay may be authorized for the length of the training program for a total period of stay as an H–3 trainee not to exceed two years, or for a total period of stay as a participant in a special education training program not to exceed 18 months.

(16) *Effect of approval of a permanent labor certification or filing of a preference petition on H classification*—(i) *H–1A or H–1B classification.* The approval of a permanent labor certification or the filing of a preference petition for an alien shall not be a basis for denying an H–1A or H–1B petition or a request to extend such a petition, or the alien's admission, change of status, or extension of stay. The alien may legitimately come to the United States for a temporary period as an H–1A or H–1B nonimmigrant and depart voluntarily at the end of his or her authorized stay and, at the same time, lawfully seek to become a permanent resident of the United States.

(ii) *H–2A, H–2B, and H–3 classification.* The approval of a permanent labor certification, or the filing of a preference petition for an alien currently employed by or in a training position with the same petitioner, shall be a reason, by itself, to deny the alien's extension of stay.

(17) *Effect of a strike*—(i) If the Secretary of Labor certifies to the Commissioner that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress in the occupation and at the place where the beneficiary is to be employed or trained, and that the employment of training of the beneficiary would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of U.S. citizens and lawful resident workers:

(A) A petition to classify an alien as a nonimmigrant as defined in section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act shall be denied.

(B) If a petition has already been approved, but the alien has not yet entered the United States, or has entered the United States but has not commenced the employment, the approval of the petition is automatically suspended, and the application for admission on the basis of the petition shall be denied.

(ii) If there is a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers in progress, but such strike or other labor dispute is not certified under paragraph (h)(17)(i), the Commissioner shall not deny a petition or suspend an approved petition.

(iii) If the alien has already commenced employment in the United States under an approved petition and is participating in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, whether or not such strike or other labor dispute has been certified by the Department of Labor, the alien shall not be deemed to be failing to maintain his or her status solely on account of past, present, or future participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, but is subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The alien shall remain subject to all applicable provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and regulations promulgated in the same manner as all other H nonimmigrants;

(B) The status and authorized period of stay of such an alien is not modified

or extended in any way by virtue of his or her participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers; and

(C) Although participation by an H nonimmigrant alien in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers will not constitute a ground for deportation, any alien who violates his or her status or who remains in the United States after his or her authorized period of stay has expired will be subject to deportation.

(18) *Use of approval notice, Form I–797.* The Service shall notify the petitioner on Form I–797 whenever a visa petition, an extension of a visa petition, or an alien's extension of stay is approved under the H classification. The beneficiary of an H petition who does not require a nonimmigrant visa may present a copy of the approval notice at a port of entry to facilitate entry into the United States. A beneficiary who is required to present a visa for admission and whose visa will have expired before the date of his or her intended return may use a copy of Form I–797 to apply for a new or revalidated visa during the validity period of the petition. The copy of Form I–797 shall be retained by the beneficiary and presented during the validity of the petition when reentering the United States to resume the same employment with the same petitioner.

(i) *Representatives of information media.* The admission of an alien of the class defined in section 101(a)(15)(I) of the Act constitutes an agreement by the alien not to change the information medium or his or her employer until he or she obtains permission to do so from the district director having jurisdiction over his or her residence. An alien classified as an information media nonimmigrant (I) may be authorized admission for the duration of employment.

(j) *Exchange aliens*—(1) *General.* (i) *Exchange alien* means a nonimmigrant admitted under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act or who acquired such status, or who acquired exchange-visitor status under the United States Information and Education Exchange Act. Any exchange alien coming to the United States as a participant in a program designated under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act and accompanying spouse and minor children shall not be admitted without submitting a completely executed Form IAP–66. The spouse and minor children following to join the participant shall not be admitted without a copy of current Form IAP–66 endorsed by the program sponsor indicating the expiration of stay date as shown on Form I–94. Any alien seeking to change nonimmigrant status to exchange visitor status shall file Form I–506 and attach a valid Form IAP–66.

(ii) *Admission.* The initial admission of an exchange alien, spouse, and children may not exceed the period specified on Form IAP–66, plus a period of 30 days for the purpose of travel. Regulations of the United States Information Agency published at 22 CFR 514.23 give general limitations on the length of stay of the various classes of exchange visitors. A spouse or child (J–2) may not be admitted for longer than the principal exchange alien (J–1).

(iii) *Readmission.* An exchange alien may be readmitted to the United States for the remainder of the time authorized on Form I–94, without presenting Form IAP–66, if the alien is returning from a visit solely to foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands after an absence of less than 30 days and if the original Form I–94 is presented. All other exchange aliens must present a valid Form IAP–66. An original Form IAP–66 or copy three (the pink copy) of a previously issued form presented by an exchange alien returning from a temporary absence shall be retained by the exchange alien for re-entries during the balance of the alien's stay.

(iv) *Extensions of Stay.* If an exchange alien requires an extension beyond the initial admission period, the alien shall apply by submitting a new Form IAP–66 which indicates the date to which the alien's program is extended. The extension may not exceed the period specified on Form IAP–66, plus a period of 30 days for the purpose of travel. Extensions of stay for the alien's spouse and children require, as an attachment to Form IAP–66, Form I–94 for each dependent, and a list containing the names of the applicants, dates and places of birth, passport numbers, issuing countries, and expiration dates. An

accompanying spouse or child may not be granted an extension of stay for longer than the principal exchange alien.

(v) *Employment.* (A) The accompanying spouse and minor children of a J–1 exchange visitor may accept employment only with authorization by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A request for employment authorization must be made on Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization, with fee, as required by the Service, to the district director having jurisdiction over the J–1 exchange visitor's temporary residence in the United States. Income from the spouse's or dependent's employment may be used to support the family's customary recreational and cultural activities and related travel, among other things. Employment will not be authorized if this income is needed to support the J–1 principal alien.

(B) J–2 employment may be authorized for the duration of the J–1 principal alien's authorized stay as indicated on Form I–94 or a period of four years, whichever is shorter. The employment authorization is valid only if the J–1 is maintaining status. Where a J–2 spouse or dependent child has filed a timely application for extension of stay, only upon approval of the request for extension of stay may he or she apply for a renewal of the employment authorization on a Form I–765 with the required fee.

(2) *Special reporting requirement.* Each exchange alien participating in a program of graduate medical education or training shall file Form I–644 (Supplementary Statement for Graduate Medical Trainees) annually with the Service attesting to the conditions as specified on the form. The exchange alien shall also submit Form I–644 as an attachment to a completed Form IAP–66 when applying for an extension of stay.

(3) *Alien in cancelled programs.* When the approval of an exchange visitor program is withdrawn by the Director of the United States Information Agency, the district director shall send a notice of the withdrawal to each participant in the program and a copy of each such notice shall be sent to the program sponsor. If the exchange visitor is currently engaged in activities authorized by the cancelled program, the participant is authorized to remain in the United States to engage in those activities until expiration of the period of stay previously authorized. The district director shall notify participants in cancelled programs that permission to remain in the United States as an exchange visitor, or extension of stay may be obtained if the participant is accepted in another approved program and a Form IAP–66, executed by the new program sponsor, is submitted. In this case, a release from the sponsor of the cancelled program will not be required.

(4) *Eligibility requirements for section 101(a)(15)(J) classification for aliens desiring to participate in programs under which they will receive graduate medical education or training*—(i) *Requirements.* Any alien coming to the United States as an exchange visitor to participate in a program under which the alien will receive graduate medical education or training, or any alien seeking to change nonimmigrant status to that of an exchange visitor on Form I–506 for that purpose, must have passed parts of I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners Examination (or an equivalent examination as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services), and must be competent in oral and written English, and shall submit a completely executed and valid Form IAP–66.

(ii) *Exemptions.* From January 10, 1978 until December 31, 1983, any alien who has come to or seeks to come to the United States as an exchange visitor to participate in an accredited program of graduate medical education or training, or any alien who seeks to change nonimmigrant status for that purpose, may be admitted to participate in such program without regard to the requirements stated in subparagraphs (A) and (B)(ii)(I) of section 212(j)(1) of the Act if a substantial disruption in the health services provided by such program would result from not permitting the alien to participate in the program: *Provided* that the exemption will not increase the total number of aliens then participating in such programs to a level greater than that participating on January 10, 1978.

(k) *Fiancees and fiances of United States citizens*—(1) *Petition and supporting documents.* To be classified as a fiance or fiancee as defined in section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act, an alien must be the beneficiary of an approved visa petition filed on Form I–129F. The petition with supporting documents shall be filed by the petitioner with the director having administrative jurisdiction over the place where the petitioner is residing in the United States. A copy of a document submitted in support of a visa petition filed pursuant to section 214(d) of the Act and this paragraph may be accepted, though unaccompanied by the original, if the copy bears a certification by an attorney, typed or rubber-stamped, in the language set forth in § 204.2(j) of this chapter. However, the original document shall be submitted if requested by the Service.

(2) *Requirement that petitioner and beneficiary have met.* The petitioner shall establish to the satisfaction of the director that the petitioner and beneficiary have met in person within the two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition. As a matter of discretion, the director may exempt the petitioner from this requirement only if it is established that compliance would result in extreme hardship to the petitioner or that compliance would violate strict and long-established customs of the beneficiary's foreign culture or social practice, as where marriages are traditionally arranged by the parents of the contracting parties and the prospective bride and groom are prohibited from meeting subsequent to the arrangement and prior to the wedding day. In addition to establishing that the required meeting would be a violation of custom or practice, the petitioner must also establish that any and all other aspects of the traditional arrangements have been or will be met in accordance with the custom or practice. Failure to establish that the petitioner and beneficiary have met within the required period or that compliance with the requirement should be waived shall result in the denial of the petition. Such denial shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new petition once the petitioner and beneficiary have met in person.

(3) *Children of beneficiary.* Without the approval of a separate petition on his or her behalf, a child of the beneficiary (as defined in section 101(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of the Act) may be accorded the same nonimmigrant classification as the beneficiary if accompanying or following to join him or her.

(4) *Notification.* The petitioner shall be notified of the decision and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons therefor and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter.

(5) *Validity.* The approval of a petition under this paragraph shall be valid for a period of four months. A petition which has expired due to the passage of time may be revalidated by a director or a consular officer for a period of four months from the date of revalidation upon a finding that the petitioner and beneficiary are free to marry and intend to marry each other within 90 days of the beneficiary's entry into the United States. The approval of any petition is automatically terminated when the petitioner dies or files a written withdrawal of the petition before the beneficiary arrives in the United States.

(6) *Adjustment of status from nonimmigrant to immigrant*—(i) *Nonimmigrant visa issued prior to November 10, 1986.* If the beneficiary contracts a valid marriage with the petitioner within 90 days of his or her admission to the United States pursuant to a valid K–1 visa issued prior to November 10, 1986, and the beneficiary and his or her minor children are otherwise admissible, the director shall record their lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of their filing of an application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident (Form I–485). Such residence shall be granted under section 214(d) of the Act as in effect prior to November 10, 1986 and shall not be subject to the conditions of section 216 of the Act.

(ii) *Nonimmigrant visa issued on or after November 10, 1986.* Upon contracting a valid marriage to the petitioner within 90 days of his or her admission as a nonimmigrant pursuant to a valid K visa issued on or after November 10, 1986, the beneficiary and his or her

minor children may apply for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident under section 245 of the Act. Upon approval of the application the director shall record their lawful admission for permanent residence in accordance with that section and subject to the conditions prescribed in section 216 of the Act.

(l) *Intracompany transferees*—(1) *Admission of intracompany transferees*—(i) *General.* Under section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act, an alien who within the preceding three years has been employed abroad for one continuous year by a qualifying organization may be admitted temporarily to the United States to be employed by a parent, branch, affiliate, or subsidiary of that employer in a managerial or executive capacity, or in a position requiring specialized knowledge. An alien transferred to the United States under this nonimmigrant classification is referred to as an intracompany transferee and the organization which seeks the classification of an alien as an intracompany transferee is referred to as the petitioner. The Service has responsibility for determining whether the alien is eligible for admission and whether the petitioner is a qualifying organization. These regulations set forth the standards applicable to these classifications. They also set forth procedures for admission of intracompany transferees and appeal of adverse decisions. Certain petitioners seeking the classification of aliens as intracompany transferees may file blanket petitions with the Service. Under the blanket petition process, the Service is responsible for determining whether the petitioner and its parent, branches, affiliates, or subsidiaries specified are qualifying organizations. The Department of State or, in certain cases, the Service is responsible for determining the classification of the alien.

(ii) *Definitions*—(A) *Intracompany transferee* means an alien who, within three years preceding the time of his or her application for admission into the United States, has been employed abroad continuously for one year by a firm or corporation or other legal entity or parent, branch, affiliate, or subsidiary thereof, and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to render his or her services to a branch of the same employer or a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary thereof in a capacity that is managerial, executive, or involves specialized knowledge. Periods spent in the United States in lawful status for a branch of the same employer or a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary thereof and brief trips to the United States for business or pleasure shall not be interruptive of the one year of continuous employment abroad but such periods shall not be counted toward fulfillment of that requirement.

(B) *Managerial capacity* means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily:

(*1*) Manages the organization, or a department, subdivision, function, or component of the organization;

(*2*) 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;

(*3*) 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; if no other employee is directly supervised, functions at a senior level within the organizational hierarchy or with respect to the function managed; and

(*4*) Exercises discretion over the day-to-day operations of the activity or function for which the employee has authority. A first-line supervisor is not considered to be acting in a managerial capacity merely by virtue of the supervisor's supervisory duties unless the employees supervised are professional.

(C) *Executive capacity* means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily:

(*1*) Directs the management of the organization or a major component or function of the organization;

(*2*) Establishes the goals and policies of the organization, component, or function;

(*3*) Exercises wide latitude in discretionary decision-making; and

(*4*) Receives only general supervision or direction from higher level executives, the board of directors, or stockholders of the organization.

(D) *Specialized knowledge* means special knowledge possessed by an individual of the petitioning organization's product, service, research, equipment, techniques, management, or other interests and its application in international markets, or an advanced level of knowledge or expertise in the organization's processes and procedures.

(E) *Specialized knowledge professional* means an individual who has specialized knowledge as defined in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(D) of this section and is a member of the professions as defined in section 101(a)(32) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(F) *New office* means an organization which has been doing business in the United States through a parent, branch, affiliate, or subsidiary for less than one year.

(G) *Qualifying organization* means a United States or foreign firm, corporation, or other legal entity which:

(*1*) Meets exactly one of the qualifying relationships specified in the definitions of a parent, branch, affiliate or subsidiary specified in paragraph (l)(1)(ii) of this section;

(*2*) Is or will be doing business (engaging in international trade is not required) as an employer in the United States and in at least one other country directly or through a parent, branch, affiliate, or subsidiary for the duration of the alien's stay in the United States as an intracompany transferee; and

(*3*) Otherwise meets the requirements of section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act.

(H) *Doing business* means the regular, systematic, and continuous provision of goods and/or services by a qualifying organization and does not include the mere presence of an agent or office of the qualifying organization in the United States and abroad.

(I) *Parent* means a firm, corporation, or other legal entity which has subsidiaries.

(J) *Branch* means an operating division or office of the same organization housed in a different location.

(K) *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.

(L) *Affiliate* means (*1*) One of two subsidiaries both of which are owned and controlled by the same parent or individual, or

(*2*) 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

(*3*) 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 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 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.

(M) *Director* means a Service Center director with delegated authority at 8 CFR 103.1.

(2) *Filing of petitions*—(i) Except as provided in paragraph (l)(2)(ii) and (l)(17) of this section, a petitioner seeking to classify an alien as an intracompany transferee shall file a petition on Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, only at the Service Center which has jurisdiction over the area where the alien will be employed, even in emergent situations. The petitioner shall advise the Service whether it has filed a petition for the same beneficiary with another office, and certify that it will not file a petition for the same beneficiary with another office, unless the circumstances and conditions in the initial petition have

changed. Failure to make a full disclosure of previous petitions filed may result in a denial of the petition.

(ii) A United States petitioner which meets the requirements of paragraph (l)(4) of this section and seeks continuing approval of itself and its parent, branches, specified subsidiaries and affiliates as qualifying organizations and, later, classification under section 101(a)(15)(L) of multiple numbers of aliens employed by itself, its parent, or those branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates may file a blanket petition on Form I–129 with the director having jurisdiction over the area where the petitioner is located. The blanket petition shall be adjudicated and maintained at the appropriate Service Center. Approved blanket petition files shall be maintained indefinitely by that Service Center. The petitioner shall be the single representative for the qualifying organizations with which the Service will deal regarding the blanket petition.

(3) *Evidence for individual petitions.* An individual petition filed on Form I–129 shall be accompanied by:

(i) Evidence that the petitioner and the organization which employed or will employ the alien are qualifying organizations as defined in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(G) of this section.

(ii) Evidence that the alien will be employed in an executive, managerial, or specialized knowledge capacity, including a detailed description of the services to be performed.

(iii) Evidence that the alien has at least one continuous year of full-time employment abroad with a qualifying organization within the three years preceding the filing of the petition.

(iv) Evidence that the alien's prior year of employment abroad was in a position that was managerial, executive, or involved specialized knowledge and that the alien's prior education, training, and employment qualifies him/her to perform the intended services in the United States; however, the work in the United States need not be the same work which the alien performed abroad.

(v) If the petition indicates that the beneficiary is coming to the United States as a manager or executive to open or to be employed in a new office in the United States, the petitioner shall submit evidence that:

(A) Sufficient physical premises to house the new office have been secured;

(B) The beneficiary has been employed for one continuous year in the three year period preceding the filing of the petition in an executive or managerial capacity and that the proposed employment involved executive or managerial authority over the new operation; and

(C) The intended United States operation, within one year of the approval of the petition, will support an executive or managerial position as defined in paragraphs (l)(1)(ii) (B) or (C) of this section, supported by information regarding:

(*1*) The proposed nature of the office describing the scope of the entity, its organizational structure, and its financial goals;

(*2*) The size of the United States investment and the financial ability of the foreign entity to remunerate the beneficiary and to commence doing business in the United States; and

(*3*) The organizational structure of the foreign entity.

(vi) If the petition indicates that the beneficiary is coming to the United States in a specialized knowledge capacity to open or to be employed in a new office, the petitioner shall submit evidence that:

(A) Sufficient physical premises to house the new office have been secured;

(B) The business entity in the United States is or will be a qualifying organization as defined in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(G) of this section; and

(C) The petitioner has the financial ability to remunerate the beneficiary and to commence doing business in the United States.

(vii) If the beneficiary is an owner or major stockholder of the company, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the beneficiary's services are to be used for a temporary period and evidence that the beneficiary will be transferred to an assignment abroad upon the completion of the temporary services in the United States.

(viii) Such other evidence as the director, in his or her discretion, may deem necessary.

(4) *Blanket petitions*—(i) A petitioner which meets the following requirements may file a blanket petition seeking continuing approval of itself and some or all of its parent, branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates as qualifying organizations if:

(A) The petitioner and each of those entities are engaged in commercial trade or services;

(B) The petitioner has an office in the United States that has been doing business for one year or more;

(C) The petitioner has three or more domestic and foreign branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates; and

(D) The petitioner and the other qualifying organizations have obtained approval of petitions for at least ten ''L'' managers, executives, or specialized knowledge professionals during the previous 12 months; or have U.S. subsidiaries or affiliates with combined annual sales of at least $25 million; or have a United States work force of at least 1,000 employees.

(ii) Managers, executives, and specialized knowledge professionals employed by firms, corporations, or other entities which have been found to be qualifying organizations pursuant to an approved blanket petition may be classified as intracompany transferees and admitted to the United States as provided in paragraphs (l) (5) and (11) of this section.

(iii) When applying for a blanket petition, the petitioner shall include in the blanket petition all of its branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates which plan to seek to transfer aliens to the United States under the blanket petition. An individual petition may be filed by the petitioner or organizations in lieu of using the blanket petition procedure. However, the petitioner and other qualifying organizations may not seek L classification for the same alien under both procedures, unless a consular officer first denies eligibility. Whenever a petitioner which has blanket L approval files an individual petition to seek L classification for a manager, executive, or specialized knowledge professional, the petitioner shall advise the Service that it has blanket L approval and certify that the beneficiary has not and will not apply to a consular officer for L classification under the approved blanket petition.

(iv) *Evidence.* A blanket petition filed on Form I–129 shall be accompanied by:

(A) Evidence that the petitioner meets the requirements of paragraph (l)(4)(i) of this section.

(B) Evidence that all entities for which approval is sought are qualifying organizations as defined in subparagraph (l)(1)(ii)(G) of this section.

(C) Such other evidence as the director, in his or her discretion, deems necessary in a particular case.

(5) *Certification and admission procedures for beneficiaries under blanket petition.*

(i) *Jurisdiction.* United States consular officers shall have authority to determine eligibility of individual beneficiaries outside the United States seeking L classification under blanket petitions, except for visa-exempt nonimmigrants. An application for a visa-exempt nonimmigrant seeking L classification under a blanket petition or by an alien in the United States applying for change of status to L classification under a blanket petition shall be filed with the Service office at which the blanket petition was filed.

(ii) *Procedures.* (A) When one qualifying organization listed in an approved blanket petition wishes to transfer an alien outside the United States to a qualifying organization in the United States and the alien requires a visa to enter the United States, that organization shall complete Form I–129S, Certificate of Eligibility for Intracompany Transferee under a Blanket Petition, in an original and three copies. The qualifying organization shall retain one copy for its records and send the original and two copies to the alien. A copy of the approved Form I–797 must be attached to the original and each copy of Form I–129S.

(B) After receipt of Form I–797 and Form I–129S, a qualified employee who is being transferred to the United States may use these documents to apply for visa issuance with the consular officer within six months of the date on Form I–129S.

(C) When the alien is a visa-exempt nonimmigrant seeking L classification under a blanket petition, or when the alien is in the United States and is

seeking a change of status from another nonimmigrant classification to L classification under a blanket petition, the petitioner shall submit Form I–129S, Certificate of Eligibility, and a copy of the approval notice, Form I–797, to the Service Center with which the blanket petition was filed.

(D) The consular or Service officer shall determine whether the position in which the alien will be employed in the United States is with an organization named in the approved petition and whether the specific job is for a manager, executive, or specialized knowledge professional. The consular or Service officer shall determine further whether the alien's immediate prior year of continuous employment abroad was with an organization named in the petition and was in a position as manager, executive, or specialized knowledge professional.

(E) Consular officers may grant ''L'' classification only in clearly approvable applications. If the consular officer determines that the alien is eligible for L classification, the consular officer may issue a nonimmigrant visa, noting the visa classification ''Blanket L–1'' for the principal alien and ''Blanket L–2'' for any accompanying or following to join spouse and children. The consular officer shall also endorse all copies of the alien's Form I–129S with the blanket L–1 visa classification and return the original and one copy to the alien. When the alien is inspected for entry into the United States, both copies of the Form I–129S shall be stamped to show a validity period not to exceed three years and the second copy collected and sent to the appropriate Regional Service Center for control purposes. Service officers who determine eligibility of aliens for L–1 classification under blanket petitions shall endorse both copies of Form I–129S with the blanket L–1 classification and the validity period not to exceed three years and retain the second copy for Service records.

(F) If the consular officer determines that the alien is ineligible for L classification under a blanket petition, the consular officer's decision shall be final. The consular officer shall record the reasons for the denial on Form I–129S, retain one copy, return the original of I–129S to the Service office which approved the blanket petition, and provide a copy to the alien. In such a case, an individual petition may be filed for the alien with the director having jurisdiction over the area of intended employment; the petition shall state the reason the alien was denied L classification and specify the consular office which made the determination and the date of the determination.

(G) An alien admitted under an approved blanket petition may be reassigned to any organization listed in the approved petition without referral to the Service during his/her authorized stay if the alien will be performing virtually the same job duties. If the alien will be performing different job duties, the petitioner shall complete a new Certificate of Eligibility and send it for approval to the director who approved the blanket petition.

(6) *Copies of supporting documents.* The petitioner may submit a legible photocopy of a document in support of the visa petition, in lieu of the original document. However, the original document shall be submitted if requested by the Service.

(7) *Approval of petition*—(i) *General.* The director shall notify the petitioner of the approval of an individual or a blanket petition within 30 days after the date a completed petition has been filed. If additional information is required from the petitioner, the 30 day processing period shall begin again upon receipt of the information. Only the Director of a Service Center may approve individual and blanket L petitions. The original Form I–797 received from the Service with respect to an approved individual or blanket petition may be duplicated by the petitioner for the beneficiary's use as described in paragraph (l)(13) of this section.

(A) *Individual petition*—(*1*) Form I–797 shall include the beneficiary's name and classification and the petition's period of validity.

(*2*) An individual petition approved under this paragraph shall be valid for the period of established need for the beneficiary's services, not to exceed three years, except where the beneficiary is coming to the United States to open or to be employed in a new office.

(*3*) If the beneficiary is coming to the United States to open or be employed in a new office, the petition may be approved for a period not to exceed one year, after which the petitioner shall demonstrate as required by paragraph (l)(14)(ii) of this section that it is doing business as defined in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(H) of this section to extend the validity of the petition.

(B) *Blanket petition*—(*1*) Form I–797 shall identify the approved organizations included in the petition and the petition's period of validity.

(*2*) A blanket petition approved under this paragraph shall be valid initially for a period of three years and may be extended indefinitely thereafter if the qualifying organizations have complied with these regulations.

(*3*) A blanket petition may be approved in whole or in part and shall cover only qualifying organizations.

(C) *Amendments.* The petitioner shall file an amended petition, with fee, at the Service Center where the original petition was filed to reflect changes in approved relationships, additional qualifying organizations under a blanket petition, change in capacity of employment (i.e., from a specialized knowledge position to a managerial position), or any information which would affect the beneficiary's eligibility under section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act.

(ii) *Spouse and dependents.* The spouse and unmarried minor children of the beneficiary are entitled to L nonimmigrant classification, subject to the same period of admission and limits as the beneficiary, if the spouse and unmarried minor children are accompanying or following to join the beneficiary in the United States. Neither the spouse nor any child may accept employment unless he or she has been granted employment authorization.

(8) *Denial of petition*—(i) *Notice of intent to deny.* When an adverse decision is proposed on the basis of evidence not submitted by the petitioner, the director shall notify the petitioner of his or her intent to deny the petition and the basis for the denial. The petitioner may inspect and rebut the evidence and will be granted a period of 30 days from the date of the notice in which to do so. All relevant rebuttal material will be considered in making a final decision.

(ii) *Individual petition.* If an individual is denied, the petitioner shall be notified within 30 days after the date a completed petition has been filed of the denial, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal the denial.

(iii) *Blanket petition.* If a blanket petition is denied in whole or in part, the petitioner shall be notified within 30 days after the date a completed petition has been filed of the denial, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal the denial. If the petition is denied in part, the Service Center issuing the denial shall forward to the petitioner, along with the denial, a Form I–797 listing those organizations which were found to quality. If the decision to deny is reversed on appeal, a new Form I–797 shall be sent to the petitioner to reflect the changes made as a result of the appeal.

(9) *Revocation of approval of individual and blanket petitions*—(i) *General.* The director may revoke a petition at any time, even after the expiration of the petition.

(ii) *Automatic revocation.* The approval of any individual or blanket petition is automatically revoked if the petitioner withdraws the petition or the petitioner fails to request indefinite validity of a blanket petition.

(iii) *Revocation on notice.* (A) The director shall send to the petitioner a notice of intent to revoke the petition in relevant part if he/she finds that:

(*1*) One or more entities are no longer qualifying organizations;

(*2*) The alien is no longer eligible under section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act;

(*3*) A qualifying organization(s) violated requirements of section 101(a)(15)(L) and these regulations;

(*4*) The statement of facts contained in the petition was not true and correct; or

(*5*) Approval of the petition involved gross error; or

(*6*) None of the qualifying organizations in a blanket petition have used the blanket petition procedure for three consecutive years.

(B) The notice of intent to revoke shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds for the revocation and the time period allowed for the petitioner's

rebuttal. Upon receipt of this notice, the petitioner may submit evidence in rebuttal within 30 days of the notice. The director shall consider all relevant evidence presented in deciding whether to revoke the petition in whole or in part. If a blanket petition is revoked in part, the remainder of the petition shall remain approved, and a revised Form I–797 shall be sent to the petitioner with the revocation notice.

(iv) *Status of beneficiaries.* If an individual petition is revoked, the beneficiary shall be required to leave the United States, unless the beneficiary has obtained other work authorization from the Service. If a blanket petition is revoked and the petitioner and beneficiaries already in the United States are otherwise eligible for L classification, the director shall extend the blanket petition for a period necessary to support the stay of those blanket L beneficiaries. The approval notice, Form I–171C, shall include only the names of qualifying organizations and covered beneficiaries. No new beneficiaries may be classified or admitted under this limited extension.

(10) *Appeal of denial or revocation of individual or blanket petition*—(i) A petition denied in whole or in part may be appealed under 8 CFR part 103. Since the determination on the Certificate of Eligibility, Form I–129S, is part of the petition process, a denial or revocation of approval of an I–129S is appealable in the same manner as the petition.

(ii) A petition that has been revoked on notice in whole or in part may be appealed under part 103 of this chapter. Automatic revocations may not be appealed.

(11) *Admission.* A beneficiary may apply for admission to the United States only while the individual or blanket petition is valid. The beneficiary of an individual petition shall not be admitted for a date past the validity period of the petition. The beneficiary of a blanket petition may be admitted for three years even though the initial validity period of the blanket petition may expire before the end of the three-year period. If the blanket petition will expire while the alien is in the United States, the burden is on the petitioner to file for indefinite validity of the blanket petition or to file an individual petition in the alien's behalf to support the alien's status in the United States. The admission period for any alien under section 101(a)(15)(L) shall not exceed three years unless an extension of stay is granted pursuant to paragraph (l)(15) of this section.

(12) *L–1 limitation on period of stay*—(i) *Limits.* An alien who has spent five years in the United States in a specialized knowledge capacity or seven years in the United States in a managerial or executive capacity under section 101(a)(15) (L) and/or (H) of the Act may not be readmitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15) (L) or (H) of the Act unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief visits for business or pleasure, for the immediate prior year. Such visits do not interrupt the one year abroad, but do not count towards fulfillment of that requirement. In view of this restriction, a new individual petition may not be approved for an alien who has spent the maximum time period in the United States under section 101(a)(15) (L) and/or (H) of the Act, unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States, except for brief visits for business or pleasure, for the immediate prior year. The petitioner shall provide information about the alien's employment, place of residence, and the dates and purpose of any trips to the United States for the previous year. A consular or Service officer may not grant L classification under a blanket petition to an alien who has spent five years in the United States as a professional with specialized knowledge or seven years in the United States as a manager or executive, unless the alien has met the requirements contained in this paragraph.

(ii) *Exceptions.* The limitations of paragraph (l)(12)(i) of this section shall not apply to aliens who do not reside continually in the United States and whose employment in the United States is seasonal, intermittent, or consists of an aggregate of six months or less per year. In addition, the limitations will not apply to aliens who reside abroad and regularly commute to the United States to engage in part-time employment. The petitioner and

the alien must provide clear and convincing proof that the alien qualifies for an exception. Clear and convincing proof shall consist of evidence such as arrival and departure records, copies of tax returns, and records of employment abroad.

(13) *Beneficiary's use of Form I–797 and Form I–129S*—(i) *Beneficiary of an individual petition.* The beneficiary of an individual petition who does not require a nonimmigrant visa may present a copy of Form I–797 at a port of entry to facilitate entry into the United States. The copy of Form I–797 shall be retained by the beneficiary and presented during the validity of the petition (provided that the beneficiary is entering or reentering the United States) for entry and reentry to resume the same employment with the same petitioner (within the validity period of the petition) and to apply for an extension of stay. A beneficiary who is required to present a visa for admission and whose visa will have expired before the date of his or her intended return may use an original Form I–797 to apply for a new or revalidated visa during the validity period of the petition and to apply for an extension of stay.

(ii) *Beneficiary of a blanket petition.* Each alien seeking L classification and admission under a blanket petition shall present a copy of Form I–797 and a Form I–129S from the petitioner which identifies the position and organization from which the employee is transferring, the new organization and position to which the employee is destined, a description of the employee's actual duties for both the new and former positions, and the positions, dates, and locations of previous L stays in the United States. A current copy of Form I–797 and Form I–129S should be retained by the beneficiary and used for leaving and reentering the United States to resume employment with a qualifying organization during his/her authorized period of stay, for applying for a new or revalidated visa, and for applying for readmission at a port of entry. The alien may be readmitted even though reassigned to a different organization named on the Form I–797 than the one shown on Form I–129S if the job duties are virtually the same.

(14) *Extension of visa petition validity*—(i) *Individual petition.* The petitioner shall file a petition extension on Form I–129 to extend an individual petition under section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act. Except in those petitions involving new offices, supporting documentation is not required, unless requested by the director. A petition extension may be filed only if the validity of the original petition has not expired.

(ii) *New offices.* A visa petition under section 101(a)(15)(L) which involved the opening of a new office may be extended by filing a new Form I–129, accompanied by the following:

(A) Evidence that the United States and foreign entities are still qualifying organizations as defined in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(G) of this section;

(B) Evidence that the United States entity has been doing business as defined in paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(H) of this section for the previous year;

(C) A statement of the duties performed by the beneficiary for the previous year and the duties the beneficiary will perform under the extended petition;

(D) A statement describing the staffing of the new operation, including the number of employees and types of positions held accompanied by evidence of wages paid to employees when the beneficiary will be employed in a managerial or executive capacity; and

(E) Evidence of the financial status of the United States operation.

(iii) *Blanket petitions*—(A) *Extension procedure.* A blanket petition may only be extended indefinitely by filing a new Form I–129 with a copy of the previous approval notice and a report of admissions during the preceding three years. The report of admissions shall include a list of the aliens admitted under the blanket petition during the preceding three years, including positions held during that period, the employing entity, and the dates of initial admission and final departure of each alien. The petitioner shall state whether it still meets the criteria for filing a blanket petition and shall document any changes in approved relationships and additional qualifying organizations.

(B) *Other conditions.* If the petitioner in an approved blanket petition fails to

request indefinite validity or if indefinite validity is denied, the petitioner and its other qualifying organizations shall seek L classification by filing individual petitions until another three years have expired; after which the petitioner may seek approval of a new blanket petition.

(15) *Extension of stay.* (i) In individual petitions, the petitioner must apply for the petition extension and the alien's extension of stay concurrently on Form I–129. When the alien is a beneficiary under a blanket petition, a new certificate of eligibility, accompanied by a copy of the previous approved certificate of eligibility, shall be filed by the petitioner to request an extension of the alien's stay. The petitioner must also request a petition extension. The dates of extension shall be the same for the petition and the beneficiary's extension of stay. The beneficiary must be physically present in the United States at the time the extension of stay is filed. Even though the requests to extend the visa petition and the alien's stay are combined on the petition, the director shall make a separate determination on each. If the alien is required to leave the United States for business or personal reasons while the extension requests are pending, the petitioner may request the director to cable notification of approval of the petition extension to the consular office abroad where the alien will apply for a visa.

(ii) An extension of stay may be authorized in increments of up to two years for beneficiaries of individual and blanket petitions. The total period of stay may not exceed five years for aliens employed in a specialized knowledge capacity. The total period of stay for an alien employed in a managerial or executive capacity may not exceed seven years. No further extensions may be granted. When an alien was initially admitted to the United States in a specialized knowledge capacity and is later promoted to a managerial or executive position, he or she must have been employed in the managerial or executive position for at least six months to be eligible for the total period of stay of seven years. The change to managerial or executive capacity must have been approved by the Service in an amended, new, or extended petition at the time that the change occurred.

(16) *Effect of approval of a permanent labor certification or filing of a preference petition on L–1 classification.* The approval of a permanent labor certification or the filing of a preference petition for an alien shall not be a basis for denying an L petition, a request to extend an L petition, or the alien's application for admission, change of status, or extension of stay. The alien may legitimately come to the United States as a nonimmigrant under the L classification and depart voluntarily at the end of his or her authorized stay, and at the same time, lawfully seek to become a permanent resident of the United States.

(17) *Filing of individual petitions and certifications under blanket petitions for citizens of Canada under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).* (i) *Individual petitions.* Except as provided in paragraph (1)(2)(ii) of this section (filing of blanket petitions), a United States or foreign employer seeking to classify a citizen of Canada as an intracompany transferee may file an individual petition in duplicate on Form I–129 in conjunction with an application for admission of the citizen of Canada. Such filing may be made with an immigration officer at a Class A port of entry located on the United States-Canada land border or at a United States pre-clearance/pre-flight station in Canada. The petitioning employer need not appear, but Form I–129 must bear the authorized signature of the petitioner.

(ii) *Certification of eligibility for intracompany transferree under the blanket petition.* An immigration officer at a location identified in paragraph (1)(17)(i) of this section may determine eligibility of individual citizens of Canada seeking L classification under approved blanket petitions. At these locations, such citizens of Canada shall present the original and two copies of Form I–129S, Intracompany Transferee Certificate of Eligibility, prepared by the approved organization, as well as three copies of Form I–797, Notice of Approval of Nonimmigrant Visa Petition.

(iii) Nothing in this section shall preclude or discourage the advance filing

of petitions and certificates of eligibility in accordance with paragraph (l)(2) of this section.

(iv) *Deficient or deniable petitions or certificates of eligibility*. If a petition or certificate of eligibility submitted concurrently with an application for admission is lacking necessary supporting documentation or is otherwise deficient, the inspecting immigration officer shall return it to the applicant for admission in order to obtain the necessary documentation from the petitioner or for the deficiency to be overcome. The fee to file the petition will be remitted at such time as the documentary or other deficiency is overcome. If the petition or certificate of eligibility is clearly deniable, the immigration officer will accept the petition (with fee) and the petitioner shall be notified of the denial, the reasons for denial, and the right of appeal. If a formal denial order cannot be issued by the port of entry, the petition with a recommendation for denial shall be forwarded to the appropriate Service Center for final action. For the purposes of this provision, the appropriate Service Center will be the one within the same Service region as the location where the application for admission is made.

(v) *Spouse and dependent minor children accompanying or following to join*. (A) The Canadian citizen spouse and Canadian citizen unmarried minor children of a Canadian citizen admitted under this paragraph shall be entitled to the same nonimmigrant classification and same length of stay subject to the same limits as the principal alien. They shall not be required to present visas, and they shall be admitted under the classification symbol L–2.

(B) A non-Canadian citizen spouse or non-Canadian citizen unmarried minor child shall be entitled to the same nonimmigrant classification and the same length of stay subject to the same limits as the principal, but shall be required to present a visa upon application for admission as an L–2 unless otherwise exempt under §212.1 of this chapter.

(C) The spouse and dependent minor children shall not accept employment in the United States unless otherwise authorized under the Act.

(18) *Denial of intracompany transferee status to citizens of Canada or Mexico in the case of certain labor disputes.* (i) If the Secretary of Labor certifies to or otherwise informs the Commissioner that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress where the beneficiary is to be employed, and the temporary entry of the beneficiary may affect adversely the settlement of such labor dispute or the employment of any person who is involved in such dispute, a petition to classify a citizen of Mexico or Canada as an L–1 intracompany transferee may be denied. If a petition has already been approved, but the alien has not yet entered the United States, or has entered the United States but not yet commenced employment, the approval of the petition may be suspended, and an application for admission on the basis of the petition may be denied.

(ii) If there is a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers in progress, but such strike or other labor dispute is not certified under paragraph (l)(18)(i) of this section, or the Service has not otherwise been informed by the Secretary that such a strike or labor dispute is in progress, the Commissioner shall not deny a petition or suspend an approved petition.

(iii) If the alien has already commended employment in the United States under an approved petition and is participating in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, whether or not such strike or other labor dispute has been certified by the Department of Labor, the alien shall not be deemed to be failing to maintain his or her status solely on account of past, present, or future participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, but is subject to the following terms and conditions.

(A) The alien shall remain subject to all applicable provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and regulations promulgated in the same manner as all other L nonimmigrants;

(B) The status and authorized period of stay of such an alien is not modified or extended in any way by virtue of his or her participation in a strike or other

labor dispute involving work stoppage of workers; and

(C) Although participation by an L nonimmigrant alien in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers will not constitute a ground for deportation, any alien who violates his or her status or who remains in the United States after his or her authorized period of stay has expired will be subject to deportation.

(m) *Students in established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institutions, other than in language training programs*—(1) *Admission of student*—(i) *Eligibility for admission*. Except as provided in paragraph (m)(4) of this section, an alien seeking admission to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act (as an M–1 student) and the student's accompanying M–2 spouse and minor children, if applicable, are not eligible for admission unless—

(A) The student presents a Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (M–1) Student Status, Form I–20M–N, properly and completely filled out by the student and by the designated official of the school to which the student is destined and the documentary evidence of the student's financial ability required by that form; and

(B) It is established that the student is destined to and intends to attend the school specified in the student's visa unless the student is exempt from the requirement for presentation of a visa.

(ii) *Disposition of Form I–20M–N*. When a student is admitted to the United States, the inspecting officer shall forward Form I–20M–N to the Service's processing center. The processing center shall forward Form I–20N to the school which issued the form to notify the school of the student's admission.

(2) *Form I–20 ID copy*. The first time an M–1 student comes into contact with the Service for any reason, the student must present to the Service a Form I–20M–N properly and completely filled out by the student and by the designated official of the school the student is attending or intends to attend. The student will be issued a Form I–20 ID copy with his or her admission number. The student must have the Form I–20 ID copy with him or her at all times. If the student loses the Form I–20 ID copy, the student must request a new Form I–20 ID copy on Form I–102 from the Service office having jurisdiction over the school the student was last authorized to attend.

(3) *Spouse and minor children following to join student*. The M–2 spouse and minor children following to join an M–1 student are not eligible for admission to the United States unless they present, as evidence that the student is or will, within sixty days, be enrolled in a full course of study or is engaged in approved practical training, either—

(i) A properly endorsed page 4 of Form I–20M–N if there has been no substantive change in the information on the student's most recent Form I–20M since the form was initially issued; or

(ii) A new Form I–20M–N if there has been any substantive change in the information on the student's most recent Form I–20M since the form was initially issued.

(4) *Temporary absence*—(i) *General*. An M–1 student returning to the United States from a temporary absence to attend the school which the student was previously authorized to attend must present either—

(A) A properly endorsed page 4 of Form I–20M–N if there has been no substantive change in the information on the student's most recent Form I–20M since the form was initially issued; or

(B) A new Form I–20M–N if there has been any substantive change in the information on the student's most recent Form I–20M since the form was initially issued.

(ii) *Student who transferred between schools*. If an M–1 student has been authorized to transfer between schools and is returning to the United States from a temporary absence in order to attend the school to which transfer was authorized as indicated on the student's Form I–20 ID copy, the name of the school to which the student is destined does not need to be specified in the student's visa.

(5) *Period of stay*. An alien admitted to the United States as an M–1 student is to be admitted for the period of time necessary to complete the course of study indicated on Form I–20M plus thirty days within which to depart from the United States or for one year, whichever is less. An alien granted a

change of nonimmigrant classification to that of an M–1 student is to be given an extension of stay for the period of time necessary to complete the course of study indicated on Form I–20M plus thirty days within which to depart from the United States or for one year, whichever is less.

(6) *Conversion to M–1 status of students in established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institutions, other than in language training programs, who were F–1 students prior to June 1, 1982.* A student in an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution, other than in a language training program, who is in status as an F–1 student under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the Act in effect prior to June 1, 1982 and the student's F–2 spouse and children, if applicable, are—

(i) Automatically converted to M–1 and M–2 status respectively; and

(ii) Limited to the authorized period of stay shown on their Forms I–94 plus thirty days within which to depart from the United States or to an authorized period of stay which expires one year from August 1, 1983, whichever is less.

(7) *Period of stay of student already in M–1 status.* A student in an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution, other than in a language training program, who is already in M–1 status and the student's M–2 spouse and children, if applicable, are limited to the authorized period of stay shown on their Forms I–94 plus thirty days within which to depart from the United States or to an authorized period of stay which expires one year from August 1, 1983, whichever is less.

(8) *Issuance of new I–94.* A nonimmigrant whose status is affected by paragraph (m)(6) or (m)(7) of this section need not present Form I–94 to the Service. Either paragraph constitutes official notification to a student whose status is affected by it of that status. The Service will issue a new Form I–94 to an alien whose status is affected by either paragraph when that alien comes into contact with the Service.

(9) *Full course of study.* Successful completion of the course of study must lead to the attainment of a specific educational or vocational objective. A ''full course of study'' as required by section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act means—

(i) Study at a community college or junior college, certified by a school official to consist of at least twelve semester or quarter hours of instruction per academic term in those institutions using standard semester, trimester, or quarter-hour systems, where all students enrolled for a minimum of twelve semester or quarter hours are charged full-time tuition or considered full-time for other administrative purposes, or its equivalent (as determined by the district director) except when the student needs a lesser course load to complete the course of study during the current term;

(ii) Study at a postsecondary vocational or business school, other than in a language training program except as provided in § 214.3(a)(2)(iv), which confers upon its graduates recognized associate or other degrees or has established that its credits have been and are accepted unconditionally by at least three institutions of higher learning which are either: (1) A school (or school system) owned and operated as a public educational institution by the United States or a State or political subdivision thereof; or (2) a school accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting body; and which has been certified by a designated school official to consist of at least twelve hours of instruction a week, or its equivalent as determined by the district director;

(iii) Study in a vocational or other nonacademic curriculum, other than in a language training program except as provided in § 214.3(a)(2)(iv), certified by a designated school official to consist of at least eighteen clock hours of attendance a week if the dominant part of the course of study consists of classroom instruction, or at least twenty-two clock hours a week if the dominant part of the course of study consists of shop or laboratory work; or

(iv) Study in a vocational or other nonacademic high school curriculum, certified by a designated school official to consist of class attendance for not less than the minimum number of hours a week prescribed by the school for normal progress towards graduation.

(10) *Extension of stay*—(i) *Eligibility*. An M–1 student may be granted an extension of stay if it is established that the student—

(A) Is a bona fide nonimmigrant currently maintaining student status; and

(B) Is able to, and in good faith intends to, continue to maintain that status for the period for which the extension is granted.

(ii) *Application*. An M–1 student must apply for an extension of stay on Form I–538. A student's M–2 spouse and children desiring an extension of stay must be included in the application. A student's M–2 spouse or children are not eligible for an extension of stay unless the student is granted an extension of stay. The student must submit the application to the Service office having jurisdiction over the school the student was last authorized to attend at least fifteen days but not more than sixty days before the expiration of the student's currently authorized stay. The application must also be accompanied by the student's Form I–20 ID copy and the Forms I–94 of the student's spouse and children, if applicable.

(iii) *Period of stay*. If an application for extension of stay is granted, the student and the student's spouse and children, if applicable, are to be given an extension of stay for the period of time necessary to complete the course of study plus thirty days within which to depart from the United States or for one year, whichever is less. An M–1 student who has been compelled by illness to interrupt or reduce a course of study may be granted an extension of stay without being required to change nonimmigrant classification provided that it is established that the student will pursue a full course of study upon recovery from the illness.

(11) *School transfer*—(i) *Eligibility*. An M–1 student may not transfer to another school after six months from the date the student is first admitted as, or changes nonimmigrant classification to that of, an M–1 student unless the student is unable to remain at the school to which the student was initially admitted due to circumstances beyond the student's control. An M–1 student may be otherwise eligible to transfer to another school if the student—

(A) Is a bona fide nonimmigrant;

(B) Has been pursuing a full course of study at the school the student was last authorized to attend;

(C) Intends to pursue a full course of study at the school to which the student intends to transfer; and

(D) Is financially able to attend the school to which the student intends to transfer.

(ii) *Procedure*. An M–1 student must apply for permission to transfer between schools on Form I–538 accompanied by the student's Form I–20 ID copy and the Forms I–94 of the student's spouse and children, if applicable. The Form I–538 must also be accompanied by Form I–20M–N properly and completely filled out by the student and by the designated official of the school which the student wishes to attend. The student must submit the application for school transfer to the Service office having jurisdiction over the school the student was last authorized to attend. Sixty days after having filed an application for school transfer, an M–1 student may effect the transfer subject to approval or denial of the application. An M–1 student who transfers without complying with this regulation or whose application is denied after transfer pursuant to this regulation is considered to be out of status. If the application is approved, the approval of the transfer will be retroactive to the date of filing the application, and the student will be granted an extension of stay for the period of time necessary to complete the course of study indicated on Form I–20M plus thirty days within which to depart from the United States or for one year, whichever is less. The adjudicating officer must endorse the name of the school to which transfer is authorized on the student's Form I–20 ID copy. The officer must also endorse Form I–20N to indicate that a school transfer has been authorized and forward it with Form I–20M to the Service's processing center for file updating. The processing center shall forward Form I–20N to the school to which the transfer has been authorized to notify the school of the action taken.

(iii) *Student who has not been pursuing a full course of study*. If an M–1 student who has not been pursuing a full course

of study at the school the student was last authorized to attend desires to attend a different school, the student must apply for reinstatement to student status under paragraph (m)(16) of this section.

(12) *Change in educational objective.* An M–1 student may not change educational objective.

(13) *Employment.* Except as provided in paragraph (m)(14) of this section, M–1 students may not accept employment. A student already in M–1 status on August 1, 1983 or a student converted to M–1 status under paragraph (m)(6) of this section who was authorized off-campus employment under the regulations previously in effect, however, may continue to work until the date of expiration of the previously authorized period of employment. The M–2 spouse and children of an M–1 student may not accept employment.

(14) *Practical training*—(i) *When practical training may be authorized.* Temporary employment for practical training may be authorized only after completion of the student's course of study.

(ii) *Application.* An M–1 student must apply for permission to accept employment for practical training on Form I–765, with the fee required by 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1), accompanied by his or her I–20 ID endorsed for practical training by the DSO. The application must be submitted prior to the expiration of the student's authorized period of stay and not more than sixty days before nor more than thirty days after completion of the course of study. The designated school official must certify on Form I–538 that—

(A) The proposed employment is recommended for the purpose of practical training;

(B) The proposed employment is related to the student's course of study; and

(C) Upon the designated school official's information and belief, employment comparable to the proposed employment is not available to the student in the country of the student's foreign residence.

(iii) *Duration of practical training.* When the student is authorized to engage in employment for practical training, he or she will be issued an employment authorization document. The M–1 student may not begin employment until he or she has been issued an employment authorization document by the Service. One month of employment authorization will be granted for each four months of full-time study that the M–1 student has completed. However, an M–1 student may not engage in more than six months of practical training in the aggregate. The student will not be granted employment authorization if he or she cannot complete the requested practical training within six months.

(iv) *Temporary absence of M–1 student granted practical training.* An M–1 student who has been granted permission to accept employment for practical training and who temporarily departs from the United States, may be readmitted for the remainder of the authorized period indicated on the student's Form I–20 ID copy. The student must be returning to the United States to perform the authorized practical training. A student may not be readmitted to begin practical training which was not authorized prior to the student's departure from the United States.

(v) *Effect of strike or other labor dispute.* Authorization for all employment for practical training is automatically suspended upon certification by the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary's designee to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization or the Commissioner's designee that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress in the occupation at the place of employment. As used in this paragraph, ''place of employment'' means wherever the employer or joint employer does business.

(15) *Decision on application for extension, permission to transfer to another school, or permission to accept employment for practical training.* The Service shall notify the applicant of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason(s) for the denial. The applicant may not appeal the decision.

(16) *Reinstatement to student status*—(i) *General.* A district director may consider reinstating to M–1 student status an alien who was admitted to the United States as, or whose status was

changed to that of, an M–1 student and who has overstayed the authorized period of stay or who has otherwise violated the conditions of his or her status only if—

(A) The student establishes to the satisfaction of the district director that the violation of status resulted from circumstances beyond the student's control or that failure to receive reinstatement to lawful M–1 status would result in extreme hardship to the student;

(B) The student makes a written request for reinstatement accompanied by a properly completed Form I–20M–N from the school the student is attending or intends to attend and the student's Form I–20 ID copy;

(C) The student is currently pursuing, or intending to pursue, a full course of study at the school which issued the Form I–20M–N;

(D) The student has not been employed without authorization; and

(E) The student is not deportable on any ground other than section 241(a)(1)(B), (C), or (D) of the Act.

(ii) *Decision*. If the district director reinstates the student, the district director shall endorse Form I–20N and the student's Form I–20 ID copy to indicate that the student has been reinstated, return the Form I–20 ID copy to the student, and forward Form I–20N with Form I–20M to the Service's processing center for file updating. The processing center shall forward Form I–20N to the school which the student is attending or intends to attend to notify the school of the student's reinstatement. If the district director does not reinstate the student, the student may not appeal that decision.

(17) *School code suffix on Form I–20M–N*. Each school system, other than a secondary school system approved prior to August 1, 1983 for attendance by M–1 students must assign permanent consecutive numbers to all schools within its system. The number of the school within the system which an M–1 student is attending or intends to attend must be added as a three-digit suffix following a decimal point after the school file number on Form I–20M–N (e.g. .001). If an M–1 student is attending or intends to attend a secondary school in a school system or a school which is not part of a school system, a suffix consisting of a decimal point followed by three zeros must be added after the school file number on Form I–20M–N. The Service will assign school code suffixes to those schools it approves beginning August 1, 1983. No Form I–20M–N will be accepted after August 1, 1983 without the appropriate three-digit suffix.

(n) *Certain parents and children of section 101(a)(27)(I) special immigrants*—(1) *Parent of special immigrant*. Upon application, a parent of a child accorded special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(I)(i) of the Act may be granted status under section 101(a)(15)(N)(i) of the Act as long as the permanent resident child through whom eligibility is derived remains a child as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act.

(2) *Child of section 101(a)(27)(I) special immigrants and section 101(a)(15)(N)(i) nonimmigrants*. Children of parents granted nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(N)(i) of the Act, or of parents who have been granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(I) (ii), (iii) or (iv) of the Act may be granted status under section 101(a)(15)(N)(ii) of the Act for such time as each remains a child as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act.

(3) *Admission and extension of stay*. A nonimmigrant granted (N) status shall be admitted for not to exceed three years with extensions in increments up to but not to exceed three years. Status as an (N) nonimmigrant shall terminate on the date the child described in paragraph (n)(1) or (n)(2) of this section no longer qualifies as a child as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act.

(4) *Employment*. A nonimmigrant admitted in or granted (N) status is authorized employment incident to (N) status without restrictions as to location or type of employment.

(o) *Aliens of extraordinary ability or achievement*—(1) *Classifications*—(i) *General*. Under section 101(a)(15)(O) of the Act, a qualified alien may be authorized to come to the United States to perform services relating to an event or events if petitioned for by an employer. Under this nonimmigrant category, the alien may be classified under section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) of the Act

as an alien who has extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics, or who has a demonstrated record of extraordinary achievement in the motion picture or television industry. Under section 101(a)(15)(O)(ii) of the Act, an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he or she has no intention of abandoning may be classified as an accompanying alien who is coming to assist in the artistic or athletic performance of an alien admitted under section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) of the Act. The spouse or child of an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) or (ii) of the Act who is accompanying or following to join the alien is entitled to classification pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(O)(iii) of the Act. These classifications are called the O–1, O–2, and O–3 categories, respectively. The petitioner must file a petition with the Service for a determination of the alien's eligibility for O–1 or O–2 classification before the alien may apply for a visa or seek admission to the United States. This paragraph sets forth the standards and procedures applicable to these classifications.

(ii) *Description of classifications.* (A) An O–1 classification applies to:

(*1*) An individual alien who has extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics which has been demonstrated by sustained national or international acclaim and who is coming temporarily to the United States to continue work in the area of extraordinary ability; or

(*2*) An alien who has a demonstrated record of extraordinary achievement in motion picture and/or television productions and who is coming temporarily to the United States to continue work in the area of extraordinary achievement.

(B) An O–2 classification applies to an accompanying alien who is coming temporarily to the United States solely to assist in the artistic or athletic performance by an O–1. The O–2 alien must:

(*1*) Be an integral part of the actual performances or events and posses critical skills and experience with the O–1 alien that are not of a general nature and which are not possessed by others; or

(*2*) In the case of a motion picture or television production, have skills and experience with the O–1 alien which are not of a general nature and which are critical, either based on a pre-existing and longstanding working relationship or, if in connection with a specific production only, because significant production (including pre- and post-production) will take place both inside and outside the United States and the continuing participation of the alien is essential to the successful completion of the production.

(2) *Filing of petitions*—(i) *General.* A petitioner seeking to classify an alien as an O–1 or O–2 shall file a petition on Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, only with the Service Center which has jurisdiction in the area where the alien will work. The petition may not be filed more than six months before the actual need for the alien's services. An O–1 or O–2 petition will be adjudicated at the appropriate Service Center, even in emergent situations. Only one beneficiary may be included on an O–1 petition. The O–2 aliens must be filed for on a separate petition from the O–1 alien. An O–1 or O–2 petition may be filed by a U.S. employer, a foreign employer, or an established U.S. agent. An O alien may not petition for himself or herself.

(ii) *Evidence required to accompany a petition.* Petitions for O aliens shall be accompanied by the following:

(A) The evidence specified in the particular section for the classification;

(B) Copies of any written contracts between the petitioner and the alien beneficiary or, if there is no written contract, a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the alien will be employed;

(C) An explanation of the nature of the events or activities, the beginning and ending dates for the events or activities, and a copy of any itinerary for the events or activities; and

(D) A written advisory opinion(s) from the appropriate consulting entity or entities.

(iii) *Form of documentation.* The evidence submitted with an O petition shall conform to the following:

(A) Affidavits, contracts, awards, and similar documentation must reflect the nature of the alien's achievement

and be executed by an officer or responsible person employed by the institution, firm, establishment, or organization where the work was performed.

(B) Affidavits written by present or former employers or recognized experts certifying to the recognition and extraordinary ability, or in the case of a motion picture or television production, the extraordinary achievement of the alien, shall specifically describe the alien's recognition and ability or achievement in factual terms and set forth the expertise of the affiant and the manner in which the affiant acquired such information.

(C) A legible photocopy of a document in support of the petition may be submitted in lieu of the original. However, the original document shall be submitted if requested by the Director.

(iv) *Other filing situations*—(A) *Services in more than one location.* A petition which requires the alien to work in more than one location must include an itinerary with the dates and locations of work and must be filed with the Service Center which has jurisdiction in the area where the petitioner is located. The address which the petitioner specifies as its location on the petition shall be where the petitioner is located for purposes of this paragraph. If the petitioner is a foreign employer with no United States location, the petition shall be filed with the Service Center having jurisdiction over the area where the work will begin.

(B) *Services for more than one employer.* If the beneficiary will work concurrently for more than one employer within the same time period, each employer must file a separate petition with the Service Center that has jurisdiction over the area where the alien will perform services, unless an established agent files the petition.

(C) *Change of employer.* If an O–1 or O–2 alien in the United States seeks to change employers, the new employer must file a petition and a request to extend the alien's stay with the Service Center having jurisdiction over the new place of employment. An O–2 alien may change employers only in conjunction with a change of employers by the principal O–1 alien. If the O–1 or O–2 petition was filed by an agent, an amended petition must be filed with evidence relating to the new employer and a request for an extension of stay.

(D) *Amended petition.* The petitioner shall file an amended petition on Form I–129, with fee, with the Service Center where the original petition was filed to reflect any material changes in the terms and conditions of employment or the beneficiary's eligibility as specified in the original approved petition. In the case of a petition filed for an artist or entertainer, a petitioner may add additional performances or engagements during the validity period of the petition without filing an amended petition, provided the additional performances or engagements require an alien of O–1 caliber.

(E) *Agents as petitioners.* An established United States agent may file a petition in cases involving an alien who is traditionally self-employed or uses agents to arrange short-term employment in his or her behalf with numerous employers, and in cases where a foreign employer authorizes the agent to act in its behalf. A petition filed by an agent is subject to the following conditions:

(*1*) A person or company in business as an agent may file the petition involving multiple employers as the representative of both the employers and the beneficiary, if the supporting documentation includes a complete itinerary of the event or events. The itinerary must specify the dates of each service or engagement, the names and addresses of the actual employers, and the names and addresses of the establishments, venues, or locations where the services will be performed. A contract between the employers and the beneficiary is required. The burden is on the agent to explain the terms and conditions of the employment and to provide any required documentation.

(*2*) An agent performing the function of an employer must provide the contractual agreement between the agent and the beneficiary which specifies the wage offered and the other terms and conditions of employment of the beneficiary.

(F) *Multiple beneficiaries.* More than one O–2 accompanying alien may be included on a petition if they are assisting the same O–1 alien for the same events or performances, during the

same period of time, and in the same location.

(3) *Petition for alien of extraordinary ability or achievement (O–1)*—(i) *General.* Extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics, or extraordinary achievement in the case of an alien in the motion picture or television industry, must be established for an individual alien. An O–1 petition must be accompanied by evidence that the work which the alien is coming to the United States to continue is in the area of extraordinary ability, and that the alien meets the criteria in paragraph (o)(3)(iii) or (iv) of this section.

(ii) *Definitions.* As used in this paragraph, the term:

Arts includes any field of creative activity or endeavor such as, but not limited to, fine arts, visual arts, culinary arts, and performing arts. Aliens engaged in the field of arts include not only the principal creators and performers but other essential persons such as, but not limited to, directors, set designers, lighting designers, sound designers, choreographers, choreologists, conductors, orchestrators, coaches, arrangers, musical supervisors, costume designers, makeup artists, flight masters, stage technicians, and animal trainers.

Event means an activity such as, but not limited to, a scientific project, conference, convention, lecture series, tour, exhibit, business project, academic year, or engagement. Such activity may include short vacations, promotional appearances, and stopovers which are incidental and/or related to the event. A group of related activities may also be considered to be an event. In the case of an O–1 athlete, the event could be the alien's contract.

Extraordinary ability in the field of arts means distinction. Distinction means a high level of achievement in the field of arts evidenced by a degree of skill and recognition substantially above that ordinarily encountered to the extent that a person described as prominent is renowned, leading, or well-known in the field of arts.

Extraordinary ability in the field of science, education, business, or athletics means a level of expertise indicating that the person is one of the small percentage who have arisen to the very top of the field of endeavor.

Extraordinary achievement with respect to motion picture and television productions, as commonly defined in the industry, means a very high level of accomplishment in the motion picture or television industry evidenced by a degree of skill and recognition significantly above that ordinarily encountered to the extent that the person is recognized as outstanding, notable, or leading in the motion picture or television field.

Peer group means a group or organization which is comprised of practitioners of the alien's occupation. If there is a collective bargaining representative of an employer's employees in the occupational classification for which the alien is being sought, such a representative may be considered the appropriate peer group for purposes of consultation.

(iii) *Evidentiary criteria for an O–1 alien of extraordinary ability in the fields of science, education, business, or athletics.* An alien of extraordinary ability in the fields of science, education, business, or athletics must demonstrate sustained national or international acclaim and recognition for achievements in the field of expertise by providing evidence of:

(A) Receipt of a major, internationally recognized award, such as the Nobel Prize; or

(B) At least three of the following forms of documentation:

(*1*) Documentation of the alien's receipt of nationally or internationally recognized prizes or awards for excellence in the field of endeavor;

(*2*) 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;

(*3*) Published material in professional or major trade publications or major media about the alien, relating to the alien's work in the field for which classification is sought, which shall include the title, date, and author of such published material, and any necessary translation;

(*4*) Evidence of the alien's participation on a panel, or individually, as a judge of the work of others in the same or in an allied field of specialization to that for which classification is sought;

(*5*) Evidence of the alien's original scientific, scholarly, or business-related contributions of major significance in the field;

(*6*) Evidence of the alien's authorship of scholarly articles in the field, in professional journals, or other major media;

(*7*) Evidence that the alien has been employed in a critical or essential capacity for organizations and establishments that have a distinguished reputation;

(*8*) Evidence that the alien has either commanded a high salary or will command a high salary or other remuneration for services, evidenced by contracts or other reliable evidence.

(C) If the criteria in paragraph (o)(3)(iii) of this section do not readily apply to the beneficiary's occupation, the petitioner may submit comparable evidence in order to establish the beneficiary's eligibility.

(iv) *Evidentiary criteria for an O–1 alien of extraordinary ability in the arts.* To qualify as an alien of extraordinary ability in the field of arts, the alien must be recognized as being prominent in his or her field of endeavor as demonstrated by the following:

(A) Evidence that the alien has been nominated for, or has been the recipient of, significant national or international awards or prizes in the particular field such as an Academy Award, an Emmy, a Grammy, or a Director's Guild Award; or

(B) At least three of the following forms of documentation:

(*1*) Evidence that the alien has performed, and will perform, services as a lead or starring participant in productions or events which have a distinguished reputation as evidenced by critical reviews, advertisements, publicity releases, publications contracts, or endorsements;

(*2*) Evidence that the alien has achieved national or international recognition for achievements evidenced by critical reviews or other published materials by or about the individual in major newspapers, trade journals, magazines, or other publications;

(*3*) Evidence that the alien has performed, and will perform, in a lead, starring, or critical role for organizations and establishments that have a distinguished reputation evidenced by articles in newspapers, trade journals, publications, or testimonials;

(*4*) Evidence that the alien has a record of major commercial or critically acclaimed successes as evidenced by such indicators as title, rating, standing in the field, box office receipts, motion pictures or television ratings, and other occupational achievements reported in trade journals, major newspapers, or other publications;

(*5*) Evidence that the alien has received significant recognition for achievements from organizations, critics, government agencies, or other recognized experts in the field in which the alien is engaged. Such testimonials must be in a form which clearly indicates the author's authority, expertise, and knowledge of the alien's achievements; or

(*6*) Evidence that the alien has either commanded a high salary or will command a high salary or other substantial remuneration for services in relation to others in the field, as evidenced by contracts or other reliable evidence; or

(C) If the criteria in paragraph (o)(3)(iv) of this section do not readily apply to the beneficiary's occupation, the petitioner may submit comparable evidence in order to establish the beneficiary's eligibility.

(v) *Evidentiary criteria for an alien of extraordinary achievement in the motion picture or television industry.* To qualify as an alien of extraordinary achievement in the motion picture or television industry, the alien must be recognized as having a demonstrated record of extraordinary achievement as evidenced by the following:

(A) Evidence that the alien has been nominated for, or has been the recipient of, significant national or international awards or prizes in the particular field such as an Academy Award, an Emmy, a Grammy, or a Director's Guild Award; or

(B) At least three of the following forms of documentation:

(*1*) Evidence that the alien has performed, and will perform, services as a lead or starring participant in productions or events which have a distinguished reputation as evidenced by critical reviews, advertisements, publicity releases, publications contracts, or endorsements;

(*2*) Evidence that the alien has achieved national or international recognition for achievements evidenced by critical reviews or other published materials by or about the individual in major newspapers, trade journals, magazines, or other publications;

(*3*) Evidence that the alien has performed, and will perform, in a lead, starring, or critical role for organizations and establishments that have a distinguished reputation evidenced by articles in newspapers, trade journals, publications, or testimonials;

(*4*) Evidence that the alien has a record of major commercial or critically acclaimed successes as evidenced by such indicators as title, rating, standing in the field, box office receipts, motion picture or television ratings, and other occupational achievements reported in trade journals, major newspapers, or other publications;

(*5*) Evidence that the alien has received significant recognition for achievements from organizations, critics, government agencies, or other recognized experts in the field in which the alien is engaged. Such testimonials must be in a form which clearly indicates the author's authority, expertise, and knowledge of the alien's achievements; or

(*6*) Evidence that the alien has either commanded a high salary or will command a high salary or other substantial remuneration for services in relation to other in the field, as evidenced by contracts or other reliable evidence.

(4) *Petition for an O–2 accompanying alien*—(i) *General.* An O–2 accompanying alien provides essential support to an O–1 artist or athlete. Such aliens may not accompany O–1 aliens in the fields of science, business, or education. Although the O–2 alien must obtain his or her own classification, this classification does not entitle him or her to work separate and apart from the O–1 alien to whom he or she provides support. An O–2 alien must be petitioned for in conjunction with the services of the O–1 alien.

(ii) *Evidentiary criteria for qualifying as an O–2 accompanying alien*—(A) *Alien accompanying an O–1 artist or athlete of extraordinary ability.* To qualify as an O–2 accompanying alien, the alien must be coming to the United States to assist in the performance of the O–1 alien, be an integral part of the actual performance, and have critical skills and experience with the O–1 alien which are not of a general nature and which are not possessed by a U.S. worker.

(B) *Alien accompanying an O–1 alien of extraordinary achievement.* To qualify as an O–2 alien accompanying and O–1 alien involved in a motion picture or television production, the alien must have skills and experience with the O–1 alien which are not of a general nature and which are critical based on a pre-existing longstanding working relationship or, with respect to the specific production, because significant production (including pre- and post-production work) will take place both inside and outside the United States and the continuing participation of the alien is essential to the successful completion of the production.

(C) The evidence shall establish the current essentiality, critical skills, and experience of the O–2 alien with the O–1 alien and that the alien has substantial experience performing the critical skills and essential support services for the O–1 alien. In the case of a specific motion picture or television production, the evidence shall establish that significant production has taken place outside the United States, and will take place inside the United States, and that the continuing participation of the alien is essential to the successful completion of the production.

(5) *Consultation*—(i) *General.* (A) Consultation with an appropriate U.S. peer group (which could include a person or persons with expertise in the field), labor and/or management organization regarding the nature of the work to be done and the alien's qualifications is mandatory before a petition for an O–1 or O–2 classification can be approved.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (o)(5)(i)(E) of this section, evidence of consultation shall be in the form of a written advisory opinion from a peer group (which could include a person or persons with expertise in the field), labor and/or management organization with expertise in the specific field involved.

(C) Except as provided in paragraph (o)(5)(i)(E) of this section, the petitioner shall obtain a written advisory opinion from a peer group (which could include a person or persons with expertise in the field), labor, and/or management organization with expertise in the specific field involved. The advisory opinion shall be submitted along with the petition when the petition is filed. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, the advisory opinion must set forth a specific statement of facts which supports the conclusion reached in the opinion. Advisory opinions must be submitted in writing and must be signed by an authorized official of the group or organization.

(D) Except as provided in paragraph (o)(5)(i)(E) and (G) of this section, written evidence of consultation shall be included in the record in every approved O petition. Consultations are advisory and are not binding on the Service.

(E) In a case where the alien will be employed in the field of arts, entertainment, or athletics, and the Service has determined that a petition merits expeditious handling, the Service shall contact the appropriate labor and/or management organization and request an advisory opinion if one is not submitted by the petitioner. The labor and/or management organization shall have 24 hours to respond to the Service's request. The Service shall adjudicate the petition after receipt of the response from the consulting organization. The labor and/or management organization shall then furnish the Service with a written advisory opinion within 5 days of the initiating request. If the labor and/or management organization fails to respond within 24 hours, the Service shall render a decision on the petition without the advisory opinion.

(F) In a routine processing case where the petition is accompanied by a written opinion from a peer group, but the peer group is not a labor organization, the Director will forward a copy of the petition and all supporting documentation to the national office of the appropriate labor organization within 5 days of receipt of the petition. If there is a collective bargaining representative of an employer's employees in the occupational classification for which the alien is being sought, that representative shall be the appropriate labor organization for purposes of this section. The labor organization will then have 15 days from receipt of the petition and supporting documents to submit to the Service a written advisory opinion, comment, or letter of no objection. Once the 15-day period has expired, the Director shall adjudicate the petition in no more than 14 days. The Director may shorten this time in his or her discretion for emergency reasons, if no unreasonable burden would be imposed on any participant in the process. If the labor organization does not respond within 15 days, the Director will render a decision on the record without the advisory opinion.

(G) In those cases where it is established by the petitioner that an appropriate peer group, including a labor organization, does not exist, the Service shall render a decision on the evidence of record.

(ii) *Consultation requirements for an O–1 alien for extraordinary ability*—(A) *Content*. Consultation with a peer group in the area of the alien's ability (which may include a labor organization), or a person or persons with expertise in the area of the alien's ability, is required in an O–1 petition for an alien of extraordinary ability. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, the advisory opinion must set forth a specific statement of facts which supports the conclusion reached in the opinion. If the advisory opinion is favorable to the petitioner, it should describe the alien's ability and achievements in the field of endeavor, describe the nature of the duties to be performed, and state whether the position requires the services of an alien of extraordinary ability. A consulting organization may also submit a letter of

no objection in lieu of the above if it has no objection to the approval of the petition.

(B) *Waiver of consultation of certain aliens of extraordinary ability in the field of arts.* Consultation for an alien of extraordinary ability in the field of arts shall be waived by the Director in those instances where the alien seeks readmission to the United States to perform similar services within 2 years of the date of a previous consultation. The director shall, within 5 days of granting the waiver, forward a copy of the petition and supporting documentation to the national office of an appropriate labor organization. Petitioners desiring to avail themselves of the waiver should submit a copy of the prior consultation with the petition and advise the Director of the waiver request.

(iii) *Consultation requirements for an O–1 alien of extraordinary achievement.* In the case of an alien of extraordinary achievement who will be working on a motion picture or television production, consultation shall be made with the appropriate union representing the alien's occupational peers and a management organization in the area of the alien's ability. If an advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, the advisory opinion must set forth a specific statement of facts which supports the conclusion reached in the opinion. If the advisory opinion is favorable to the petitioner, the written advisory opinion from the labor and management organizations should describe the alien's achievements in the motion picture or television field and state whether the position requires the services of an alien of extraordinary achievement. If a consulting organization has no objection to the approval of the petition, the organization may submit a letter of no objection in lieu of the above.

(iv) *Consultation requirements for an O–2 accompanying alien.* Consultation with a labor organization with expertise in the skill area involved is required for an O–2 alien accompanying an O–1 alien of extraordinary ability. In the case of an O–2 alien seeking entry for a motion picture or television production, consultation with a labor organization and a management organization in the area of the alien's ability is required. If an advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, the advisory opinion must set forth a specific statement of facts which supports the conclusion reached in the opinion. If the advisory opinion is favorable to the petitioner, the opinion provided by the labor and/or management organization should describe the alien's essentiality to, and working relationship with, the O–1 artist or athlete and state whether there are available U.S. workers who can perform the support services. If the alien will accompany an O–1 alien involved in a motion picture or television production, the advisory opinion should address the alien's skills and experience wit the O–1 alien and whether the alien has a pre-existing longstanding working relationship with the O–1 alien, or whether significant production will take place in the United States and abroad and if the continuing participation of the alien is essential to the successful completion of the production. A consulting organization may also submit a letter of no objection in lieu of the above if it has no objection to the approval of the petition.

(v) *Organizations agreeing to provide advisory opinions.* The Service will list in its Operations Instructions for O classification those peer groups, labor organizations, and/or management organizations which have agreed to provide advisory opinions to the Service and/or petitioners. The list will not be an exclusive or exhaustive list. The Service and petitioners may use other sources, such as publications, to identify appropriate peer groups, labor organizations, and management organizations. Additionally, the Service will list in its Operations Instructions those occupations or fields of endeavor where the nonexistence of an appropriate consulting entity has been verified.

(6) *Approval and validity of petition*—(1) *Approval.* The Director shall consider all of the evidence submitted and such other evidence as may be independently required to assist in the adjudication. The Director shall notify the petitioner of the approval of the petition on Form I–797, Notice of Action. The approval notice shall include the

alien beneficiary name, the classification, and the petition's period of validity.

(ii) *Recording the validity of petitions.* Procedures for recording the validity period of petitions are as follows;

(A) If a new O petition is approved before the date the petitioner indicates the services will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall show the actual dates requested by the petitioner, not to exceed the limit specified by paragraph (o)(6)(iii) of this section or other Service policy.

(B) If a new 0 petition is approved after the date the petitioner indicates the services will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall generally show a validity period commencing with the date of approval and ending with the date requested by the petitioner, not to exceed the limit specified by paragraph (o)(6)(iii) of this section or other Service policy.

(C) If the period of services requested by the petitioner exceeds the limit specified in paragraph (o)(6)(iii) of this section, the petition shall be approved only up to the limit specified in that paragraph.

(iii) *Validity*—(A) *O–1 petition.* An approved petition for an alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) of the Act shall be valid for a period of time determined by the Director to be necessary to accomplish the event or activity, not to exceed 3 years.

(B) *O–2 petition.* An approved petition for an alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(O)(ii) of the Act shall be valid for a period of time determined to be necessary to assist the O–1 alien to accomplish the event or activity, not to exceed 3 years.

(iv) *Spouse and dependents.* The spouse and unmarried minor children of the O–1 or O–2 alien beneficiary are entitled to O–3 nonimmigrant classification, subject to the same period of admission and limitations as the alien beneficiary, if they are accompanying or following to join the alien beneficiary in the United States. Neither the spouse nor a child of the alien beneficiary may accept employment unless he or she has been granted employment authorization.

(7) *Denial of petition*—(i) *Notice of intent to deny.* When an adverse decision is proposed on the basis of derogatory information of which the petitioner is unaware, the Director shall notify the petitioner of the intent to deny the petition and the basis for the denial. The petitioner may inspect and rebut the evidence and will be granted a period of 30 days from the date of the notice in which to do so. All relevant rebuttal material will be considered in making a final decision.

(ii) *Notice of denial.* The petitioner shall be notified of the decision, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal the denial under 8 CFR part 103.

(8) *Revocation of approval of petition*—(i) *General.* (A) The petitioner shall immediately notify the Service of any changes in the terms and conditions of employment of a beneficiary which may affect eligibility under section 101(a)(15)(O) of the Act and paragraph (o) of this section. An amended petition should be filed when the petitioner continues to employ the beneficiary. If the petitioner no longer employs the beneficiary, the petitioner shall send a letter explaining the change(s) to the Director who approved the petition.

(B) The Director may revoke a petition at any time, even after the validity of the petition has expired.

(ii) *Automatic revocation.* The approval of an unexpired petition is automatically revoked if the petitioner, or the named employer in a petition filed by an agent, goes out of business, files a written withdrawal of the petition, or notifies the Service that the beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner.

(iii) *Revocation on notice*—(A) *Grounds for revocation.* The Director shall send to the petitioner a notice of intent to revoke the petition in relevant part if is determined that:

(*1*) The beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner in the capacity specified in the petition;

(*2*) The statement of facts contained in the petition was not true and correct;

(*3*) The petitioner violated the terms or conditions of the approved petition;

(*4*) The petitioner violated the requirements of section 101(a)(15)(O) of the Act or paragraph (o) of this section; or

(5) The approval of the petition violated paragraph (o) of this section or involved gross error.

(B) *Notice and decision.* The notice of intent to revoke shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds for the revocation and the time period allowed for the petitioner's rebuttal. The petitioner may submit evidence in rebuttal within 30 days of the date of the notice. The Director shall consider all relevant evidence presented in deciding whether to revoke the petition.

(9) *Appeal of a denial or a revocation of a petition*—(i) *Denial.* A denied petition may be appealed under 8 CFR part 103.

(ii) *Revocation.* A petition that has been revoked on notice may be appealed under 8 CFR part 103. Automatic revocations may not be appealed.

(10) *Admission.* A beneficiary may be admitted to the United States for the validity period of the petition, plus a period of up to 10 days before the validity period begins and 10 days after the validity period ends. The beneficiary may only engage in employment during the validity period of the petition.

(11) *Extention of visa petition validity.* The petitioner shall file a request to extend the validity of the original petition under section 101(a)(15)(O) of the Act on Form I–129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, in order to continue or complete the same activities or events specified in the original petition. Supporting documents are not required unless requested by the Director. A petition extension may be filed only if the validity of the original petition has not expired.

(12) *Extension of stay*—(i) *Extension procedure.* The petitioner shall request extension of the alien's stay to continue or complete the same event or activity by filing Form I–129, accompanied by a statement explaining the reasons for the extension. The petitioner must also request a petition extension. The dates of extension shall be the same for the petition and the beneficiary's extension of stay. The alien beneficiary must be physically present in the United States at the time of filing of the extension of stay. Even though the request to extend the petition and the alien's stay are combined on the petition, the Director shall make a separate determination on each. If the alien leaves the United States for business or personal reasons while the extension requests are pending, the petitioner may request the Director to cable notification of approval of the petition extension to the consular office abroad where the alien will apply for a visa.

(ii) *Extension period.* An extension of stay may be authorized in increments of up to 1 year for an O–1 or O–2 beneficiary to continue or complete the same event or activity for which he or she was admitted plus an additional 10 days to allow the beneficiary to get his or her personal affairs in order.

(iii) *Denial of an extension of stay.* The denial of the request for the alien's extension of temporary stay may not be appealed.

(13) *Effect of approval of a permanent labor certification or filing of a preference petition on O classification.* The approval of a permanent labor certification or the filing of a preference petition for an alien shall not be a basis for denying an O–1 petition, a request to extend such a petition, or the alien's application for admission, change of status, or extension of stay. The alien may legitimately come to the United States for a temporary period as an O–1 nonimmigrant and depart voluntarily at the end of his or her authorized stay and, at the same time, lawfully seek to become a permanent resident of the United States.

(14) *Effect of a strike.* (i) If the Secretary of Labor certifies to the Commissioner that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress in the occupation at the place where the beneficiary is to be employed, and that the employment of the beneficiary would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of U.S. citizens and lawful resident workers:

(A) A petition to classify an alien as a nonimmigrant as defined in section 101(a)(15)(O) of the Act shall be denied; or

(B) If a petition has been approved, but the alien has not yet entered the United States, or has entered the United States but has not commenced employment, the approval of the petition

is automatically suspended, and the application for admission on the basis of the petition shall be denied.

(ii) If there is a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers in progress, but such strike or other labor dispute is not certified under paragraph (o)(14)(i) of this section, the Commissioner shall not deny a petition or suspend an approved petition.

(iii) If the alien has already commenced employment in the United States under an approved petition and is participating in a strike or labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, whether or not such strike or other labor dispute has been certified by the Secretary of Labor, the alien shall not be deemed to be failing to maintain his or her status solely on account of past, present, or future participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers but is subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The alien shall remain subject to all applicable provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and regulations promulgated thereunder in the same manner as are all other O nonimmigrants;

(B) The status and authorized period of stay of such an alien is not modified or extended in any way by virtue of his or her participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers; and

(C) Although participation by an O nonimmigrant alien in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers will not constitute a ground for deportation, and alien who violates his or her status or who remains in the United States after his or her authorized period of stay has expired will be subject to deportation.

(15) *Use of approval notice, Form I–797.* The Service shall notify the petitioner of Form I–797 whenever a visa petition or an extension of a visa petition is approved under the O classification. The beneficiary of an O petition who does not require a nonimmigrant visa may present a copy of the approval notice at a Port-of-Entry to facilitate entry into the United States. A beneficiary who is required to present a visa for admission, and who visa will have expired before the date of his or her intended return, may use Form I–797 to apply for a new or revalidated visa during the validity period of the petition. A copy of Form I–797 shall be retained by the beneficiary and presented during the validity of the petition when reentering the United States to resume the same employment with the same petitioner.

(16) *Return transportation requirement.* In the case of an alien who enters the United States under section 101(a)(15(O) of the Act and whose employment terminates for reasons other than voluntary resignation, the employer whose offer of employment formed the basis of such nonimmigrant status and the petitioner are jointly and severally liable for the reasonable cost of return transportation of the alien abroad. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ''abroad'' means the alien's last place of residence prior to his or her entry into the United States.

(p) *Artists, athletes, and entertainers*—(1) *Classifications*—(i) *General.* Under section 101(a)(15)(P) of the Act, an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he or she has not intention or abandoning may be authorized to come to the United States temporarily to perform services for an employer or a sponsor. Under the nonimmigrant category, the alien may be classified under section 101(a)(15)(P)(i) of the Act as an alien who is coming to the United States to perform services as an internationally recognized athlete, individually or as part of a group or team, or member of an internationally recognized entertainment group; under section 101(a)(15)(P)(ii) of the Act, who is coming to perform as an artist or entertainer under a reciprocal exchange program; under section 101(a)(15)(P)(iii) of the Act, as an alien who is coming solely to perform, teach, or coach under a program that is culturally unique; or under section 101(a)(15)(P)(iv) of the Act, as the spouse or child of an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(P) (i), (ii), or (iii) of the Act who is accompanying or following to join the alien. These classifications are called P–1, P–2, P–3, and P–4 respectively. The employer or sponsor must file a petition with the Service

for review of the services to be performed and for determination of the alien's eligibility for P–1, P–2, or P–3 classification before the alien may apply for a visa or seek admission to the United States. This paragraph sets forth the standards and procedures applicable to these classifications.

(ii) *Description of classification*—(A) A P–1 classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States:

(*1*) To perform at specific athletic competition as an athlete, individually or as part of a group or team, at an internationally recognized level or performance, or

(*2*) To perform with, or as an integral and essential part of the performance of, and entertainment group that has been recognized internationally as being outstanding in the discipline for a sustained and substantial period of time, and who has had a sustained and substantial relationship with the group (ordinarily for at least 1 year) and provides functions integral to the performance of the group.

(B) A P–2 classification applies to an alien who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform as an artist or entertainer, individually or as part of a group, or to perform as an integral part of the performance of such a group, and who seeks to perform under a reciprocal exchange program which is between an organization or organizations in the United States and an organization or organizations in one or more foreign states, and which provides for the temporary exchange of artists and entertainers, or groups of artists and entertainers.

(C) A P–3 classification applies to an alien artist or entertainer who is coming temporarily to the United States, either individually or as part of a group, or as an integral part of the performance of the group, to perform, teach, or coach under a commercial or noncommercial program that is culturally unique.

(2) *Filing of petitions*—(i) *General.* A P–1 petition for an athlete or entertainment group shall be filed by a U.S. employer or sponsoring organization, a foreign employer, or an established U.S. agent. A P–2 petition for an artist or entertainer in a reciprocal exchange program shall be filed by the U.S. labor organization which negotiated the reciprocal exchange agreement, the sponsoring organization, or an emp-loyer in the United States. A P–3 petition for an artist or entertainer in a culturally unique program shall be filed by the sponsoring organization or an employer in the United States. Essential support personnel may not be included on the petition filed for the principal alien(s). These aliens require a separate petition. The petitioner shall file a P petition on Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, with the Service Center which has jurisdiction in the area where the alien will work. The petition may not be filed more than 6 months before the actual need for the alien's services. A P–1, P–2, or P–3 petition shall be adjudicated at the appropriate Service Center, even in emergent situations.

(ii) *Evidence required to accompany a petition for a P nonimmigrant.* Petitions for P nonimmigrant aliens shall be accompanied by the following:

(A) The evidence specified in the specific section of this part for the classification;

(B) Copies of any written contracts between the petitioner and the alien beneficiary or, if there is no written contract, a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the alien(s) will be employed;

(C) An explanation of the nature of the events or activities, the beginning and ending dates for the events or activities, and a copy of any itinerary for the events or activities; and

(D) A written consultation from a labor organization.

(iii) *Form of documentation.* The evidence submitted with an P petition should conform to the following:

(A) Affidavits, contracts, awards, and similar documentation must reflect the nature of the alien's achievement and be executed by an officer or responsible person employed by the institution, establishment, or organization where the work has performed.

(B) Affidavits written by present or former employers or recognized experts certifying to the recognition and extraordinary ability, or, in the case of a motion picture or television production, the extraordinary achievement of

the alien, which shall specifically describe the alien's recognition and ability or achievement in factual terms. The affidavit must also set forth the expertise of the affiant and the manner in which the affiant acquired such information.

(C) A legible copy of a document in support of the petition may be submitted in lieu of the original. However, the original document shall be submitted if requested by the Director.

(iv) *Other filing situations*—(A) *Services in more than one location.* A petition which requires the alien to work in more than one location (*e.g.*, a tour) must include an itinerary with the dates and locations of the performances and must be filed with the Service Center which has jurisdiction in the area where the petitioner is located. The address which the petitioner specifies as its location on the petition shall be where the petitioner is located for purposes of this paragraph (p). If the petitioner is a foreign employer with no United States location, the petition shall be filed with the Service Center that has jurisdiction over the area where the employment will begin.

(B) *Services for more than one employer.* If the beneficiary(ies) will work for more than one employer within the same time period, each employer must file a separate petition with the Service Center that has jurisdiction over the area where the alien will perform the services, unless an established agent files the petition pursuant to paragraph (p)(2)(iv) of this section.

(C) *Change of employer.* If a P–1, P–2, or P–3 alien in the United States seeks to change employers or sponsors, the new employer or sponsor must file both a petition and a request to extend the alien's stay in the United States. If the petition was initially filed by an agent, an amended petition must be filed with information relating to the new employer and with a request for an extension of stay.

(D) *Amended petition.* The petitioner shall file an amended petition, with fee, with the Service Center where the original petition was filed to reflect any material changes in the terms and conditions of employment or the beneficiary's eligibility as specified in the original approved petition. A petitioner may add additional similar or comparable performances, engagements, or competitions during the validity period of the petition without filing an amended petition.

(E) *Agents as petitioners.* An established U.S. agent may file a petition in cases involving workers who traditionally are self-employed or use agents to arrange short-term employment on their behalf with numerous employers, and in cases where a foreign employer authorizes the agent to act in its behalf. A petition filed by an agent is subject to the following conditions:

(*1*) A person or company in business as an agent may file the P petition involving multiple employers as the representative of both the employers and the beneficiary(ies) if the supporting documentation includes a complete itinerary of services or engagements. The itinerary shall specify the dates of each service or engagement, the names and addresses of the actual employers, and the names and addresses of the establishments, venues, or locations where the services will be performed. In questionable cases, a contract between the employer(s) and the beneficiary(ies) may be required. The burden is on the agent to explain the terms and conditions of the employment and to provide any required documentation.

(*2*) An agent performing the function of an employer must specify the wage offered and the other terms and conditions of employment by contractual agreement with the beneficiary(ies). The agent/employer must also provide an itinerary of definite employment and information on any other services planned for the period of time requested.

(F) *Multiple beneficiaries.* More than one beneficiary may be included in a P petition if they are members of a group seeking classification based on the reputation of the group as an entity, or if they will provide essential support to P–1, P–2, or P–3 beneficiaries performing in the same location and in the same occupation.

(G) *Named beneficiaries.* Petitions for P classification must include the names of beneficiaries and other required information at the time of filing.

(H) *Substitution of beneficiaries.* Beneficiaries may be substituted for P–1, P–2, and P–3 petitions for groups. To request substitution, the petitioner shall submit a letter requesting such substitution, along with a copy of the petitioner's approval notice, to the consular office at which the alien will apply for a visa or the Port-of-Entry where the alien will apply for admission. Essential support personnel may not be substituted at consular offices or at Ports-of-Entry.

(3) *Definitions.* As used in this paragraph, the term:

Arts includes fields of creative activity or endeavor such as, but not limited to, fine arts, visual arts, and performing arts.

Competition, event, or performance means an activity such as an athletic competition, athletic season, tournament, tour, exhibit, project, entertainment event, or engagement. Such activity could include short vacations, promotional appearances for the petitioning employer relating to the competition, event, or performance, and stopovers which are incidental and/or related to the activity. An athletic competition or entertainment event could include an entire season of performances A group of related activities will also be considered an event. In the case of a P–2 petition, the event may be the duration of the reciprocal exchange agreement. In the case of a P–1 athlete, the event may be the duration of the alien's contract.

Contract means the written agreement between the petitioner and the beneficiary(ies) that explains the terms and conditions of employment. The contract shall describe the services to be performed, and specify the wages, hours of work, working conditions, and any fringe benefits.

Culturally unique means a style of artistic expression, methodology, or medium which is unique to a particular country, nation, society, class, ethnicity, religion, tribe, or other group of persons.

Essential support alien means a highly skilled, essential person determined by the Director to be an integral part of the performance of a P–1, P–2, or P–3 alien because he or she performs support services which cannot be readily performed by a United States worker and which are essential to the successful performance of services by the P–1, P–2, alien. Such alien must have appropriate qualifications to perform the services, critical knowledge of the specific services to be performed, and experience in providing such support to the P–1, P–2, or P–3 alien.

Group means two or more persons established as one entity or unit to perform or to provide a service.

Internationally recognized means having a high level of achievement in a field evidenced by a degree of skill and recognition substantially above that ordinarily encountered, to the extent that such achievement is renowned, leading, or well-known in more than one country.

Member of a group means a person who is actually performing the entertainment services.

Sponsor means an established organization in the United States which will not directly employ a P–1, P–2, or P–3 alien but will assume responsibility for the accuracy of the terms and conditions specified in the petition.

Team means two or more persons organized to perform together as a competitive unit in a competitive event.

(4) *Petition for an internationally recognized athlete or member of an internationally recognized entertainment group (P–1)*—(i) *Types of classification*—(A) *P–1 classification as an athlete in an individual capacity.* A P–1 classification may be granted to an alien who is an internationally recognized athlete based on his or her own reputation and achievements as an individual. The alien must be coming to the United States to perform services which require an internationally recognized athlete.

(B) *P–1 classification as a member of an entertainment group or an athletic team.* An entertainment group or athletic team consists of two or more persons who function as a unit. The entertainment group or athletic team as a unit must be internationally recognized as outstanding in the discipline and must be coming to perform services which require an internationally recognized entertainment group or athletic team. A person who is a member of an internationally recognized entertainment group or athletic team may be granted

P–1 classification based on that relationship, but may not perform services separate and apart from the entertainment group or athletic team. An entertainment group must have been established for a minimum of 1 year, and 75 percent of the members of the group must have been performing entertainment services for the group for a minimum of 1 year.

(ii) *Criteria and documentary requirements for P–1 athletes*—(A) *General.* A P–1 athlete must have an internationally recognized reputation as an international athlete or he or she must be a member of a foreign team that is internationally recognized. The athlete or team must be coming to the United States to participate in an athletic competition which has a distinguished reputation and which requires participation of an athlete or athletic team that has an international reputation.

(B) *Evidentiary requirements for an internationally recognized athlete or athletic team.* A petition for an athletic team must be accompanied by evidence that the team as a unit has achieved international recognition in the sport. Each member of the team is accorded P–1 classification based on the international reputation of the team. A petition for an athlete who will compete individually or as a member of a U.S. team must be accompanied by evidence that the athlete has achieved international recognition in the sport based on his or her reputation. A petition for a P–1 athlete or athletic team shall include:

(*1*) A tendered contract with a major United States sports league or team, or a tendered contract in an individual sport commensurate with international recognition in that sport, if such contracts are normally executed in the sport, and

(*2*) Documentation of at least two of the following:

(*i*) Evidence of having participated to a significant extent in a prior season with a major United States sports league;

(*ii*) Evidence of having participated in international competition with a national team;

(*iii*) Evidence of having participated to a significant extent in a prior season for a U.S. college or university in intercollegiate competition;

(*iv*) A written statement from an official of the governing body of the sport which details how the alien or team is internationally recognized;

(*v*) A written statement from a member of the sports media or a recognized expert in the sport which details how the alien or team is internationally recognized;

(*vi*) Evidence that the individual or team is ranked if the sport has international rankings; or

(*vii*) Evidence that the alien or team has received a significant honor or award in the sport.

(iii) *Criteria and documentary requirements for members of an internationally recognized entertainment group*—(A) *General.* A P–1 classification shall be accorded to an entertainment group to perform as a unit based on the international reputation of the group. Individual entertainers shall not be accorded P–1 classification to perform separate and apart from a group. Except as provided in paragraph (p)(4)(iii)(C)(*2*) of this section, it must be established that the group has been internationally recognized as outstanding in the discipline for a sustained and substantial period of time. Seventy-five percent of the members of the group must have had a sustained and substantial relationship with the group for at least 1 year and must provide functions integral to the group's performance.

(B) *Evidentiary criteria for members of internationally recognized entertainment groups.* A petition for P–1 classification for the members of an entertainment group shall be accompanied by:

(*1*) Evidence that the group has been established and performing regularly for a period of at least 1 year;

(*2*) A statement from the petitioner listing each member of the group and the exact dates for which each member has been employed on a regular basis by the group; and

(*3*) Evidence that the group has been internationally recognized in the discipline for a sustained and substantial period of time. This may be demonstrated by the submission of evidence of the group's nomination or receipt of significant international

awards or prices for outstanding achievement in its field or by three of the following different types of documentation:

(*i*) Evidence that the group has performed, and will perform, as a starring or leading entertainment group in productions or events which have a distinguished reputation as evidenced by critical reviews, advertisements, publicity releases, publications, contracts, or endorsements;

(*ii*) Evidence that the group has achieved international recognition and acclaim for outstanding achievement in its field as evidenced by reviews in major newspapers, trade journals, magazines, or other published material;

(*iii*) Evidence that the group has performed, and will perform, services as a leading or starring group for organizations and establishments that have a distinguished reputation evidenced by articles in newspapers, trade journals, publications, or testimonials;

(*iv*) Evidence that the group has a record of major commercial or critically acclaimed successes, as evidenced by such indicators as ratings; standing in the field; box office receipts; record, cassette, or video sales; and other achievements in the field as reported in trade journals, major newspapers, or other publications;

(*v*) Evidence that the group has achieved significant recognition for achievements from organizations, critics, government agencies, or other recognized experts in the field. Such testimonials must be in a form that clearly indicates the author's authority, expertise, and knowledge of the alien's achievements; or

(*vi*) Evidence that the group has either commanded a high salary or will command a high salary or other substantial remuneration for services comparable to other similarly situated in the field as evidenced by contracts or other reliable evidence.

(C) *Special provisions for certain entertainment groups*—(*1*) *Alien circus personnel.* The 1-year group membership requirement and the international recognition requirement are not applicable to alien circus personnel who perform as part of a circus or circus group, or who constitute an integral and essential part of the performance of such circus or circus group, provided that the alien or aliens are coming to join a circus that has been recognized nationally as outstanding for a sustained and substantial period of time or as part of such a circus.

(*2*) *Certain nationally known entertainment groups.* The Director may waive the international recognition requirement in the case of an entertainment group which has been recognized nationally as being outstanding in its discipline for a sustained and substantial period of time in consideration of special circumstances. An example of a special circumstances would be when an entertainment group may find it difficult to demonstrate recognition in more than one country due to such factors as limited access to news media or consequences of geography.

(*3*) *Waiver of 1-year relationship in exigent circumstances.* The Director may waive the 1-year relationship requirement for an alien who, because of illness or unanticipated and exigent circumstances, replaces an essential member of a P–1 entertainment group or an alien who augments the group by performing a critical role. The Department of State is hereby delegated the authority to waive the 1-year relationship requirement in the case of consular substitutions involving P–1 entertainment groups.

(iv) *P–1 classification as an essential support alien*—(A) *General.* An essential support alien as defined in paragraph (p)(3) of this section may be granted P–1 classification based on a support relationship with an individual P–1 athlete, P–1 athletic team, or a P–1 entertainment group.

(B) *Evidentiary criteria for a P–1 essential support petition.* A petition for P–1 essential support personnel must be accompanied by:

(*1*) A consultation from a labor organization with expertise in the area of the alien's skill;

(*2*) A statement describing the alien(s) prior essentiality, critical skills, and experience with the principal alien(s); and

(*3*) A copy of the written contract or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement between the alien(s) and the employer.

(5) *Petition for an artist or entertainer under a reciprocal exchange program (P–2)*—(i) *General.* (A) A P–2 classification shall be accorded to artists or entertainers, individually or as a group, who will be performing under a reciprocal exchange program which is between an organization or organizations in the United States, which may include a management organization, and an organization or organizations in one or more foreign states and which provides for the temporary exchange of artists and entertainers, or groups of artists and entertainers.

(B) The exchange of artists or entertainers shall be similar in terms of caliber of artists or entertainers, terms and conditions of employment, such as length of employment, and numbers of artists or entertainers involved in the exchange. However, this requirement does not preclude an individual for group exchange.

(C) An alien who is an essential support person as defined in paragraph (p)(3) of this section may be accorded P–2 classification based on a support relationship to a P–2 artist or entertainer under a reciprocal exchange program.

(ii) *Evidentiary requirements for petition involving a reciprocal exchange program.* A petition for P–2 classification shall be accompanied by:

(A) A copy of the formal reciprocal exchange agreement between the U.S. organization or organizations which sponsor the aliens and an organization or organizations in a foreign country which will receive the U.S. artist or entertainers;

(B) A statement from the sponsoring organization describing the reciprocal exchange of U.S. artists or entertainers as it relates to the specific petition for which P–2 classification is being sought;

(C) Evidence that an appropriate labor organization in the United States was involved in negotiating, or has concurred with, the reciprocal exchange of U.S. and foreign artists or entertainers; and

(D) Evidence that the aliens for whom P–2 classification is being sought and the U.S. artists or entertainers subject to the reciprocal exchange agreement are artists or entertainers with comparable skills, and that the terms and conditions of employment are similar.

(iii) *P–2 classification as an essential support alien*—(A) *General.* An essential support alien as defined in paragraph (p)(3) of this section may be granted P–2 classification based on a support relationship with a P–2 entertainer or P–2 entertainment group.

(B) *Evidentiary criteria for a P–2 essential support petition.* A petition for P–2 essential support personnel must be accompanied by:

(*1*) A consultation from a labor organization with expertise in the area of the alien's skill;

(*2*) A statement describing the alien(s) prior essentiality, critical skills, and experience with the principal alien(s); and

(*3*) A copy of the written contract or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement between the alien(s) and the employer.

(6) *Petition for an artist or entertainer under a culturally unique program*—(i) *General.* (A) A P–3 classification may be accorded to artists or entertainers, individually or as a group, coming to the United States for the purpose of developing, interpreting, representing, coaching, or teaching a unique or traditional ethnic, folk, cultural, musical, theatrical, or artistic performance or presentation.

(B) The artist or entertainer must be coming to the United States to participate in a cultural event or events which will further the understanding or development of his or her art form. The program may be of a commercial or noncommercial nature.

(ii) *Evidentiary criteria for a petition involving a culturally unique program.* A petition for P–3 classification shall be accompanied by:

(A) Affidavits, testimonials, or letters from recognized experts attesting to the authenticity of the alien's or the group's skills in performing, presenting, coaching, or teaching the unique or traditional art form and giving the credentials of the expert, including the basis of his or her knowledge of the alien's or group's skill, or

(B) Documentation that the performance of the alien or group is culturally

unique, as evidence by reviews in newspapers, journals, or other published materials; and

(C) Evidence that all of the performances or presentations will be culturally unique events.

(iii) *P–3 classification as an essential support alien*—(A) *General.* An essential support alien as defined in paragraph (p)(3) of this section may be granted P–3 classification based on a support relationship with a P–3 entertainer or P–3 entertainment group.

(B) *Evidentiary criteria for a P–3 essential support petition.* A petition for P–3 essential support personnel must be accompanied by:

(*1*) A consultation from a labor organization with expertise in the area of the alien's skill;

(*2*) A statement describing the alien(s) prior essentiality, critical skills and experience with the principal alien(s); and

(*3*) A copy of the written contract or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement between the alien(s) and the employer.

(7) *Consultation*—(i) *General.* (A) Consultation with an appropriate labor organization regarding the nature of the work to be done and the alien's qualifications is mandatory before a petition for P–1, P–2, or P–3 classification can be approved.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (p)(7)(i)(E) of this section, evidence of consultation shall be a written advisory opinion from an appropriate labor organization.

(C) Except as provided in paragraph (p)(7)(i)(E) of this section, the petitioner shall obtain a written advisory opinion from an appropriate labor organization. The advisory opinion shall be submitted along with the petition when the petition is filed. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, the advisory opinion must set forth a specific statement of facts which support the conclusion reached in the opinion. Advisory opinions must be submitted in writing and signed by an authorized official of the organization.

(D) Except as provided in paragraph (p)(7)(i) (E) and (F) of this section, written evidence of consultation shall be included in the record of every approved petition. Consultations are advisory and are not binding on the Service.

(E) In a case where the Service has determined that a petition merits expeditious handling, the Service shall contact the labor organization and request an advisory opinion if one is not submitted by the petitioner. The labor organization shall have 24 hours to respond to the Service's request. The Service shall adjudicate the petition after receipt of the response from the labor organization. The labor organization shall then furnish the Service with a written advisory opinion within 5 working days of the request. If the labor organization fails to respond within 24 hours, the Service shall render a decision on the petition without the advisory opinion.

(F) In those cases where it is established by the petitioner that an appropriate labor organization does not exist, the Service shall render a decision on the evidence of record.

(ii) *Consultation requirements for P–1 athletes and entertainment groups.* Consultation with a labor organization that has expertise in the area of the alien's sport or entertainment field is required in the case of a P–1 petition. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, the advisory opinion must set forth a specific statement of facts which support the conclusion reached in the opinion. If the advisory opinion provided by the labor organization is favorable to the petitioner it should evaluate and/or describe the alien's or group's ability and achievements in the field of endeavor, comment on whether the alien or group is internationally recognized for achievements, and state whether the services the alien or group is coming to perform are appropriate for an internationally recognized athlete or entertainment group. In lieu of the above, a labor organization may submit a letter of no objection if it has no objection to the approval of the petition.

(iii) *Consultation requirements for P–1 circus personnel.* The advisory opinion provided by the labor organization should comment on whether the circus which will employ the alien has national recognition as well as any other

aspect of the beneficiary's or beneficiaries' qualifications which the labor organization deems appropriate. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, it must set forth a specific statement of facts which support the conclusion reached in the opinion. In lieu of the above, a labor organization may submit a letter of no objection if it has no objection to the approval of the petition.

(iv) *Consultation requirements for P–2 alien in a reciprocal exchange program.* In P–2 petitions where an artist or entertainer is coming to the United States under a reciprocal exchange program, consultation with the appropriate labor organization is required to verify the existence of a viable exchange program. The advisory opinion from the labor organization shall comment on the bona fides of the reciprocal exchange program and specify whether the exchange meets the requirements of paragraph (p)(5) of this section. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, it must also set forth a specific statement of facts which support the conclusion reached in the opinion.

(v) *Consultation requirements for P–3 in a culturally unique program.* Consultation with an appropriate labor organization is required for P–3 petitions involving aliens in culturally unique programs. If the advisory opinion is favorable to the petitioner, it should evaluate the cultural uniqueness of the alien's skills, state whether the events are cultural in nature, and state whether the event or activity is appropriate for P–3 classification. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, it must also set forth a specific statement of facts which support the conclusion reached in the opinion. In lieu of the above, a labor organization may submit a letter of no objection if it has no objection to the approval of the petition.

(vi) *Consultation requirements for essential support aliens.* Written consultation on petitions for P–1, P–2, or P–3 essential support aliens must be made with a labor organization with expertise in the skill area involved. If the advisory opinion provided by the labor organization is favorable to the petitioner, it must evaluate the alien's essentiality to and working relationship with the artist or entertainer, and state whether United States workers are available who can perform the support services. If the advisory opinion is not favorable to the petitioner, it must also set forth a specific statement of facts which support the conclusion reached in the opinion. A labor organization may submit a letter of no objection if it has no objection to the approval of the petition.

(vii) *Labor organizations agreeing to provide consultations.* The Service shall list in its Operations Instructions for P classification those organizations which have agreed to provide advisory opinions to the Service and/or petitioners. The list will not be an exclusive or exhaustive list. The Service and petitioners may use other sources, such as publications, to identify appropriate labor organizations. The Service will also list in its Operations Instructions those occupations or fields of endeavor where it has been determined by the Service that no appropriate labor organization exists.

(8) *Approval and validity of petition*—(i) *Approval.* The Director shall consider all the evidence submitted and such other evidence as he or she may independently require to assist in his or her adjudication. The Director shall notify the petitioner of the approval of the petition on Form I–797, Notice of Action. The approval notice shall include the alien beneficiary's name and classification and the petition's period of validity.

(ii) *Recording the validity of petitions.* Procedures for recording the validity period of petitions are:

(A) If a new P petition is approved before the date the petitioner indicates the services will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall show the actual dates requested by the petitioner as the validity period, not to exceed the limit specified in paragraph (p)(8)(iii) of this section or other Service policy.

(B) If a new P petition is approved after the date the petitioner indicates the services will begin, the approved

petition and approval notice shall generally show a validity period commencing with the date of approval and ending with the date requested by the petitioner, not to exceed the limit specified in paragraph (p)(8)(iii) of this section or other Service policy.

(C) If the period of services requested by the petitioner exceeds the limit specified in paragraph (p)(8)(iii) of this section, the petition shall be approved only up to the limit specified in that paragraph.

(iii) *Validity.* The approval period of a P petition shall conform to the limits prescribed as follows:

(A) *P–1 petition for athletes.* An approved petition for an individual athlete classified under section 101(a)(15)(P)(i) of the Act shall be valid for a period up to 5 years. An approved petition for an athletic team classified under section 101(a)(15)(P)(i) of the Act shall be valid for a period of time determined by the Director to complete the competition or event for which the alien team is being admitted, not to exceed 1 year.

(B) *P–1 petition for an entertainment group.* An approved petition for an entertainment group classified under section 101(a)(15)(P)(i) of the Act shall be valid for a period of time determined by the Director to be necessary to complete the performance or event for which the group is being admitted, not to exceed 1 year.

(C) *P–2 and P–3 petitions for artists or entertainers.* An approved petition for an artist or entertainer under section 101(a)(15)(P)(ii) or (iii) of the Act shall be valid for a period of time determined by the Director to be necessary to complete the event, activity, or performance for which the P–2 or P–3 alien is admitted, not to exceed 1 year.

(D) *Spouse and dependents.* The spouse and unmarried minor children of a P–1, P–2, or P–3 alien beneficiary are entitled to P–4 nonimmigrant classification, subject to the same period of admission and limitations as the alien beneficiary, if they are accompanying or following to join the alien beneficiary in the United States. Neither the spouse nor a child of the alien beneficiary may accept employment unless he or she has been granted employment authorization.

(E) *Essential support aliens.* Petitions for essential support personnel to P–1, P–2, and P–3 aliens shall be valid for a period of time determined by the Director to be necessary to complete the event, activity, or performance for which the P–1, P–2, or P–3 alien is admitted, not to exceed 1 year.

(9) *Denial of petition*—(i) *Notice of intent to deny.* When an adverse decision is proposed on the basis of derogatory information of which the petitioner is unaware, the Director shall notify the petitioner of the intent to deny the petition and the basis for the denial. The petitioner may inspect and rebut the evidence and will be granted a period of 30 days from the date of the notice in which to do so. All relevant rebuttal material will be considered in making a final decision.

(ii) *Notice of denial.* The petitioner shall be notified of the decision, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal the denial under 8 CFR part 103. There is no appeal from a decision to deny an extension of stay to the alien or a change of nonimmigrant status.

(10) *Revocation of approval of petition*—(i) *General.* (A) The petitioner shall immediately notify the Service of any changes in the terms and conditions of employment of a beneficiary which may affect eligibility under section 101(a)(15)(P) of the Act and paragraph (p) of this section. An amended petition should be filed when the petitioner continues to employ the beneficiary. If the petitioner no longer employs the beneficiary, the petitioner shall send a letter explaining the change(s) to the Director who approved the petition.

(B) The Director may revoke a petition at any time, even after the validity of the petition has expired.

(ii) *Automatic revocation.* The approval of an unexpired petition is automatically revoked if the petitioner, or the employer in a petition filed by an agent, goes out of business, files a written withdrawal of the petition, or notifies the Service that the beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner.

(iii) *Revocation on notice*—(A) *Grounds for revocation.* The Director shall send to the petitioner a notice of intent to revoke the petition in relevant part if he or she finds that:

(*1*) The beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner in the capacity specified in the petition;

(*2*) The statement of facts contained in the petition were not true and correct;

(*3*) The petitioner violated the terms or conditions of the approved petition;

(*4*) The petitioner violated requirements of section 101(a)(15)(P) of the Act or paragraph (p) of this section; or

(*5*) The approval of the petition violated paragraph (p) of this section or involved gross error.

(B) *Notice and decision.* The notice of intent to revoke shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds for the revocation and the time period allowed for the petitioner's rebuttal. The petitioner may submit evidence in rebuttal within 30 days of the date of the notice. The Director shall consider all relevant evidence presented in deciding whether to revoke the petition.

(11) *Appeal of a denial or a revocation of a petition*—(i) *Denial.* A denied petition may be appealed under 8 CFR part 103.

(ii) *Revocation.* A petition that has been revoked on notice may be appealed under 8 CFR part 103. Automatic revocations may not be appealed.

(12) *Admission.* A beneficiary may be admitted to the United States for the validity period of the petition, plus a period of up to 10 days before the validity period begins and 10 days after the validity period ends. The beneficiary may not work except during the validity period of the petition.

(13) *Extension of visa petition validity.* The petitioner shall file a request to extend the validity of the original petition under section 101(a)(15)(P) of the Act on Form I–129 in order to continue or complete the same activity or event specified in the original petition. Supporting documents are not required unless requested by the Director. A petition extension may be filed only if the validity of the original petition has not expired.

(14) *Extension of stay*—(i) *Extension procedure.* The petitioner shall request extension of the alien's stay to continue or complete the same event or activity by filing Form I–129, accompanied by a statement explaining the reasons for the extension. The petitioner must also request a petition extension. The extension dates shall be the same for the petition and the beneficiary's stay. The beneficiary must be physically present in the United States at the time the extension of stay is filed. Even though the requests to extend the petition and the alien's stay are combined on the petition, the Director shall make a separate determination on each. If the alien leaves the United States for business or personal reasons while the extension requests are pending, the petitioner may request the Director to cable notification of approval of the petition extension to the consular office abroad where the alien will apply for a visa.

(ii) *Extension periods*—(A) *P–1 individual athlete.* An extension of stay for a P–1 individual athlete and his or her essential support personnel may be authorized for a period up to 5 years for a total period of stay not to exceed 10 years.

(B) *Other P–1, P–2, and P–3 aliens.* An extension of stay may be authorized in increments of 1 year for P–1 athletic teams, entertainment groups, aliens in reciprocal exchange programs, aliens in culturally unique programs, and their essential support personnel to continue or complete the same event or activity for which they were admitted.

(15) *Effect of approval of a permanent labor certification or filing of a preference petition on P classification.* The approval of a permanent labor certification or the filing of a preference petition for an alien shall not be a basis for denying a P petition, a request to extend such a petition, or the alien's admission, change of status, or extension of stay. The alien may legitimately come to the United States for a temporary period as a P nonimmigrant and depart voluntarily at the end of his or her authorized stay and, at the same time, lawfully seek to become a permanent resident of the United States. This provision does not include essential support personnel.

(16) *Effect of a strike*—(i) If the Secretary of Labor certifies to the Commissioner that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress in the occupation at the place where the beneficiary

is to be employed, and that the employment of the beneficiary would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of U.S. citizens and lawful resident workers:

(A) A petition to classify an alien as a nonimmigrant as defined in section 101(a)(15)(P) of the Act shall be denied; or

(B) If a petition has been approved, but the alien has not yet entered the United States, or has entered the United States but has not commenced employment, the approval of the petition is automatically suspended, and the application for admission of the basis of the petition shall be denied.

(ii) If there is a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers in progress, but such strike or other labor dispute is not certified under paragraph (p)(16)(i) of this section, the Commissioner shall not deny a petition or suspend an approved petition.

(iii) If the alien has already commenced employment in the United States under an approved petition and is participating in a strike or labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, whether or not such strike or other labor dispute has been certified by the Secretary of Labor, the alien shall not be deemed to be failing to maintain his or her status solely on account of past, present, or future participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers but is subject to the following terms and conditions:

(A) The alien shall remain subject to all applicable provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and regulations promulgated thereunder in the same manner as all other P nonimmigrant aliens;

(B) The status and authorized period of stay of such an alien is not modified or extended in any way by virtue of his or her participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers; and

(C) Although participation by a P nonimmigrant alien in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppages of workers will not constitute a ground for deportation, an alien who violates his or her status or who remains in the United States after his or her authorized period of stay has expired, will be subject to deportation.

(17) *Use of approval of notice, Form I–797.* The Service has notify the petitioner on Form I–797 whenever a visa petition or an extension of a visa petition is approved under the P classification. The beneficiary of a P petition who does not require a nonimmigrant visa may present a copy of the approved notice at a Port-of-Entry to facilitate entry into the United States. A beneficiary who is required to present a visa for admission, and whose visa expired before the date of his or her intended return, may use Form I–797 to apply for a new or revalidated visa during the validity period of the petition. The copy of Form I–797 shall be retained by the beneficiary and present during the validity of the petition when reentering the United States to resume the same employment with the same petitioner.

(18) *Return transportation requirement.* In the case of an alien who enters the United States under section 101(a)(15)(P) of the Act and whose employment terminates for reasons other than voluntary resignation, the employer whose offer of employment formed the basis of suh nonimmigrant status and the petitioner are jointly and severally liable for the reasonable cost of return transporation of the alien abroad. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ''abroad'' means the alien's last place of residence prior to his or her entry into the United States.

(q) *International cultural exchange visitor*—(1) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Country of nationality means the country of which the participant was a national at the time of the petition seeking international cultural exchange visitor status for him or her.

Doing business means the regular, systematic, and continuous provision of goods and/or services (including lectures, seminars and other types of cultural programs) by a qualified employer which has employees, and does not include the mere presence of an agent or office of the qualifying employer.

Duration of program means the time in which a qualified employer is conducting an approved cultural exchange program in the manner as established by the employer's petition for program approval, provided that the period of time does not exceed 15 months.

International cultural exchange visitor or *cultural visitor* means an alien who has a residence in a foreign country which he or she has no intention of abandoning, and who is coming temporarily to the United States to take part in an international cultural exchange program approved by the Attorney General.

Petitioner means the employer or its designated agent who has been employed by the qualified employer on a permanent basis in an executive or managerial capacity. The designated agent must be a United States citizen, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an alien provided temporary residence status under sections 210 or 245A of the Act.

Qualified employer means a United States or foreign firm, corporation, non-profit organization, or other legal entity (including its U.S. branches, subsidiaries, affiliates, and franchises) which administers an international cultural exchange program designated by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Act.

(2) *Admission of cultural visitor*—(i) *General.* A nonimmigrant alien may be authorized to enter the United States as a participant in an international cultural exchange program approved by the Attorney General for the purpose of providing practical training, employment, and the sharing of the history, culture, and traditions of the country of the alien's nationality. The period of admission is the duration of the approved international cultural exchange program or fifteen (15) months, whichever is shorter. A nonimmigrant alien admitted under this provision is classifiable as a cultural visitor in Q status.

(ii) *Limitation on admission.* Any alien who has been admitted into the United States as a cultural visitor under section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Act shall not be readmittted in Q status unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States for the immediate prior year. Brief trips to the United States for pleasure or business during the immediate prior year do not break the continuity of the one-year foreign residency.

(3) *International cultural exchange program*—(i) *General.* A United States employer shall petition the Attorney General on Form I–129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, for approval of an international cultural exchange program which is designed to provide an opportunity for the American public to learn about foreign cultures. The United States employer must simultaneously petition on the same Form I–129 for the authorization for one or more individually identified nonimmigrant aliens to be admitted in Q status. These aliens are to be admitted to engage in employment or training of which the essential element is the sharing with the American public, or a segment of the public sharing a common cultural interest, of the culture of the alien's country of nationality. The cultural visitor's eligibility for admission will be considered only if the international cultural exchange program is approved.

(ii) *Program validity.* Each petition for an international cultural exchange program will be approved for the duration of the program, which may not exceed 15 months, plus 30 days to allow time for the participants to make travel arrangements. Subsequent to the approval of the initial petition, a new petition must be filed each time the qualified employer wishes to bring in additional cultural visitors. A qualified employer may replace or substitute a participant named on a previously approved petition for the remainder of the program in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) of this section. The replacement or substituting alien may be admitted in Q status until the expiration date of the approved petition.

(iii) *Requirements for program approval.* An international cultural exchange program must meet all of the following requirements:

(A) *Accessibility to the public.* The international cultural exchange program must take place in a school, museum, business or other establishment

where the American public, or a segment of the public sharing a common cultural interest, is exposed to aspects of a foreign culture as part of a structured program. Activities that take place in a private home or an isolated business setting to which the American public, or a segment of the public sharing a common cultural interest, does not have direct access do not qualify.

(B) *Cultural component.* The international cultural exchange program must have a cultural component which is an essential and integral part of the cultural visitor's employment or training. The cultural component must be designed, on the whole, to exhibit or explain the attitude, customs, history, heritage, philosophy, or traditions of the cultural visitor's country of nationality. A cultural component may include structured instructional activities such as seminars, courses, lecture series, or language camps.

(C) *Work component.* The cultural visitor's employment or training in the United States may not be independent of the cultural component of the international cultural exchange program. The work component must serve as the vehicle to achieve the objectives of the cultural component. The sharing of the culture of the cultural visitor's country of nationality must result from his or her employment or training with the qualified employer in the United States.

(iv) *Requirements for cultural visitors.* To be eligible for cultural visitor status, an alien must be a bona fide nonimmigrant who:

(A) Is at least 18 years of age at the time the petition is filed;

(B) Is qualified to perform the service or labor or receive the type of training stated in the petition;

(C) Has the ability to communicate effectively about the cultural attributes of his or her country of nationality to the American public; and

(D) Has resided and been physically present outside of the United States for the immediate prior year, if he or she was previously admitted as a cultural visitor.

(4) *Supporting documentation*—(i) *Documentation by the employer.* To establish eligibility as a qualified employer, the petitioner must submit with the completed Form I–129 appropriate evidence that the employer:

(A) Maintains an established international cultural exchange program in accordance with the requirements set forth in paragraph (q)(3) of this section;

(B) Has designated a qualified employee as a representative who will be responsible for administering the international cultural exchange program and who will serve as liaison with the Immigration and Naturalization Service;

(C) Is actively doing business in the United States;

(D) Will offer the alien(s) wages and working conditions comparable to those accorded local domestic workers similarly employed; and

(E) Has the financial ability to remunerate the participant(s).

(ii) *Certification by petitioner.* (A) The petitioner must give the date of birth, country of nationality, level of education, position title, and a brief job description for each cultural visitor included in the petition. The petitioner must verify and certify that the prospective participants are qualified to perform the service or labor, or receive the type of training, described in the petition.

(B) The petitioner must report the cultural visitors' wages and certify that such cultural exchange visitors are offered wages and working conditions comparable to those accorded to local domestic workers similarly employed.

(iii) Supporting documentation as prescribed in paragraphs (q)(4)(i) and (q)(4)(ii) of this section must accompany a petition filed on Form I–129 in all cases except where the employer files multiple petitions in the same calendar year. When petitioning to repeat a previously approved cultural exchange program, a copy of the initial program approval notice may be submitted in lieu of the documentation required under paragraph (q)(4)(i) of this section. The Service will request additional documentation only when clarification is needed.

(5) *Filing of petitions*—(i) *General.* A United States employer seeking to bring in cultural visitors must file a petition on Form I-129, Petition for a

Nonimmigrant Worker, with the applicable fee, along with appropriate documentation. The petition and accompanying documentation should be filed with either the service center having jurisdiction over the employer's headquarters or the service center having jurisdiction over the area where the cultural visitors will perform services or labor or will receive training. A new petition on Form I–129, with the applicable fee, must be filed with the appropriate service center each time a qualified employer wants to bring in additional cultural visitors. Each person named on an approved petition will be admitted only for the duration of the approved program. Replacement or substitution may be made for any person named on an approved petition as provided in paragraph (q)(6) of this section, but only for the remainder of the approved program.

(ii) *Petition for multiple participants.* The petitioner may include more than one participant on the petition. The petitioner shall include the name, date of birth, nationality, and other identifying information required on the petition for each participant. The petitioner must also indicate the United States consulate at which each participant will apply for a Q visa. For participants who are visa-exempt under 8 CFR 212.1(a), the petitioner must indicate the port of entry at which each participant will apply for admission to the United States.

(iii) *Service, labor, or training in more than one location.* A petition which requires the cultural visitor to engage in employment or training (with the same employer) in more than one location must include an itinerary with the dates and locations of the services, labor, or training.

(iv) *Services, labor, or training for more than one employer.* If the cultural visitor will perform services or labor for, or receive training from, more than one employer, each employer must file a separate petition with the service center having jurisdiction over the area where the alien will perform services or labor, or receive training. The cultural visitor may work part-time for multiple employers provided that each employer has an approved petition for the alien.

(v) *Change of employers.* If a cultural visitor is in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Act and decides to change employers, the new employer must file a petition. However, the total period of time the cultural visitor may stay in the United States remains limited to fifteen (15) months.

(6) *Substitution or replacement of participants.* The petitioner may substitute for or replace a person named on a previously approved petition for the remainder of the program without filing a new Form I–129. The substituting cultural visitor must meet the qualification requirements prescribed in paragraph (q)(3)(iv) of this section. To request substitution or replacement, the petitioner shall, by letter, notify the consular office at which the alien will apply for a visa or, in the case of visa-exempt aliens, the Service office at the port of entry where the alien will apply for admission. A copy of the petition's approval notice must be included with the letter. The petitioner must state the date of birth, country of nationality, level of education, and position title of each prospective cultural visitor and must certify that each is qualified to perform the service or labor or receive the type of training described in the approved petition. The petitioner must also indicate each cultural visitor's wages and certify that the cultural visitor is offered wages and working conditions comparable to those accorded to local domestic workers in accordance with paragraph (q)(11)(ii) of this section.

(7) *Approval of petition*—(i) The director shall consider all the evidence submitted and request other evidence as he or she may deem necessary.

(ii) The director shall notify the petitioner and the appropriate United States consulate(s) of the approval of a petition. For participants who are visa-exempt under 8 CFR 212.1(a), the director shall give notice of the approval to the director of the port of entry at which each such participant will apply for admission to the United States. The notice of approval shall include the name of the cultural visitors, their classification, and the petition's period of validity.

(iii) An approved petition for an alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(Q) of

the Act is valid for the length of the approved program or fifteen (15) months, whichever is shorter.

(iv) A petition shall not be approved for an alien who has an aggregate of fifteen (15) months in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Act, unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States for the immediate prior year.

(8) *Denial of the petition*—(i) *Notice of denial.* The petitioner shall be notified of the denial of a petition, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal the denial under part 103 of this chapter.

(ii) *Multiple participants.* A petition for multiple cultural visitors may be denied in whole or in part.

(9) *Revocation of approval of petition*—(i) *General.* The petitioner shall immediately notify the appropriate Service center of any changes in the employment of a participant which would affect eligibility under paragraph (q) of this section.

(ii) *Automatic revocation.* The approval of any petition is automatically revoked if the qualifying employer goes out of business, files a written withdrawal of the petition, or terminates the approved international cultural exchange program prior to its expiration date.

(iii) *Revocation on notice.* The director shall send the petitioner a notice of intent to revoke the petition in whole or in part if he or she finds that:

(A) The cultural visitor is no longer employed by the petitioner in the capacity specified in the petition, or if the cultural visitor is no longer receiving training as specified in the petition;

(B) The statement of facts contained in the petition was not true and correct;

(C) The petitioner violated the terms and conditions of the approved petition; or

(D) The Service approved the petition in error.

(iv) *Notice and decision.* The notice of intent to revoke shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds for the revocation and the period of time allowed for the petitioner's rebuttal. The petitioner may submit evidence in rebuttal within 30 days of receipt of the notice. The director shall consider all relevant evidence presented in deciding whether to revoke the petition in whole or in part. If the petition is revoked in part, the remainder of the petition shall remain approved and a revised approval notice shall be sent to the petitioner with the revocation notice.

(v) *Appeal of a revocation of a petition.* Revocation with notice of a petition in whole or in part may be appealed to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations under part 103 of this chapter. Automatic revocation may not be appealed.

(10) *Extension of stay.* An alien's total period of stay in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Act cannot exceed fifteen (15) months. The authorized stay of a cultural visitor may be extended within the 15-month limit if he or she is the beneficiary of a new petition filed in accordance with paragraph (q)(3) of this section. The new petition, if filed by the same employer, should include a copy of the previous petition's approval notice and a letter from the petitioner indicating any terms and conditions of the previous petition that have changed.

(11) *Employment provisions*—(i) *General.* An alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(Q) of the Act may be employed only by the qualified employer through which the alien attained Q nonimmigrant status. An alien in this class is not required to apply for an employment authorization document. Employment outside the specific program violates the terms of the alien's Q nonimmigrant status within the meaning of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(ii) *Wages and working conditions.* The wages and working conditions of a cultural visitor must be comparable to those accorded to domestic workers similarly employed in the geographical area of the alien's employment. The employer must certify on the petition that such conditions are met as in accordance with paragraph (q)(4)(iii)(B) of this section.

(r) *Religious workers*—(1) *General.* Under section 101(a)(15)(R) of the Act, an alien who, for at least the two (2) years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a

member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit religious organization in the United States, may be admitted temporarily to the United States to carry on the activities of a religious worker for a period not to exceed five (5) years. The alien must be coming to the United States for one of the following purposes: solely to carry on the vocation of a minister of the religious denomination; to work for the religious organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity; or to work for the organization, or a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination, at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation.

(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 both closely associated with the religious denomination and 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, and religious congregations, or comparable indicia of a bona fide religious denomination. For the purposes of this definition, an interdenominational 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 persons in religious occupations include, but are not limited to, liturgical workers, religious instructors, religious conselors, 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 involved solely 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 persons with a religious vocation include, but are not limited to, nuns, monks, and religious brothers and sisters.

(3) *Initial evidence.* An alien seeking classification as a nonimmigrant religious worker shall present to a United States consular officer, or, if visa exempt, to an immigration officer at a United States port of entry, documentation which establishes to the satisfaction of the consular or immigration officer that the alien will be providing services to a bona fide nonprofit religious organization in the United States or to an affiliated religious organization as defined in paragraph (r)(2) of this section, and that the alien meets the criteria to perform such services. If the alien is in the United States in another valid nonimmigrant classification and desires to change nonimmigrant status to classification as a nonimmigrant religious worker, this documentation should be presented with an application for change of status (Form I–129, Petition for a

Nonimmigrant Worker). The documentation shall consist of:

(i) Evidence that the organization qualifies as a non-profit 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 specific organizational unit of the religious organization which will be employing the alien or engaging the alien's services in the United States. If the alien is to be employed, this letter should come from the organizational unit that will maintain the alien's Form I–9, Employment Eligibility Verification, that is, the organizational unit that is either paying the alien a salary or otherwise remunerating the alien in exchange for services rendered. This letter must establish:

(A) That, if the alien's religious membership was maintained, in whole or in part, outside the United States, the foreign and United States religious organizations belong to the same religious denomination;

(B) That, immediately prior to the application for the nonimmigrant visa or application for admission to the United States, the alien has the required two (2) years of membership in the religious denomination;

(C) As appropriate:

(*1*) That, if the alien is a minister, he or she is authorized to conduct religious worship for that denomination and to perform other duties usually performed by authorized members of the clergy of that denomination, including a detailed description of those duties;

(*2*) That, if the alien is a religious professional, he or she has at least a United States baccalaureate degree or its foreign equivalent and that at least such a degree is required for entry into the religious profession; or

(*3*) 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 monk, nun, or religious brother or that the type of work to be done relates to a traditional religious function;

(D) The arrangements made, if any, for remuneration for services to be rendered by the alien, including the amount and source of any salary, a description of any other types of remuneration to be received (including housing, food, clothing, and any other benefits to which a monetary value may be affixed), and a statement whether such remuneration shall be in exchange for services rendered;

(E) The name and location of the specific organizational unit of the religious organization for which the alien will be providing services within the United States; and

(F) If the alien is to work in a nonministerial and nonprofessional capacity for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with a religious denomination, the existence of the affiliation; and

(iii) Any appropriate additional evidence which the examining officer may request relating to the religious organization, the alien, or the affiliated organization. Such additional documentation may include, but need not be limited to, diplomas, degrees, financial statements, or certificates of ordination. No prior petition, labor certification, or prior approval shall be required.

(4) *Initial admission.* The initial admission of a religious worker, spouse, and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age shall not exceed three (3) years. A Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record, shall be provided to every alien who qualifies for admission as an R nonimmigrant. The Form I–94 for the religious worker shall be endorsed with the name and location of the specific organizational unit of the religious organization for which the alien will be providing services within the United

States. The admission symbol for the religious worker shall be R–1; the admission symbol for the worker's spouse and childen shall be R–2.

(5) *Extension of stay.* The organizational unit of the religious organization employing the nonimmigrant religious worker admitted under this section shall use Form I–129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, along with the appropriate fee, to extend the stay of the worker. The petition shall be filed at the Service Center having jurisdiction over the place of employment. An extension may be authorized for a period of up to two (2) years. The worker's total period of stay may not exceed five (5) years. The petition must be accompanied by a letter from an authorized official of the organizational unit confirming the worker's continuing eligibility for classification as an R–1 nonimmigrant.

(6) *Change of employers.* A different or additional organizational unit of the religious denomination seeking to employ or engage the services of a religious worker admitted under this section shall file Form I–129 with the appropriate fee. The petition shall be filed with the Service Center having jurisdiction over the place of employment. The petition must be accompanied by evidence establishing that the alien will continue to qualify as a religious worker under this section. Any unauthorized change to a new religious organizational unit will constitute a failure to maintain status within the meaning of section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(7) *Limitation on stay.* An alien who has spent five (5) years in the United States under section 101(a)(15)(R) of the Act may not be readmitted to the United States under the R visa classification unless the alien has resided and been physically present outside the United States for the immediate prior year, except for brief visits for business or pleasure. Such visits do not end the period during which an alien is considered to have resided and been physically present outside the United States, but time spent during such visits does not count toward the requirement of this paragraph.

(8) *Spouse and children.* The religious worker's spouse and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age are entitled to the same nonimmigrant classification and length of stay as the religious worker, if the religious worker will be employed and residing primarily in the United States, and if the spouse and unmarried minor children are accompanying or following to join the religious worker in the United States. Neither the spouse nor any child may accept employment while in the United States in R–2 nonimmigrant status.

(s) *NATO aliens*—(1) *General.* Aliens classified as NATO–1 through NATO–4 are members of the armed forces of a country signatory to Article III of the Status of Forces Agreement (NATO). They are normally exempt from inspection under 8 CFR 235.1(c). Aliens classified as NATO–5 or –6 are civilian employees of the armed forces of a NATO member and may be authorized admission for the duration of employment and assignment with the NATO member in the United States. Aliens classified as NATO–7 who are employed by NATO–1 through NATO–4 aliens may be admitted for duration of status; if employed by NATO–5 or –6 aliens, admission may be authorized for not more than two years.

(2) *Extensions of Stay.* Any alien classified as a NATO–7 as the employee of a NATO–5 or –6 may be granted extensions of stay in increments of not more than one year.

(3) *Employment.* The dependents of an alien classified NATO–1 through NATO–7 may request authorization for employment if the state of their nationality has a reciprocal employment agreement with the Department of State. The names of the foreign states which have reciprocal employment agreements are available from the Department of State, Office of Consular Affairs, and the District Offices of the Service.

(t) *Alien witnesses and informants*—(1) *Alien witness or informant in criminal matter.* An alien may be classified as an S–5 alien witness or informant under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(S)(i) of the Act if, in the exercise of discretion pursuant to an application on Form I–854 by an interested federal or state law enforcement authority

(''LEA''), it is determined by the Commissioner that the alien:

(i) Possesses critical reliable information concerning a criminal organization or enterprise;

(ii) Is willing to supply, or has supplied, such information to federal or state LEA; and

(iii) Is essential to the success of an authorized criminal investigation or the successful prosecution of an individual involved in the criminal organization or enterprise.

(2) *Alien witness or informant in counterterrorism matter.* An alien may be classified as an S–6 alien counterterrorism witness or informant under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(S)(ii) of the Act if it is determined by the Secretary of State and the Commissioner acting jointly, in the exercise of their discretion, pursuant to an application on Form I–854 by an interested federal LEA, that the alien:

(i) Possesses critical reliable information concerning a terrorist organization, enterprise, or operation;

(ii) Is willing to supply or has supplied such information to a federal LEA;

(iii) Is in danger or has been placed in danger as a result of providing such information; and

(iv) Is eligible to receive a reward under section 36(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, 22 U.S.C. 2708(a).

(3) *Spouse, married and unmarried sons and daughters, and parents of alien witness or informant in criminal or counterterrorism matter.* An alien spouse, married or unmarried son or daughter, or parent of an alien witness or informant may be granted derivative S classification (S–7) when accompanying, or following to join, the alien witness or informant if, in the exercise of discretion by, with respect to paragraph (t)(1) of this section, the Commissioner, or, with respect to paragraph (t)(2) of this section, the Secretary of State and the Commissioner acting jointly, consider it to be appropriate. A nonimmigrant in such derivative S–7 classification shall be subject to the same period of admission, limitations, and restrictions as the alien witness or informant and must be identified by the requesting LEA on the application Form I–854 in order to qualify for S nonimmigrant classification. Family members not identified on the Form I–854 application will not be eligible for S nonimmigrant classification.

(4) *Request for S nonimmigrant classification.* An application on Form I–854, requesting S nonimmigrant classification for a witness or informant, may only be filed by a federal or state LEA (which shall include a federal or state court or a United States Attorney's Office) directly in need of the information to be provided by the alien witness or informant. The completed application is filed with the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, who will forward only properly certified applications that fall within the numerical limitation to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, for approval, pursuant to the following process.

(i) *Filing request.* For an alien to qualify for status as an S nonimmigrant, S nonimmigrant classification must be requested by an LEA. The LEA shall recommend an alien for S nonimmigrant classification by: Completing Form I–854, with all necessary endorsements and attachments, in accordance with the instructions on, or attached to, that form, and agreeing, as a condition of status, that no promises may be, have been, or will be made by the LEA that the alien will or may remain in the United States in S or any other nonimmigrant classification or parole, adjust status to that of lawful permanent resident, or otherwise attempt to remain beyond a 3-year period other than by the means authorized by section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act. The alien, including any derivative beneficiary who is 18 years or older, shall sign a statement, that is part of or affixed to Form I–854, acknowledging awareness that he or she is restricted by the terms of S nonimmigrant classification to the specific terms of section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act as the exclusive means by which he or she may remain permanently in the United States.

(A) *District director referral.* Any district director or Service officer who receives a request by an alien, an eligible

LEA, or other entity seeking S nonimmigrant classification shall advise the requestor of the process and the requirements for applying for S nonimmigrant classification. Eligible LEAs seeking S nonimmigrant classification shall be referred to the Commissioner.

(B) *United States Attorney certification.* The United States Attorney with jurisdiction over a prosecution or investigation that forms the basis for a request for S nonimmigrant classification must certify and endorse the application on Form I–854 and agree that no promises may be, have been, or will be made that the alien will or may remain in the United States in S or any other nonimmigrant classification or parole, adjust status to lawful permanent resident, or attempt to remain beyond the authorized period of admission.

(C) *LEA certification.* LEA certifications on Form I–854 must be made at the seat-of-government level, if federal, or the highest level of the state LEA involved in the matter. With respect to the alien for whom S nonimmigrant classification is sought, the LEA shall provide evidence in the form of attachments establishing the nature of the alien's cooperation with the government, the need for the alien's presence in the United States, all conduct or conditions which may constitute a ground or grounds of excludability, and all factors and considerations warranting a favorable exercise of discretionary waiver authority by the Attorney General on the alien's behalf. The attachments submitted with a request for S nonimmigrant classification may be in the form of affidavits, statements, memoranda, or similar documentation. The LEA shall review Form I–854 for accuracy and ensure the alien understands the certifications made on Form I–854.

(D) *Filing procedure.* Upon completion of Form I–854, the LEA shall forward the form and all required attachments to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, at the address listed on the form.

(ii) *Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division review*—(A) *Review of information.* Upon receipt of a complete application for S nonimmigrant classification on Form I–854, with all required attachments, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, shall ensure that all information relating to the basis of the application, the need for the witness or informant, and grounds of excludability under section 212 of the Act has been provided to the Service on Form I–854, and shall consider the negative and favorable factors warranting an exercise of discretion on the alien's behalf. No application may be acted on by the Assistant Attorney General unless the eligible LEA making the request has proceeded in accordance with the instructions on, or attached to, Form I–854 and agreed to all provisions therein.

(B) *Advisory panel.* Where necessary according to procedures established by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, an advisory panel, composed of representatives of the Service, Marshals Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Criminal Division, and the Department of State, and those representatives of other LEAs, including state and federal courts designated by the Attorney General, will review the completed application and submit a recommendation to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, regarding requests for S nonimmigrant classification. The function of this advisory panel is to prioritize cases in light of the numerical limitation in order to determine which cases will be forwarded to the Commissioner.

(C) *Assistant Attorney General certification.* The certification of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to the Commissioner recommending approval of the application for S nonimmigrant classification shall contain the following:

(*1*) All information and attachments that may constitute, or relate to, a ground or grounds of excludability under section 212(a) of the Act;

(*2*) Each section of law under which the alien appears to be inadmissible;

(*3*) The reasons that waiver(s) of inadmissibility are considered to be justifiable and in the national interest;

(*4*) A detailed statement that the alien is eligible for S nonimmigrant classification, explaining the nature of

the alien's cooperation with the government and the government's need for the alien's presence in the United States;

(*5*) The intended date of arrival;

(*6*) The length of the proposed stay in the United States;

(*7*) The purpose of the proposed stay; and

(*8*) A statement that the application falls within the statutorily specified numerical limitation.

(D) *Submission of certified requests for S nonimmigrant classification to Service.* (*1*) The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, shall forward to the Commissioner only qualified applications for S–5 nonimmigrant classification that have been certified in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph and that fall within the annual numerical limitation.

(*2*) The Assistant Attorney General Criminal Division, shall forward to the Commissioner applications for S–6 nonimmigrant classification that have been certified in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, certified by the Secretary of State or eligibility for S–6 classification, and that fall within the annual numerical limitation.

(5) *Decision on application.* (i) The Attorney General's authority to waive grounds of excludability pursuant to section 212 of the Act is delegated to the Commissioner and shall be exercised with regard to S nonimmigrant classification only upon the certification of the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division. Such certification is nonreviewable as to the matter's significance, importance, and/or worthwhileness to law enforcement. The Commissioner shall make the final decision to approve or deny a request for S nonimmigrant classification certified by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

(ii) *Decision to approve application.* Upon approval of the application on Form I–854, the Commissioner shall notify the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, the Secretary of State, and Service officers as appropriate. Admission shall be authorized for a period not to exceed 3 years.

(iii) *Decision to deny application.* In the event the Commissioner decides to deny an application for S nonimmigrant classification on Form I–854, 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 deny.

(6) *Submission of requests for S nonimmigrant visa classification to Secretary of State.* No request for S nonimmigrant visa classification may be presented to the Secretary of State unless it is approved and forwarded by the Commissioner.

(7) *Conditions of status.* An alien witness or informant is responsible for certifying and fulfilling the terms and conditions specified on Form I–854 as a condition of status. The LEA that assumes responsibility for the S nonimmigrant must:

(i) Ensure that the alien:

(A) Reports quarterly to the LEA on his or her whereabouts and activities, and as otherwise specified on Form I–854 or pursuant to the terms of his or her S nonimmigrant classification;

(B) Notifies the LEA of any change of home or work address and phone numbers or any travel plans;

(C) Abides by the law and all specified terms, limitations, or restrictions on the visa, Form I–854, or any waivers pursuant to classification; and

(D) Cooperates with the responsible LEA in accordance with the terms of his or her classification and any restrictions on Form I–854;

(ii) Provide the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, with the name of the control agent on an ongoing basis and provide a quarterly report indicating the whereabouts, activities, and any other control information required on Form I–854 or by the Assistant Attorney General;

(iii) Report immediately to the Service any failure on the alien's part to:

(A) Report quarterly;

(B) Cooperate with the LEA;

(C) Comply with the terms and conditions of the specific S nonimmigrant classification; or

(D) Refrain from criminal activity that may render the alien deportable, which information shall also be forwarded to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division; and

(iv) Report annually to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, on whether the alien's S nonimmigrant classification and cooperation resulted in either:

(A) A successful criminal prosecution or investigation or the failure to produce a successful resolution of the matter; or

(B) The prevention or frustration of terrorist acts or the failure to prevent such acts.

(v) Assist the alien in his or her application to the Service for employment authorization.

(8) *Annual report.* The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, in consultation with the Commissioner, shall compile the statutorily mandated annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(9) *Admission.* The responsible LEA will coordinate the admission of an alien in S nonimmigrant classification with the Commissioner as to the date, time, place, and manner of the alien's arrival.

(10) *Employment.* An alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act may apply for employment authorization by filing Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization, with fee, in accordance with the instructions on, or attached to, that form pursuant to § 274a.12(c)(21) of this chapter.

(11) *Failure to maintain status.* An alien classified under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act shall abide by all the terms and conditions of his or her S nonimmigrant classification imposed by the Attorney General. If the terms and conditions of S nonimmigrant classification will not be or have not been met, or have been violated, the alien is convicted of any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of 1 year or more, is otherwise rendered deportable, or it is otherwise appropriate or in the public interest to do so, the Commissioner shall proceed to deport an alien pursuant to the terms of 8 CFR 242.26. In the event the Commissioner decides to deport an alien witness or informant in S nonimmigrant classification, 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 deport.

(12) *Change of classification.* (i) An alien in S nonimmigrant classification is prohibited from changing to any other nonimmigrant classification.

(ii) An LEA may request that any alien lawfully admitted to the United States and maintaining status in accordance with the provisions of § 248.1 of this chapter, except for those aliens enumerated in 8 CFR 248.2, have his or her nonimmigrant classification changed to that of an alien classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act as set forth in 8 CFR 248.3(h).

(Title VI of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94–484; 90 Stat. 2303); secs. 103 and 214, Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1103 and 1184))

[38 FR 35425, Dec. 28, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 214.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section in this volume.

§ 214.3 Petitions for approval of schools.

(a) *Filing petition*—(1) *General.* A school or school system seeking approval for attendance by nonimmigrant students under sections 101(a)(15)(F)(i) or 101 (a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act, or both,

shall file a petition on Form I–17 with the district director having jurisdiction over the place in which the school or school system is located. Separate petitions are required for different schools in the same school system located within the jurisdiction of different district directors. A petition by a school system must specifically identify by name and address those schools included in the petition. The petition must also state whether the school or school system is seeking approval for attendance of nonimmigrant students under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) or 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act or both.

(2) *Approval for F–1 or M–1 classification, or both*—(i) *F–1 classification.* The following schools may be approved for attendance by nonimmigrant students under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the Act:

(A) A college or university, i.e., an institution of higher learning which awards recognized bachelor's, master's doctor's or professional degrees.

(B) A community college or junior college which provides instruction in the liberal arts or in the professions and which awards recognized associate degrees.

(C) A seminary.

(D) A conservatory.

(E) An academic high school.

(F) An elementary school.

(G) An institution which provides language training, instruction in the liberal arts or fine arts, instruction in the professions, or instruction or training in more than one of these disciplines.

(ii) *M–1 classification.* The following schools are considered to be vocational or nonacademic institutions and may be approved for attendance by nonimmigrant students under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act:

(A) A community college or junior college which provides vocational or technical training and which awards recognized associate degrees.

(B) A vocational high school.

(C) A school which provides vocational or nonacademic training other than language training.

(iii) *Both F–1 and M–1 classification.* A school may be approved for attendance by nonimmigrant students under both sections 101(a)(15)(F)(i) and 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act if it has both instruction in the liberal arts, fine arts, language, religion, or the professions and vocational or technical training. In that case, a student whose primary intent is to pursue studies in liberal arts, fine arts, language, religion, or the professions at the school is classified as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the Act. A student whose primary intent is to pursue vocational or technical training at the school is classified as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act.

(iv) *English language training for a vocational student.* A student whose primary intent is to pursue vocational or technical training who takes English language training at the same school solely for the purpose of being able to understand the vocational or technical course of study is classified as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act.

(b) *Supporting documents.* Pursuant to sections 101(a)(15) (F) and (M) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Service has consulted with the Department of Education and determined that petitioning institutions must submit certain supporting documents as follows. A petitioning school or school system owned and operated as a public educational institution or system by the United States or a State or a political subdivision thereof shall submit a certification to that effect signed by the appropriate public official who shall certify that he or she is authorized to do so. A petitioning private or parochial elementary or secondary school system shall submit a certification signed by the appropriate public official who shall certify that he or she is authorized to do so to the effect that it meets the requirements of the State or local public educational system. Any other petitioning school shall submit a certification by the appropriate licensing, approving, or accrediting official who shall certify that he or she is authorized to do so to the effect that it is licensed, approved, or accredited. In lieu of such certification a school which offers courses recognized by a State-approving agency as appropriate for study for veterans under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 3675 and 3676 may submit a statement of recognition signed

by the appropriate official of the State approving agency who shall certify that he or she is authorized to do so. A charter shall not be considered a license, approval, or accreditation. A school catalogue, if one is issued, shall also be submitted with each petition. If not included in the catalogue, or if a catalogue is not issued, the school shall furnish a written statement containing information concerning the size of its physical plant, nature of its facilities for study and training, educational, vocational or professional qualifications of the teaching staff, salaries of the teachers, attendance and scholastic grading policy, amount and character of supervisory and consultative services available to students and trainees, and finances (including a certified copy of the accountant's last statement of school's net worth, income, and expenses). Neither a catalogue nor such a written statement need be included with a petition submitted by:

(1) A school or school system owned and operated as a public educational institution or system by the United States or a State or a political subdivision thereof;

(2) A school accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting body; or

(3) A secondary school operated by or as part of a school so accredited.

(c) *Other evidence.* The Service has also consulted with the Department of Education regarding the following types of institutions and determined that they must submit additional evidence. If the petitioner is a vocational, business, or language school, or American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General, it must submit evidence that its courses of study are accepted as fulfilling the requirements for the attainment of an educational, professional, or vocational objective, and are not avocational or recreational in character. If the petitioner is an institution of higher education and is not within the category described in paragraph (b) (1) or (2) of this section, it must submit evidence that it confers upon its graduates recognized bachelor, master, doctor, professional, or divinity degrees, or if it does not confer such degrees that its credits have been and are accepted unconditionally by at least three such institutions of higher learning. If the petitioner is an elementary or secondary school and is not within the category described in paragraph (b) (1) or (3) of this section, it must submit evidence that attendance at the petitioning institution satisfies the compulsory attendance requirements of the State in which it is located and that the petitioning school qualifies graduates for acceptance by schools of a higher educational level within the category described in paragraph (b) (1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(d) *Interview of petitioner.* An authorized representative of the petitioner shall appear in person before an immigration officer prior to the adjudication of the petition to be interviewed under oath concerning the eligibility of the school for approval. An interview may be waived at the discretion of the district director.

(e) *Approval of petition*—(1) *Eligibility.* To be eligible for approval, the petitioner must establish that—

(i) It is a bona fide school;

(ii) It is an established institution of learning or other recognized place of study;

(iii) It possesses the necessary facilities, personnel, and finances to conduct instruction in recognized courses; and

(iv) It is, in fact, engaged in instruction in those courses.

(2) *General.* Upon approval of a petition, the district director shall notify the petitioner. An approved school is required to report immediately to the district director having jurisdication over the school any material modification to its name, address or curriculum for a determination of continued eligibility for approval. The approval of a school is valid as long as the school operates in the manner represented in the petition. The approval is valid only for the type of program and student specified in the approval notice. The approval may be withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of § 214.4.

(f) *Denial of petition.* If the petition is denied, the petitioner shall be notified of the reasons therefor and of his right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter.

(g) *Recordkeeping and reporting requirements*—(1) *Recordkeeping requirements.* An approved school must keep records containing certain specific information and documents relating to each F–1 or M–1 student to whom it has issued a Form I–20A or I–20M while the student is attenidng the school and until the school notifies the Service, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section, that the student is not pursuing a full course of study. The school must keep a record of having complied with the reporting requirements for at least one year. If a student who is out of status is restored to status, the school the student is attending is responsible for maintaining these records following receipt of notification from the Service that the student has been restored to status. The designated school official must make the information and documents required by this paragraph available to and furnish them to any Service officer upon request. The information and documents which the school must keep on each student are as follows:

(i) Name.

(ii) Date and place of birth.

(iii) Country of citizenship.

(iv) Address.

(v) Status, i.e., full-time or part-time.

(vi) Date of commencement of studies.

(vii) Degree program and field of study.

(viii) Whether the student has been certified for practical training, and the beginning and end dates of certification.

(ix) Termination date and reason, if known.

(x) The documents referred to in paragraph (k) of this section.

(xi) The number of credits completed each semester.

(xii) A photocopy of the student's I–20 ID Copy.

A Service officer may request any or all of the above data on any individual student or class of students upon notice. This notice will be in writing if requested by the school. The school will have three work days to respond to any request for information concerning an individual student, and ten work days to respond to any request for information concerning a class of students. If the Service requests information on a student who is being held in custody, the school will respond orally on the same day the request for information is made, and the Service will provide a written notification that the request was made after the fact, if the school so desires. The Service will first attempt to gain information concerning a class of students from the Service's record system.

(2) *Reporting requirements.* At intervals specified by the Service but not more frequently than once a term or session, the Service's processing center shall send each school (to the address given on Form I–17 as that to which the list should be sent) a list of all F–1 and M–1 students who, according to Service records, are attending that school. A designated school official at the school must note on the list whether or not each student on the list is pursuing a full course of study and give, in addition to the above information, the names and current addresses of all F–1 or M–1 students, or both, not listed, attending the school and other information specified by the Service as necessary to identify the students and to determine their immigration status. The designated school official must comply with the request, sign the list, state his or her title, and return the list to the Service's processing center within sixty days of the date of the request.

(h) *Review of school approvals.* The district director may periodically review the approval of a school in his or her jurisdiction for compliance with the reporting requirements of paragraph (g)(2) of this section and for continued eligibility for approval pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section. The district director shall also, upon receipt of notification, evaluate any changes made to the name, address, or curriculum of an approved school to determine if the changes have affected the school's eligibility for approval. The district director may require the school under review to furnish a currently executed Form I–17 without fee, along with supporting documents, as a petition for continuation of school approval when there is a question about

whether the school still meets the eligibility requirements. If upon completion of the review, the district director finds that the approval should not be continued, he or she shall institute withdrawal proceedings in accordance with § 214.4(b).

(i) *Administration of student regulations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.* District directors in the field shall be responsible for conducting periodic reviews on the campuses under the jurisdiction of their offices to determine whether students are complying with Service regulations including keeping their passports valid for a period of six months at all times when required. Service officers shall take appropriate action regarding violations of the regulations.

(j) *Advertising.* In any advertisement, catalogue, brochure, pamphlet, literature, or other material hereafter printed or reprinted by or for an approved school, any statement which may appear in such material concerning approval for attendance by nonimmigrant students shall be limited solely to the following: This school is authorized under Federal law to enroll nonimmigrant alien students.

(k) *Issuance of Certificate of Eligibility.* A designated official of a school that has been approved for attendance by nonimmigrant students must certify Form I–20A or I–20M, but only after page 1 has been completed in full. A Form I–20A–B or I–20M–N issued by an approved school system must state which school within the system the student will attend. The form must be issued in the United States. Only a designated official shall issue a Certificate of Eligibility, Form I–20A–B or I–20M–N, to a prospective student and only after the following conditions are met:

(1) The prospective student has made a written application to the school.

(2) The written application, the student's transcripts or other records of courses taken, proof of financial responsibility for the student, and other supporting documents have been received, reviewed, and evaluated at the school's location in the United States.

(3) The appropriate school authority has determined that the prospective student's qualifications meet all standards for admission.

(4) The official responsible for admission at the school has accepted the prospective student for enrollment in a full course of study.

(l) *Designated official*—(1) *Meaning of term ''designated official''.* As used in §§ 214.1(b), 214.2(f), 214.2(m), 214.4 and this section, a ''designated official'' or ''designated school official'' means a regularly employed member of the school administration whose office is located at the school and whose compensation does not come from commissions for recruitment of foreign students. An individual whose principal obligation to the school is to recruit foreign students for compensation does not qualify as a designated official. The president, owner, or head of a school or school system must designate a designated official. The designated official may not delegate this designation to any other person. Each school or institution may have up to five designated officials at any one time. In a multi-campus institution, each campus may have up to five designated officials at any one time. In an elementary or secondary school system, however, the entire school system is limited to five designated officials at any one time.

(2) *Name, title, and sample signature.* Petitions for school approval must include the names, titles, and sample signatures of designated officials. An approved school must report to the Service office having jurisdiction over it any changes in designated officials and furnish the name, title, and sample signature of the new designated official within thirty days of each change.

(3) *Statement of designated official.* A petition for school approval must include a statement by each designated official certifying that the official has read the Service regulations relating to nonimmigrant students, namely §§ 214.1(b), 214.2(f), and 214.2(m); the Service regulations relating to change of nonimmigrant classification for students, namely §§ 248.1(c), 248.1(d), 248.3(b), and 248.3(d); the Service regulations relating to school approval, namely this section and the regulations relating to withdrawal of school approval namely, § 214.4; and affirming the official's intent to comply with these regulations. An approved school

must also submit to the Service office having jurisdiction over it such a statement from any new designated official within thirty days of each change in designated official.

[30 FR 919, Jan. 29, 1965]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For Federal Register citations affecting §214.3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§214.4 Withdrawal of school approval.

(a) *General*—(1) *Withdrawal on notice.* If a school's approval is withdrawn on notice as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) (j), and (k) of this section, the school is not eligible to file another petition for school approval until at least one year after the effective date of the withdrawal. The approval by the Service, pursuant to sections 101(a)(15)(F)(i) or 101(a)(15)(M)(i) or both, of the Act, of a petition by a school or school system for the attendance of nonimmigrant students will be withdrawn on notice if the school or school system is no longer entitled to the approval for any valid and substantive reason including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) Failure to comply with §214.3(g)(1) without a subpoena.

(ii) Failure to comply with §214.3(g)(2).

(iii) Failure of a designated school official to notify the Service of the attendance of an F–1 transfer student as required by §214.2(f)(8)(ii).

(iv) Willful issuance by a designated official of a false statement or certification in connection with a school transfer or an application for employment or practical training.

(v) Any conduct on the part of a designated official which does not comply with the regulations.

(vi) The designation as a designated official of an individual who does not meet the requirements of §214.3(l)(1).

(vii) Failure to provide the Service with the names, titles, and sample signatures of designated officials as required by §214.3(l)(2).

(viii) Failure to submit statements of designated officials as required by §214.3(l)(3).

(ix) Issuance of Forms I–20A or I–20M to students without receipt of proof that the students have met scholastic, language or financial requirements.

(x) Issuance of Forms I–20A or I–20M to aliens who will not be enrolled in or carry full courses of study as defined in §§214.2(f)(6) or 214.2(m)(9).

(xi) Failure to operate as a bona fide institution of learning.

(xii) Failure to employ qualified professional personnel.

(xiii) Failure to limit its advertising in the manner prescribed in §214.3(j).

(xiv) Failure to maintain proper facilities for instruction.

(xv) Failure to maintain accreditation or licensing necessary to qualify graduates as represented in the petition.

(xvi) Failure to maintain the physical plant, curriculum, and teaching staff in the manner represented in the petition for school approval.

(xvii) Failure to comply with the procedures for issuance of Forms 1–20A or 1–20M as set forth in §214.3(k).

(xviii) Failure of a designated school official to notify the Service of material changes to the school's name, address, or curriculum as required by §214.3(e)(2).

(2) *Automatic withdrawal.* If an approved school terminates its operations, approval will be automatically withdrawn as of the date of termination of the operations. If an approved school changes ownership, approval will be automatically withdrawn sixty days after the change of ownership unless the school files a new petition for school approval within sixty days of that change of ownership. The district director must review the petition to determine whether the school still meets the eligibility requirements of §214.3(e). If, upon completion of the review, the district director finds that the approval should not be continued, the district director shall institute withdrawal proceedings in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. Automatic withdrawal of a school's approval is without prejudice to consideration of a new petition for school approval.

(b) *Notice.* Whenever a district director has reason to believe that an approved school or school system in his/

her district is no longer entitled to approval, a proceeding shall be commenced by service upon its designated official a notice of intention to withdraw the approval. The notice shall inform the designated official of the school or school system of the grounds upon which it is intended to withdraw its approval. The notice shall also inform the school or school system that it may, within 30 days of the date of service of the notice, submit written representations under oath supported by documentary evidence setting forth reasons why the approval should not be withdrawn and that the school or school system may, at the time of filing the answer, request in writing an interview before the district director in support of the written answer.

(c) *Assistance of counsel.* The school or school system shall also be informed in the notice of intent to withdraw approval that it may be assisted or represented by counsel of its choice qualified under part 292 of this chapter, at no expense to the Government, in preparation of its answer or in connection with the interview.

(d) *Allegations admitted or no answer filed.* If the school or school system admits all of the allegations in the notice of intent to withdraw approval, or if the school or school system fails to file an answer within the 30-day period, the district director shall withdraw the approval previously granted and he/she shall notify the designated school official of the decision. No appeal shall lie from the district director's decision if all allegations are admitted or no answer is filed within the 30-day period.

(e) *Allegations denied.* If the school or school system denies the allegations in the notice of intent to withdraw approval, then the school or school system shall, in its answer, provide all information or evidence on which the answer is based.

(f) *Interview requested.* (1) If in its answer to the notice of intent to withdraw approval the school or school system requests an interview, the school or school system shall be given notice of the date set for the interview.

(2) A summary of the information provided by the school or school system at the interview shall be prepared and included in the record. In the discretion of the district director, the interview may be recorded.

(g) *Decision.* The decision of the district director shall be in writing and shall include a discussion of the evidence and findings as to withdrawal. The decision shall contain an order either withdrawing approval or granting continued approval. The written decision shall be served upon the school or school system, together with the notice of the right to appeal pursuant to part 103 of this chapter.

(h) *Appeal.* Any appeal shall be taken within 15 days after the service of the written decision. The reasons for the appeal shall be stated in the notice of appeal, Form I–290B, and supported by a statement or brief specifically setting forth the grounds for contesting the withdrawal of the approval.

[37 FR 17463, Aug. 29, 1972, as amended at 48 FR 14592, Apr. 5, 1983; 48 FR 19867, May 3, 1983; 48 FR 22131, May 17, 1983; 49 FR 41015, Oct. 19, 1984; 50 FR 9991, Mar. 13, 1985; 54 FR 19544, May 8, 1989; 55 FR 41988, Oct. 17, 1990]

§ 214.5 Libyan and third country nationals acting on behalf of Libyan entities.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the nonimmigrant status of any Libyan national, or of any other foreign national acting on behalf of a Libyan entity, who is engaging in aviation maintenance, flight operations, or nuclear-related studies or training is terminated.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following benefits will not be available to any Libyan national or any other foreign national acting on behalf of a Libyan entity where the purpose is to engage in, or seek to obtain aviation maintenance, flight operations or nuclear-related studies or training:

(1) Application for school transfer.

(2) Application for extension of stay.

(3) Employment authorization or practical training.

(4) Request for reinstatement of student status.

(5) Application for change of nonimmigrant status.

(Secs. 103, 212, 214, 248; 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1184, 1258)

[48 FR 10297, Mar. 3, 1983]

§214.6 Canadian and Mexican citizens seeking temporary entry to engage in business activities at a professional level.

(a) *General.* Under section 214(e) of the Act, a citizen of Canada or Mexico who seeks temporary entry as a business person to engage in business activities at a professional level may be admitted to the United States in accordance with the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section the terms:

Business activities at a professional level means those undertakings which require that, for successful completion, the individual has at least a baccalaureate degree or appropriate credentials demonstrating status as a professional.

Business person, as defined in the NAFTA, means a citizen of Canada or Mexico who is engaged in the trade of goods, the provision of services, or the conduct of investment activities.

Engage in business activities at a professional level means the performance of prearranged business activities for a United States entity, including an individual. It does not authorize the establishment of a business or practice in the United States in which the professional will be self-employed.

Temporary entry, as defined in the NAFTA, means entry without the intent to establish permanent residence.

(c) *Appendix 1603.D.1 to Annex 1603 of the NAFTA.* Pursuant to the NAFTA, an applicant seeking admission under this section shall demonstrate business activity at a professional level in one of the professions set forth in Appendix 1603.D.1 to Annex 1603. The professions in Appendix 1603.D.1 and the minimum requirements for qualification for each are as follows:[1]

APPENDIX 1603.D.1 (ANNOTATED)

—Accountant—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or C.P.A., C.A., C.G.A., or C.M.A.

—Architect—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.[2]

—Computer Systems Analyst—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or Post-Secondary Diploma[3] or Post Secondary Certificate[4] and three years' experience.

—Disaster relief insurance claims adjuster (claims adjuster employed by an insurance company located in the territory of a Party, or an independent claims adjuster)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree and successful completion of training in the appropriate areas of insurance adjustment pertaining to disaster relief claims; or three years experience in claims adjustment and successful completion of training in the appropriate areas of insurance adjustment pertaining to disaster relief claims.

—Economist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.

—Engineer—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.

—Forester—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.

—Graphic Designer—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or Post-Secondary Diploma or Post-Secondary Certificate and three years experience.

—Hotel Manager—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree in hotel/restaurant management; or Post-Secondary Diploma or Post Secondary Certificate in hotel/restaurant management and three years experience in hotel/restaurant management.

—Industrial Designer—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or Post-Secondary Diploma or Post Secondary Certificate, and three years experience.

—Interior Designer—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree or Post-Secondary Diploma or Post-Secondary Certificate, and three years experience.

[1] A business person seeking temporary employment under this Appendix may also perform training functions relating to the profession, including conducting seminars.

[2] The terms ''state/provincial license'' and ''state/provincial/federal license'' mean any document issued by a state, provincial, or federal government, as the case may be, or under its authority, but not by a local government, that permits a person to engage in a regulated activity or profession.

[3] ''Post Secondary Diploma'' means a credential issued, on completion of two or more years of post secondary education, by an accredited academic institution in Canada or the United States.

[4] ''Post Secondary Certificate'' means a certificate issued, on completion of two or more years of post secondary education at an academic institution, by the federal government of Mexico or a state government in Mexico, an academic institution recognized by the federal government or a state government, or an academic institution created by federal or state law.

—Land Surveyor—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree or state/provincial/federal license.
—Landscape Architect—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Lawyer (including Notary in the province of Quebec)—L.L.B., J.D., L.L.L., B.C.L., or Licenciatura degree (five years); or membership in a state/provincial bar.
—Librarian—M.L.S., or B.L.S. (for which another Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree was a prerequisite).
—Management Consultant—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or equivalent professional experience as established by statement or professional credential attesting to five years experience as a management consultant, or five years experience in a field of specialty related to the consulting agreement.
—Mathematician (including Statistician)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Range Manager/Range Conservationist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Research Assistant (working in a post-secondary educational institution)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Scientific Technician/Technologist[5]—Possession of (a) theoretical knowledge of any of the following disciplines: agricultural sciences, astronomy, biology, chemistry, engineering, forestry, geology, geophysics, meteorology, or physics; and (b) the ability to solve practical problems in any of those disciplines, or the ability to apply principles of any of those disciplines to basic or applied research.
—Social Worker—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Sylviculturist (including Forestry Specialist)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Technical Publications Writer—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree, or Post-Secondary Diploma or Post-Secondary Certificate, and three years experience.
—Urban Planner (including Geographer)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Vocational Counselor—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.

Medical/Allied Professionals

—Dentist—D.D.S., D.M.D., Doctor en Odontologia or Doctor en Cirugia Dental or state/provincial license.
—Dietitian—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.
—Medical Laboratory Technologist (Canada)/Medical Technologist (Mexico and the United States)[6]—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or Post-Secondary Diploma or Post-Secondary Certificate, and three years experience.
—Nutritionist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Occupational Therapist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.
—Pharmacist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.
—Physician (teaching or research only)—M.D. Doctor en Medicina; or state/provincial license.
—Physiotherapist/Physical Therapist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree; or state/provincial license.
—Psychologist—state/provincial license; or Licenciatura Degree.
—Recreational Therapist-Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Registered nurse—state/provincial license or Licenciatura Degree.
—Veterinarian—D.V.M., D.M.V., or Doctor en Veterinaria; or state/provincial license.

—SCIENTIST
—Agriculturist (including Agronomist)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Animal Breeder—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Animal Scientist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Apiculturist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Astronomer—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Biochemist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Biologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Chemist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Dairy Scientist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Entomologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Epidemiologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Geneticist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Geochemist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Geologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.

[5] A business person in this category must be seeking temporary entry for work in direct support of professionals in agricultural sciences, astronomy, biology, chemistry, engineering, forestry, geology, geophysics, meteorology or physics.

[6] A business person in this category must be seeking temporary entry to perform in a laboratory chemical, biological, hematological, immunologic, microscopic or bacteriological tests and analyses for diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of diseases.

—Geophysicist (including Oceanographer in Mexico and the United States)—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Horticulturist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Meteorologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Pharmacologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Physicist (including Oceanographer in Canada—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Plant Breeder—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Poultry Scientist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Soil Scientist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Zoologist—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—TEACHER
—College—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—Seminary—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.
—University—Baccalaureate or Licenciatura Degree.

(d) *Classification of citizens of Mexico as TN professionals under the NAFTA*—(1) *General.* A United States employer seeking to classify a citizen of Mexico as a TN professional temporary employee shall file a petition on Form I–129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, with the Northern Service Center, even in emergent circumstances. The petitioner may submit a legible photocopy of a document in support of the visa petition in lieu of the original document. The original document shall be submitted if requested by the Service.

(2) *Supporting documents.* A petition in behalf of a citizen of Mexico seeking classification as a TN professional shall be accompanied by:

(i) A certification from the Secretary of Labor that the petitioner has filed the appropriate documentation with the Secretary in accordance with section (D)(5)(b) of Annex 1603 of the NAFTA.

(ii) Evidence that the beneficiary meets the minimum education requirements or alternative credentials requirements of Appendix 1603.D.1 of Annex 1603 of the NAFTA as set forth in § 214.6(c). This documentation may consist of licenses, degrees, diplomas, certificates, or evidence of membership in professional organizations. Degrees, diplomas, or certificates received by the beneficiary from an educational institution not located within Mexico, Canada, or the United States must be accompanied by an evaluation by a reliable credentials evaluation service which specializes in evaluating foreign educational credentials. Evidence of experience should consist of letters from former employers or, if formerly self-employed, business records attesting to such self-employment; and

(iii) A statement from the prospective employer in the United States specifically stating the Appendix 1603.D.1 profession in which the beneficiary will be engaging and a full description of the nature of the duties which the beneficiary will be performing. The statement must set forth licensure requirements for the state or locality of intended employment or, if no license is required, the non-existence of such requirements for the professional activity to be engaged in.

(iv) *Licensure for TN classification*—(A) *General.* If the profession requires a state or local license for an individual to fully perform the duties of that profession, the beneficiary for whom TN classification is sought must have that license prior to approval of the petition and evidence of such licensing must accompany the petition.

(B) *Temporary licensure.* If a temporary license is available and the beneficiary would be allowed to perform the duties of the profession without a permanent license, the director shall examine the nature of the duties, the level at which the duties are performed, the degree of supervision received, and any limitations which would be placed upon the beneficiary. If an analysis of the facts demonstrates that the beneficiary, although under supervision, would be fully authorized to perform the duties of the profession, TN classification may be granted.

(C) *Duties without licensure.* In certain professions which generally require licensure, a state may allow an individual to fully practice a profession under the supervision of licensed senior or supervisory personnel in that profession. In such cases, the director shall examine the nature of the duties and the level at which they are to be performed. If the facts demonstrate that the beneficiary, although under supervision, would fully perform the duties

of the profession, TN classification may be granted.

(D) *Registered nurses.* The prospective employer must submit evidence that the beneficiary has been granted a permanent state license, a temporary state license or other temporary authorization issued by a State Board of Nursing authorizing the beneficiary to work as a registered or graduate nurse in the state of intended employment in the United States.

(3) *Approval and validity of petition*—(i) *Approval.* The director shall notify the petitioner of the approval of the petition on Form I–797, Notice of Action. The approval notice shall include the beneficiary's name, classification, Appendix 1603.D.1 profession, and the petition's period of validity.

(ii) *Recording the validity of petitions.* Procedures for recording the validity period of petitions are:

(A) If the petition is approved before the date the petitioner indicates that employment will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall show the actual dates requested by the petitioner as the validity period, not to exceed the limits specified by paragraph (d)(3)(iii) of this section.

(B) If the petition is approved after the date the petitioner indicates employment will begin, the approved petition and approval notice shall show a validity period commencing with the date of approval and ending with the date requested by the petitioner, as long as that date does not exceed the limits specified by paragraph (d)(3)(iii) of this section.

(C) If the period of employment requested by the petitioner exceeds the limit specified in paragraph (d)(3)(iii) of this section, the petition shall be approved only up to the limit specified in that paragraph.

(iii) *Validity.* An approved petition classifying a citizen of Mexico as a TN nonimmigrant shall be valid for a period of up to one year.

(4) *Denial of petition*—(i) *Notice of intent to deny.* When an adverse decision is proposed on the basis of derogatory information of which the petitioner is unaware, the director shall notify the petitioner of the intent to deny the petition and the basis for the denial. The petitioner may inspect and rebut the evidence and will be granted a period of thirty days in which to do so. All relevant rebuttal material will be considered in making a final decision.

(ii) *Notice of denial.* The petitioner shall be notified of the decision, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal the denial under part 103 of this chapter.

(5) *Revocation of approval of petition*—(i) *General.* (A) The petitioner shall immediately notify the Service of any changes in the terms and conditions of employment of a beneficiary which may effect eligibility under section 214(e) of the Act or § 214.6. An amended petition should be filed when the petitioner continues to employ the beneficiary. If the petitioner no longer employs the beneficiary, the petitioner shall send a letter explaining the change(s) to the director who approved the petition.

(B) The director may revoke a petition at any time, even after the validity of the petition has expired.

(ii) *Automatic revocation.* The approval of an unexpired petition is automatically revoked if the petitioner goes out of business, files a written withdrawal of the petition, or notifies the Service that the beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner.

(iii) *Revocation on notice*—(A) *Grounds for revocation.* The director shall send to the petitioner a notice of intent to revoke the petition in relevant part if he or she finds that:

(*1*) The beneficiary is no longer employed by the petitioner in the capacity specified in the petition;

(*2*) The statement of facts contained in the petition were not true and correct;

(*3*) The petitioner violated the terms or conditions of the approved petition;

(*4*) The petitioner violated requirements of section 214(e) of the Act or § 214.6; or

(*5*) The approval of the petition violated § 214.6 or involved gross error.

(B) *Notice and decision.* The notice of intent to revoke shall contain a detailed statement of the grounds for the revocation and the time period allowed for the petitioner's rebuttal. The petitioner may submit evidence in rebuttal within thirty days of the date of the notice. The director shall consider all

relevant evidence presented in deciding whether to revoke the petition.

(6) *Appeal of a denial or revocation of a petition*—(i) *Denial.* A denied petition may be appealed under part 103 of this chapter.

(ii) *Revocation.* A petition that has been revoked on notice may be appealed under part 103 of this chapter. Automatic revocations may not be appealed.

(7) *Numerical limit*—(i) *Limit on number of petitions to be approved in behalf of citizens of Mexico.* Beginning on the date of entry into force of the NAFTA, not more than 5,500 citizens of Mexico can be classified as TN nonimmigrants annually.

(ii) *Procedures.* (A) Each citizen of Mexico issued a visa or otherwise provided TN nonimmigrant status under section 214(e) of the Act shall be counted for purposes of the numerical limit. Requests for petition extension or extension of the alien's stay and submissions of amended petitions shall not be counted for purposes of the numerical limit. The spouse and children of principal aliens classified as TD nonimmigrants shall not be counted against the numerical limit.

(B) Numbers will be assigned temporarily to each Mexican citizen in whose behalf a petition for TN classification has been filed. If a petition is denied, the number originally assigned to the petition shall be returned to the system which maintains and assigns numbers.

(C) When an approved petition is not used because the beneficiary does not apply for admission to the United States, the petitioner shall notify the service center director who approved the petition that the number has not been used. The petition shall be revoked pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section and the unused number shall be returned to the system which maintains and assigns numbers.

(D) If the total annual limit has been reached prior to the end of the year, new petitions and the accompanying fee shall be rejected and returned with a notice stating that numbers are unavailable for Mexican citizen TN nonimmigrants and the date when numbers will again become available.

(e) *Classification of citizens of Canada as TN professionals under the NAFTA*—(1) *General.* Under section 214(e) of the Act, a citizen of Canada who seeks temporary entry as a business person to engage in business activities at a professional level may be admitted to the United States in accordance with the NAFTA.

(2) *Application for admission.* A citizen of Canada seeking admission under this section shall make application for admission with an immigration officer at a United States Class A port of entry, at a United States airport handling international traffic, or at a United States pre-clearance/pre-flight station. No prior petition, labor certification, or prior approval shall be required.

(3) *Evidence.* A visa shall not be required of a Canadian citizen seeking admission as a TN nonimmigrant under section 214(e) of the Act. Upon application for admission at a United States port of entry, an applicant under this section shall present the following:

(i) Proof of Canadian citizenship. Unless travelling from outside the Western hemisphere, no passport shall be required; however, an applicant for admission must establish Canadian citizenship.

(ii) Documentation demonstrating engagement in business activities at a professional level and demonstrating professional qualifications. The applicant must present documentation sufficient to satisfy the immigration officer at the time of application for admission, that the applicant is seeking entry to the United States to engage in business activities for a United States employer(s) or entity(ies) at a professional level, and that the applicant meets the criteria to perform at such a professional level. This documentation may be in the form of a letter from the prospective employer(s) in the United States or from the foreign employer, in the case of a Canadian citizen seeking entry to provide prearranged services to a United States entity, and may be required to be supported by licenses, diplomas, degrees, certificates, or membership in a professional organization. Degrees, diplomas, or certificates received by the applicant from an educational institution not located within Canada, Mexico, or the United States

must be accompanied by an evaluation by a reliable credentials evaluation service which specializes in evaluating foreign educational credentials. The documentation shall fully affirm:

(A) The Appendix 1603.D.1 profession of the applicant;

(B) A description of the professional activities, including a brief summary of daily job duties, if appropriate, which the applicant will engage in for the United States employer/entity;

(C) The anticipated length of stay;

(D) The educational qualifications or appropriate credentials which demonstrate that the Canadian citizen has professional level status;

(E) The arrangements for remuneration for services to be rendered; and

(F) If required by state or local law, that the Canadian citizen complies with all applicable laws and/or licensing requirements for the professional activity in which they will be engaged.

(f) *Procedures for admission*—(1) *Canadian citizens.* A Canadian citizen who qualifies for admission under this section shall be provided confirming documentation (Service Form I–94) and shall be admitted under the classification symbol TN for a period not to exceed one year. Form I–94 shall bear the legend ''multiple entry''. The fee prescribed under § 103.7(b) of this chapter shall be remitted upon admission to the United States pursuant to the terms and conditions of the NAFTA. Upon remittance of the prescribed fee, the Canadian citizen applicant shall be provided a Service receipt (Form G–211, Form G–711, or Form I–797).

(2) *Mexican citizens.* The Mexican citizen beneficiary of an approved Form I–129 granting classification as a TN professional shall be admitted to the United States for the validity period of the approved petition upon presentation of a valid TN visa issued by a United States consular officer and a copy of the United States employer's statement as described in paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section. The Mexican citizen shall be provided Form I–94 bearing the legend ''multiple entry''.

(g) *Readmission*—(1) *Canadian citizens.* A Canadian citizen in this classification may be readmitted to the United States for the remainder of the period authorized on Form I–94, without presentation of the letter or supporting documentation described in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, and without remittance of the prescribed fee, provided that the original intended professional activities and employer(s) have not changed. If the Canadian citizen seeking readmission to the United States is no longer in possession of a valid, unexpired Form I–94, and the period of initial admission has not lapsed, he or she shall present alternate evidence in order to be readmitted in TN status. This alternate evidence may include, but is not limited to, a Service fee receipt for admission as a TN or a previously issued admission stamp as TN in a passport, and a confirming letter from the United States employer(s). A new Form I–94 shall be issued at the time of readmission bearing the legend ''multiple entry''.

(2) *Mexican citizens.* A Mexican citizen in this classification may be readmitted for the remainder of the period of time authorized on Form I–94 provided that the original intended professional activities and employer(s) have not changed. If the Mexican citizen seeking readmission to the United States is no longer in possession of a valid, unexpired Form I–94, he or she may be readmitted upon presentation of a valid TN visa and evidence of a previous admission. A new Form I–94 shall be issued at the time of readmission bearing the legend ''multiple entry''.

(h) *Extension of stay*—(1) *Mexican citizen.* The United States employer shall apply for extension of the Mexican citizen's stay in the United States by filing Form I–129 with the Northern Service Center. The applicant must also request a petition extension. The request for extension must be accompanied by either a new or a photocopy of the prior certification on Form ETA 9029, in the case of a registered nurse, or Form ETA 9035, in all other cases, that the petitioner continues to have on file with the Department of Labor for the period of time requested. The dates of extension shall be the same for the petition and the beneficiary's extension of stay. The beneficiary must be physically present in the United States at the time of the filing of the extension of stay. Even though the requests to extend the petition and the alien's stay

are combined on the petition, the director shall make a separate determination on each. If the citizen of Mexico is required to leave the United States for business or personal reasons during the pendency of the extension request, the petitioner may request the director to cable notification of the approval of the petition to the consular office abroad where the beneficiary will apply for a visa. An extension of stay may be authorized for up to one year. There is no specific limit on the total period of time a citizen of Mexico may remain in TN status.

(2) *Canadian citizen*—(i) *Filing at the service center.* The United States employer of a Canadian citizen in TN status or United States entity, in the case of a Canadian citizen in TN status who has a foreign employer, may request an extension of stay by filing Form I–129 with the prescribed fee, with the Northern Service Center. The beneficiary must be physically present in the United States at the time of the filing of the extension of stay. If the alien is required to leave the United States for business or personal reasons while the extension request is pending, the petitioner may request the director to cable notification of approval of the application to the port of entry where the Canadian citizen will apply for admission to the United States. An extension of stay may be authorized for up to one year. There is no specific limit on the total period of time a citizen of Canada may remain in TN status.

(ii) *Readmission at the border.* Nothing in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section shall preclude a citizen of Canada who has previously been in the United States in TN status from applying for admission for a period of time which extends beyond the date of his or her original term of admission at any United States port of entry. The application for admission shall be supported by a new letter from the United States employer or the foreign employer, in the case of a Canadian citizen who is providing prearranged services to a United States entity, which meets the requirements of paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section. The fee prescribed under § 103.7(b) of this chapter shall be remitted upon admission to the United States pursuant to the terms and conditions of the NAFTA.

(i) *Request for change or addition of United States employer(s)*—(1) *Mexican citizen.* A citizen of Mexico admitted under this paragraph who seeks to change or add a United States employer must have the new employer file a Form I–129 petition with appropriate supporting documentation, including a letter from the new employer describing the services to be performed, the time needed to render such services, and the terms for remuneration for services and evidence of required filing with the Secretary of Labor. Employment with a different or with an additional employer is not authorized prior to Service approval of the petition.

(2) *Canadian citizen*—(i) *Filing at the service center.* A citizen of Canada admitted under this paragraph who seeks to change or add a United States employer during this period of admission must have the new employer file a Form I–129 petition with appropriate supporting documentation, including a letter from the new employer describing the services to be performed, the time needed to render such services, and the terms for remuneration for services. Employment with a different or with an additional employer is not authorized prior to Service approval of the petition.

(ii) *Readmission at the border.* Nothing in paragraph (i)(2)(i) of this section precludes a citizen of Canada from applying for readmission to the United States for the purpose of presenting documentation from a different or additional United States or foreign employer. Such documentation shall meet the requirements prescribed in paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section. The fee prescribed under § 103.7(b) of this chapter shall be remitted upon admission to the United States pursuant to the terms and conditions of the NAFTA.

(3) No action shall be required on the part of a Canadian or Mexican citizen who is transferred to another location by the United States employer to perform the same services. Such an acceptable transfer would be to a branch or office of the employer. In the case of a transfer to a separately incorporated

subsidiary or affiliate, the requirements of paragraphs (i) (1) and (2) of this section would apply.

(j) *Spouse and unmarried minor children accompanying or following to join.* (1) The spouse of unmarried minor child of a citizen of Canada or Mexico admitted in TN nonimmigrant status shall be required to present a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant TD visa unless otherwise exempt under § 212.1 of this chapter.

(2) The spouse and dependent minor children shall be issued confirming documentation (Form I–94) bearing the legend ''multiple entry''. There shall be no fee required for admission of the spouse and dependent minor children.

(3) The spouse and dependent minor children shall not accept employment in the United States unless otherwise authorized under the Act.

(k) *Effect of a strike.* If the Secretary of Labor certifies to or otherwise informs the Commissioner that a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers is in progress, and the temporary entry of a citizen of Mexico or Canada in TN nonimmigrant status may affect adversely the settlement of any labor dispute or the employment of any person who is involved in such dispute:

(1) The United States may refuse to issue an immigration document authorizing entry or employment to such alien.

(2) A Form I–129 seeking to classify a citizen of Mexico as a TN nonimmigrant may be denied. If a petition has already been approved, but the alien has not yet entered the United States, or has entered the United States but not yet commenced employment, the approval of the petition may be suspended.

(3) If the alien has already commenced employment in the United States and is participating in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, whether or not such strike or other labor dispute has been certified by the Department of Labor, or whether the Service has been otherwise informed that such a strike or labor dispute is in progress, the alien shall not be deemed to be failing to maintain his or her status solely on account of past, present, or future participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers, but is subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) The alien shall remain subject to all applicable provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and regulations promulgated in the same manner as all other TN nonimmigrants;

(ii) The status and authorized period of stay of such an alien is not modified or extended in any way by virtue of his or her participation in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers; and

(iii) Although participation by a TN nonimmigrant alien in a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers will not constitute a ground for deportation, any alien who violates his or her status or who remains in the United States after his or her authorized period of stay has expired will be subject to deportation.

(4) If there is a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers in progress, but such strike or other labor dispute is not certified under paragraph (k)(1) of this section, or the Service has not otherwise been informed by the Secretary that such a strike or labor dispute is in progress, the Commissioner shall not deny a petition, suspend an approved petition, or deny entry to an applicant for TN status.

(l) *Transition for Canadian Citizen Professionals in TC classification and their B–2 spouses and/or unmarried minor children*—(1) *Canadian citizen professionals in TC Classification*—(i) *General.* Canadian citizen professionals in TC classification as of the effective date of the NAFTA Implementation Act (January 1, 1994) will automatically be deemed to be in valid TN classification. Such persons may be readmitted to the United States in TN classification for the remainder of the period authorized on their Form I–94, without presentation of the letter or supporting documentation described in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, and without remittance of the prescribed fee, provided that the original intended professional activities and employer(s) have not changed. Properly filed applications for extension of stay in TC classification which are pending on January 1, 1994 will be

deemed to be, and adjudicated as if they were applications for extension to stay in TN classification.

(ii) *Procedure for Canadian citizens admitted in TC classification in possession of Form I–94 indicating admission in TC classification.* At the time of readmission, such professionals shall be required to surrender their old Form I–94 indicating admission in TC classification. Upon surrender of the old Form I–94, such professional will be issued a new Form I–94 bearing the legend ''multiple entry'' and indicating that he or she has been readmitted in TN classification.

(iii) *Procedure for Canadian citizen admitted in TC classification who are no longer in possession of Form I–94 indicating admission in TC classification.* If the Canadian citizen seeking readmission to the United States is no longer in possession of an unexpired Form I–94, and the period of initial admission has not lapsed, he or she shall present alternate evidence described in paragraph (g)(1) of this section in order to be readmitted in TN status. A Canadian professional seeking to extend his or her stay beyond the period indicated on the new Form I–94 shall be required to comply with the requirements of paragraph (h)(2) of this section, including remittance of the fee prescribed under § 103.7 of this chapter.

(iv) *Nonapplicability of this section to self-employed professionals in TC nonimmigrant classification.* The provisions in paragraphs (l)(1) (i), (ii), and (iii) of this section shall not apply to professionals in TC nonimmigrant classification who are self-employed in this country on January 1, 1994. Effective January 1, 1994, such professionals are not authorized to engage in self-employment in this country, and may not be admitted in TN or readmitted in TC classification.

(2) *Spouses and/or unmarried minor children of Canadian citizen professionals in TC classification*—(i) *General.* Effective January 1, 1994, the nonimmigrant classification of a spouse and/or unmarried minor child of a Canadian citizen professional in TC classification will automatically be converted from B–2 to TD nonimmigrant classification. Effective January 1, 1994, the spouse and/or unmarried minor child of a Canadian citizen professional whose TC status has been automatically converted to TN, or the spouse and/or unmarried minor child of such professional whose status has been changed to TN pursuant to paragraph (1) of this section, who is seeking admission or readmission to this country, may be readmitted in TD classification for the remainder of the period authorized on their Form I–94, without presentation of the letter or supporting documentation described in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, and without remittance of the prescribed fee, provided that the original intended professional activities and employer(s) of the Canadian citizen professional have not changed. Properly filed applications for extension of stay in B–2 classification as the spouse and/or unmarried minor children of a Canadian citizen professional in TC classification which are pending on January 1, 1994 will be deemed to be, and adjudicated as if they were applications for extension of stay in TD classification.

(ii) *Procedure for spouses and/or unmarried minor children of Canadian citizens admitted in TC classification who are in possession of Form I–94 indicating admission in B–2 classification.* Upon surrender of the Form I–94 indicating that the alien has been admitted as the B–2 spouse or unmarried minor child of a TC alien valid for ''multiple entry,'' such alien shall be issued a new Form I–94 indicating that the alien has been readmitted in TD classification. The new Form I–94 shall bear the legend ''multiple entry.''

(iii) *Procedure for spouses and/or unmarried minor children of Canadian citizens admitted in TC classification who are no longer in possession of Form I–94 indicating admission in B–2 classification.* If the Canadian citizen seeking readmission to the United States is no longer in possession of an unexpired Form I–94, and the period of initial admission has not lapsed, he or she shall present alternate evidence described in paragraph (g)(1) of this section in order to be admitted in TN status. Spouses and/or children of Canadian citizen professionals seeking to extend their stay beyond the period indicated on the new Form I–94 shall be required to comply with the requirements of paragraph

(h)(2) of this section, including remittance of the fee prescribed under § 103.7 of this chapter.

(iv) *Nonapplicability of this section to spouses and/or unmarried minor children of self-employed professionals admitted in TC nonimmigrant classification.* Paragraphs (l)(2) (i), (ii), and (iii) of this section shall not apply to the spouses and/or unmarried minor children of Canadian citizen professionals in TC nonimmigrant classification who are self-employed in this country on January 1, 1994. Effective January 1, 1994, such persons are not eligible for TD classification.

[58 FR 69212, Dec. 30, 1993]

PART 215—CONTROLS OF ALIENS DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES

Sec.

215.1 Definitions.
215.2 Authority of departure-control officer to prevent alien's departure from the United States.
215.3 Alien whose departure is deemed prejudicial to the interests of the United States.
215.4 Procedure in case of alien prevented from departing from the United States.
215.5 Hearing procedure before special inquiry officer.
215.6 Departure from the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or outlying possessions of the United States.
215.7 Instructions from the Administrator required in certain cases.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 104, 66 Stat. 174, Proc. 3004, 18 FR 489; 8 U.S.C. 1104, 3 CFR, 1953 Supp. Interpret or apply sec. 215, 66 Stat. 190; (8 U.S.C. 1185).

SOURCE: 45 FR 65516, Oct. 3, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 215.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

(a) The term *alien* means any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

(b) The term *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

(c) The term *regional commissioner* means an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service duly appointed or designated as a regional commissioner, or an officer who has been designated to act as a regional commissioner.

(d) The term *district director* means an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service duly appointed or designated as a district director, or an officer who has been designated to act as a district director.

(e) The term *United States* means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Swains Island, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and all other territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(f) The term *continental United States* means the District of Columbia and the several States, except Alaska and Hawaii.

(g) The term *geographical part of the United States* means: (1) The continental United States, (2) Alaska, (3) Hawaii, (4) Puerto Rico, (5) the Virgin Islands, (6) Guam, (7) the Canal Zone, (8) American Samoa, (9) Swains Island, or (10) the Trust Teritory of the Pacific Islands.

(h) The term *depart from the United States* means depart by land, water, or air: (1) From the United States for any foreign place, or (2) from one geographical part of the United States for a separate geographical part of the United States: *Provided,* That a trip or journey upon a public ferry, passenger vessel sailing coastwise on a fixed schedule, excursion vessel, or aircraft, having both termini in the continental United States or in any one of the other geographical parts of the United States and not touching any territory or waters under the jurisdiction or control of a foreign power, shall not be deemed a departure from the United States.

(i) The term *departure-control officer* means any immigration officer as defined in the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who is designated to supervise the departure of aliens, or any officer or employee of the United States designated by the Governor of the Canal Zone, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the governor of an outlying possession of the

United States, to supervise the departure of aliens.

(j) The term *port of departure* means a port in the continental United States, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, designated as a port of entry by the Attorney General or by the Commissioner, or in exceptional circumstances such other place as the departure-control officer may, in his discretion, designate in an individual case, or a port in American Samoa, Swains Island, the Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a port of entry by the chief executive officer thereof.

(k) The term *special inquiry officer* shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in section 101(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

§215.2 Authority of departure-control officer to prevent alien's departure from the United States.

(a) No alien shall depart, or attempt to depart, from the United States if his departure would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States under the provisions of §215.3. Any departure-control officer who knows or has reason to believe that the case of an alien in the United States comes within the provisions of §215.3 shall temporarily prevent the departure of such alien from the United States and shall serve him with a written temporary order directing him not to depart, or attempt to depart, from the United States until notified of the revocation of the order.

(b) The written order temporarily preventing an alien, other than an enemy alien, from departing from the United States shall become final 15 days after the date of service thereof upon the alien, unless prior thereto the alien requests a hearing as hereinafter provided. At such time as the alien is served with an order temporarily preventing his departure from the United States, he shall be notified in writing concerning the provisions of this paragraph, and shall be advised of his right to request a hearing if entitled thereto under §215.4. In the case of an enemy alien, the written order preventing departure shall become final on the date of its service upon the alien.

(c) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States may be required, in the discretion of the departure-control officer, to be examined under oath and to submit for official inspection all documents, articles, and other property in his possession which are being removed from the United States upon, or in connection with, the alien's departure. The departure-control officer may permit certain other persons, including officials of the Department of State and interpreters, to participate in such examination or inspection and may exclude from presence at such examination or inspection any person whose presence would not further the objectives of such examination or inspection. The departure-control officer shall temporarily prevent the departure of any alien who refuses to submit to such examination or inspection, and may, if necessary to the enforcement of this requirement, take possession of the alien's passport or other travel document.

§215.3 Alien whose departure is deemed prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

The departure from the United States of any alien within one or more of the following categories shall be deemed prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

(a) Any alien who is in possession of, and who is believed likely to disclose to unauthorized persons, information concerning the plans, preparation, equipment, or establishments for the national defense and security of the United States.

(b) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States to engage in, or who is likely to engage in, activities of any kind designed to obstruct, impede, retard, delay or counteract the effectiveness of the national defense of the United States or the measures adopted by the United States or the United Nations for the defense of any other country.

(c) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States to engage in, or who is likely to engage in, activities which would obstruct, impede, retard, delay, or counteract the effectiveness of any plans made or action taken by any country cooperating with the United States in measures adopted to promote the peace, defense, or safety of

the United States or such other country.

(d) Any alien who seeks to depart from the United States for the purpose of organizing, directing, or participating in any rebellion, insurrection, or violent uprising in or against the United States or a country allied with the United States, or of waging war against the United States or its allies, or of destroying, or depriving the United States of sources of supplies or materials vital to the national defense of the United States, or to the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the United States for its defense, or for the defense of any other country allied with the United States.

(e) Any alien who is subject to registration for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States and who fails to present a Registration Certificate (SSS Form No. 2) showing that he has complied with his obligation to register under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

(f) Any alien who is a fugitive from justice on account of an offense punishable in the United States.

(g) Any alien who is needed in the United States as a witness in, or as a party to, any criminal case under investigation or pending in a court in the United States: *Provided*, That any alien who is a witness in, or a party to, any criminal case pending in any criminal court proceeding may be permitted to depart from the United States with the consent of the appropriate prosecuting authority, unless such alien is otherwise prohibited from departing under the provisions of this part.

(h) Any alien who is needed in the United States in connection with any investigation or proceeding being, or soon to be, conducted by any official executive, legislative, or judicial agency in the United States or by any governmental committee, board, bureau, commission, or body in the United States, whether national, state, or local.

(i) Any alien whose technical or scientific training and knowledge might be utilized by an enemy or a potential enemy of the United States to undermine and defeat the military and defensive operations of the United States or of any nation cooperating with the United States in the interests of collective security.

(j) Any alien, where doubt exists whether such alien is departing or seeking to depart from the United States voluntarily except an alien who is departing or seeking to depart subject to an order issued in extradition, exclusion, or deportation proceedings.

(k) Any alien whose case does not fall within any of the categories described in paragraphs (a) to (j), inclusive, of this section, but which involves circumstances of a similar character rendering the alien's departure prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

§ 215.4 Procedure in case of alien prevented from departing from the United States.

(a) Any alien, other than an enemy alien, whose departure has been temporarily prevented under the provisions of § 215.2, may, within 15 days of the service upon him of the written order temporarily preventing his departure, request a hearing before a special inquiry officer. The alien's request for a hearing shall be made in writing and shall be addressed to the district director having administrative jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. If the alien's request for a hearing is timely made, the district director shall schedule a hearing before a special inquiry officer, and notice of such hearing shall be given to the alien. The notice of hearing shall, as specifically as security considerations permit, inform the alien of the nature of the case against him, shall fix the time and place of the hearing, and shall inform the alien of his right to be represented, at no expense to the Government, by counsel of his own choosing.

(b) Every alien for whom a hearing has been scheduled under paragraph (a) of this section shall be entitled: (1) To appear in person before the special inquiry officer, (2) to be represented by counsel of his own choice, (3) to have the opportunity to be heard and to present evidence, (4) to cross-examine the witnesses who appear at the hearing, except that if, in the course of the examination, it appears that further examination may divulge information of a confidential or security nature, the special inquiry officer may, in his

discretion, preclude further examination of the witness with respect to such matters, (5) to examine any evidence in possession of the Government which is to be considered in the disposition of the case, provided that such evidence is not of a confidential or security nature the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, (6) to have the time and opportunity to produce evidence and witnesses on his own behalf, and (7) to reasonable continuances, upon request, for good cause shown.

(c) Any special inquiry officer who is assigned to conduct the hearing provided for in this section shall have the authority to: (1) Administer oaths and affirmations, (2) present and receive evidence, (3) interrogate, examine, and cross examine under oath or affirmation both the alien and witnesses, (4) rule upon all objections to the introduction of evidence or motions made during the course of the hearing, (5) take or cause depositions to be taken, (6) issue subpoenas, and (7) take any further action consistent with applicable provisions of law, Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations.

§215.5 Hearing procedure before special inquiry officer.

(a) The hearing before the special inquiry officer shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) The special inquiry officer shall advise the alien of the rights and privileges accorded him under the provisions of §215.4.

(2) The special inquiry officer shall enter of record: (i) A copy of the order served upon the alien temporarily preventing his departure from the United States, and (ii) a copy of the notice of hearing furnished the alien.

(3) The alien shall be interrogated by the special inquiry officer as to the matters considered pertinent to the proceeding, with opportunity reserved to the alien to testify thereafter in his own behalf, if he so chooses.

(4) The special inquiry officer shall present on behalf of the Government such evidence, including the testimony of witnesses and the certificates or written statements of Government officials or other persons, as may be necessary and available. In the event such certificates or statements are received in evidence, the alien may request and, in the discretion of the special inquiry officer, be given an opportunity to interrogate such officials or persons, by deposition or otherwise, at a time and place and in a manner fixed by the special inquiry officer: *Provided,* That when in the judgment of the special inquiry officer any evidence relative to the disposition of the case is of a confidential or security nature the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, such evidence shall not be presented at the hearing but shall be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision in the case.

(5) The alien may present such additional evidence, including the testimony of witnesses, as is pertinent and available.

(b) A complete verbatim transcript of the hearing, except statements made off the record shall be recorded. The alien shall be entitled, upon request, to the loan of a copy of the transcript, without cost, subject to reasonable conditions governing its use.

(c) Following the completion of the hearing, the special inquiry officer shall make and render a recommended decision in the case, which shall be governed by and based upon the evidence presented at the hearing and any evidence of a confidential or security nature which the Government may have in its possession. The decision of the special inquiry officer shall recommend: (1) That the temporary order preventing the departure of the alien from the United States be made final, or (2) that the temporary order preventing the departure of the alien from the United States be revoked. This recommended decision of the special inquiry officer shall be made in writing and shall set forth the officer's reasons for such decision. The alien concerned shall at his request be furnished a copy of the recommended decision of the special inquiry officer, and shall be allowed a reasonable time, not to exceed 10 days, in which to submit representations with respect thereto in writing.

(d) As soon as practicable after the completion of the hearing and the rendering of a decision by the special inquiry officer, the district director shall

forward the entire record of the case, including the recommended decision of the special inquiry officer and any written representations submitted by the alien, to the regional commissioner having jurisdiction over his district. After reviewing the record, the regional commissioner shall render a decision in the case, which shall be based upon the evidence in the record and on any evidence or information of a confidential or security nature which he deems pertinent. Whenever any decision is based in whole or in part on confidential or security information not included in the record, the decision shall state that such information was considered. A copy of the regional commissioner's decision shall be furnished the alien, or his attorney or representative. No administrative appeal shall lie from the regional commissioner's decision.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs referred to in section 104(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or such other officers of the Department of State as he may designate, after consultation with the Commissioner, or such other officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as he may designate, may at any time permit the departure of an individual alien or of a group of aliens from the United States if he determines that such action would be in the national interest. If the Administrator specifically requests the Commissioner to prevent the departure of a particular alien or of a group of aliens, the Commissioner shall not permit the departure of such alien or aliens until he has consulted with the Administrator.

(f) In any case arising under §§ 215.1 to 215.7, the Administrator shall, at his request, be kept advised, in as much detail as he may indicate is necessary, of the facts and of any action taken or proposed.

§ 215.6 Departure from the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or outlying possessions of the United States.

(a) In addition to the restrictions and prohibitions imposed by the provisions of this part upon the departure of aliens from the United States, any alien who seeks to depart from the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or an outlying possession of the United States shall comply with such other restrictions and prohibitions as may be imposed by regulations prescribed, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs and the Commissioner, by the Governor of the Canal Zone, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or by the governor of an outlying possession of the United States, respectively. No alien shall be prevented from departing from such zone, territory, or possession without first being accorded a hearing as provided in §§ 215.4 and 215.5.

(b) The Governor of the Canal Zone, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the governor of any outlying possession of the United States shall have the authority to designate any employee or class of employees of the United States as hearing officers for the purpose of conducting the hearing referred to in paragraph (a) of this section. The hearing officer so designated shall exercise the same powers, duties, and functions as are conferred upon special inquiry officers under the provisions of this part. The chief executive officer of such zone, territory, or possession shall, in lieu of the regional commissioner, review the recommended decision of the hearing officer, and shall render a decision in any case referred to him, basing it on evidence in the record and on any evidence or information of a confidential or a security nature which he deems pertinent.

§ 215.7 Instructions from the Administrator required in certain cases.

In the absence of appropriate instructions from the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, departure-control officers shall not exercise the authority conferred by § 215.2 in the case of any alien who seeks to depart from the United States in the status of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15) (A) or (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or in the status of a nonimmigrant under

section 11(3), 11(4), or 11(5) of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (61 Stat. 756): *Provided,* That in cases of extreme urgency, where the national security so requires, a departure-control officer may preliminarily exercise the authority conferred by §215.2 pending the outcome of consultation with the Administrator, which shall be undertaken immediately. In all cases arising under this section, the decision of the Administrator shall be controlling: *Provided,* That any decision to prevent the departure of an alien shall be based upon a hearing and record as prescribed in this part.

PART 216—CONDITIONAL BASIS OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENCE STATUS

Sec.

216.1 Definition of conditional permanent resident.
216.2 Notification requirements.
216.3 Termination of conditional resident status.
216.4 Joint petition to remove conditional basis of lawful permanent resident status for alien spouse.
216.5 Waiver of requirement to file joint petition to remove conditions by alien spouse.
216.6 Petition by entrepreneur to remove conditional basis of lawful permanent resident status.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1154, 1184, 1186a, 1186b, and 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 53 FR 30018, Aug. 10, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§216.1 Definition of conditional permanent resident.

A *conditional permanent resident* is an alien who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence within the meaning of section 101(a)(20) of the Act, except that a conditional permanent resident is also subject to the conditions and responsibilities set forth in section 216 or 216A of the Act, whichever is applicable, and part 216 of this chapter. Unless otherwise specified, the rights, privileges, responsibilities and duties which apply to all other lawful permanent residents apply equally to conditional permanent residents, including but not limited to the right to apply for naturalization (if otherwise eligible), the right to file petitions on behalf of qualifying relatives, the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws, such status not having changed; the duty to register with the Selective Service System, when required; and the responsibility for complying with all laws and regulations of the United States. All references within this chapter to lawful permanent residents apply equally to conditional permanent residents, unless otherwise specified. The conditions of section 216 of the Act shall not apply to lawful permanent resident status based on a self-petitioning relationship 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 or based on eligibility as the derivative child of a self-petitioning spouse under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, regardless of the date on which the marriage to the abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident occurred.

[53 FR 30018, Aug. 10, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 26590, May 23, 1994; 61 FR 13079, Mar. 26, 1996]

§216.2 Notification requirements.

(a) *When alien acquires status of conditional permanent resident.* At the time an alien acquires conditional permanent residence through admission to the United States with an immigrant visa or adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the Service shall notify the alien of the conditional basis of the alien's status, of the requirement that the alien apply for removal of the conditions within the ninety days immediately preceding the second anniversary of the alien's having been granted such status, and that failure to apply for removal of the conditions will result in automatic termination of the alien's lawful status in the United States.

(b) *When alien is required to apply for removal of the conditional basis of lawful permanent resident status.* Approximately 90 days before the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained conditional permanent residence, the Service should notify the alien a second time of the requirement

that the alien and the petitioning spouse or alien entrepreneur must file a petition to remove the conditional basis of the alien's lawful permanent residence. Such notification shall be mailed to the alien's last known address.

(c) *Effect of failure to provide notification.* Failure of the Service to provide notification as required by either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section does not relieve the alien and the petitioning spouse, or alien entrepreneur of the requirement to file a petition to remove conditions within the 90 days immediately preceding the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained permanent residence.

[53 FR 30018, Aug. 10, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 26590, May 23, 1994]

§ 216.3 Termination of conditional resident status.

(a) *During the two-year conditional period.* The director shall send a formal written notice to the conditional permanent resident of the termination of the alien's conditional permanent resident status if the director determines that any of the conditions set forth in section 216(b)(1) or 216A(b)(1) of the Act, whichever is applicable, are true, or it becomes known to the government that an alien entrepreneur who was admitted pursuant to section 203(b)(5) of the Act obtained his or her investment capital through other than legal means (such as through the sale of illegal drugs). If the Service issues a Notice of Intent to Terminate an alien's conditional resident status, the director shall not adjudicate Form I–751 or Form I–829 until it has been determined that the alien's status shall not be terminated. During this time, the alien shall continue to be a lawful conditional permanent resident with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities provided to persons possessing such status. Prior to issuing the Notice of Termination, the director shall provide the alien with an opportunity to review and rebut the evidence upon which the decision is to be based, in accordance with § 103.2(b)(2) of this chapter. The termination of status, and all of the rights and privileges concomitant thereto (including authorization to accept or continue in employment in this country), shall take effect as of the date of such determination by the director, although the alien may request a review of such determination in deportation proceedings. In addition to the notice of termination, the director shall issue an order to show cause why the alien should not be deported from the United States, in accordance with part 242 of this chapter. During the ensuing deportation proceedings, the alien may submit evidence to rebut the determination of the director. The burden of proof shall be on the Service to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that one or more of the conditions in section 216(b)(1) or 216A(b)(1) of the Act, whichever is applicable, are true, or that an alien entrepreneur who was admitted pursuant to section 203(b)(5) of the Act obtained his or her investment capital through other than legal means (such as through the sale of illegal drugs).

(b) *Determination of fraud after two years.* If, subsequent to the removal of the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status, the director determines that an alien spouse obtained permanent resident status through a marriage which was entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws or an alien entrepreneur obtained permanent resident status through a commercial enterprise which was improper under section 216A(b)(1) of the Act, the director may institute rescission proceedings pursuant to section 246 of the Act (if otherwise appropriate) or deportation proceedings under section 242 of the Act.

[59 FR 26590, May 23, 1994]

§ 216.4 Joint petition to remove conditional basis of lawful permanent resident status for alien spouse.

(a) *Filing the petition*—(1) *General procedures.* Within the 90-day period immediately preceding the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained permanent residence, the alien and the alien's spouse who filed the original immigrant visa petition or fiance/fiancee petition through which the alien obtained permanent residence must file a Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I–751) with the Service. The petition shall be filed within this time period regardless

of the amount of physical presence which the alien has accumulated in the United States. Before Form I–751 may be considered as properly filed, it must be accompanied by the fee required under § 103.7(b) of this chapter and by documentation as described in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, and it must be properly signed by the alien and the alien's spouse. If the joint petition cannot be filed due to the termination of the marriage through annulment, divorce, or the death of the petitioning spouse, or if the petitioning spouse refuses to join in the filing of the petition, the conditional permanent resident may apply for a waiver of the requirement to file the joint petition in accordance with the provisions of § 216.5 of this part. Upon receipt of a properly filed Form I–751, the alien's conditional permanent resident status shall be extended automatically, if necessary, until such time as the director has adjudicated the petition.

(2) *Dependent children.* Dependent children of a conditional permanent resident who acquired conditional permanent resident status concurrently with the parent may be included in the joint petition filed by the parent and the parent's petitioning spouse. A child shall be deemed to have acquired conditional residence status concurrently with the parent if the child's residence was acquired on the same date or within 90 days thereafter. Children who cannot be included in a joint petition filed by the parent and parent's petitioning spouse due to the child's not having acquired conditional resident status concurrently with the parent, the death of the parent, or other reasons may file a separate Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I–751).

(3) *Jurisdiction.* Form I–751 shall be filed with the director of the regional service center having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence.

(4) *Physical presence at time of filing.* A petition may be filed regardless of whether the alien is physically present in the United States. However, if the alien is outside the United States at the time of filing, he or she must return to the United States, with his or her spouse and dependent children, to comply with the interview requirements contained in the Act. Furthermore, if the documentation submitted in support of the petition includes affidavits of third parties having knowledge of the bona fides of the marital relationship, the petitioner must arrange for the affiants to be present at the interview, at no expense to the government. Once the petition has been properly filed, the alien may travel outside the United States and return if in possession of documentation as set forth in § 211.1(b)(1) of this chapter, provided the alien and the petitioning spouse comply with the interview requirements described in § 216.4(b). An alien who is not physically present in the United States during the filing period but subsequently applies for admission to the United States shall be processed in accordance with § 235.11 of this chapter.

(5) *Documentation.* Form I–751 shall be accompanied by evidence that the marriage was not entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws of the United States. Such evidence may include:

(i) Documentation showing joint ownership of property;

(ii) Lease showing joint tenancy of a common residence;

(iii) Documentation showing commingling of financial resources;

(iv) Birth certificates of children born to the marriage;

(v) Affidavits of third parties having knowledge of the bona fides of the marital relationship, or

(vi) Other documentation establishing that the marriage was not entered into in order to evade the immigration laws of the United States.

(6) *Termination of status for failure to file petition.* Failure to properly file Form I–751 within the 90-day period immediately preceding the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained lawful permanent residence on a conditional basis shall result in the automatic termination of the alien's permanent residence status and the initiation of proceedings to remove the alien from the United States. In such proceedings the burden shall be on the alien to establish that he or she complied with the requirement to file the joint petition within the designated period. Form I–751 may be filed

after the expiration of the 90-day period only if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the director, in writing, that there was good cause for the failure to file Form I–751 within the required time period. If the joint petition is filed prior to the jurisdiction vesting with the immigration judge in deportation proceedings and the director excuses the late filing and approves the petition, he or she shall restore the alien's permanent residence status, remove the conditional basis of such status and cancel any outstanding order to show cause in accordance with § 242.7 of this chapter. If the joint petition is not filed until after jurisdiction vests with the immigration judge, the immigration judge may terminate the matter upon joint motion by the alien and the Service.

(b) *Interview*—(1) *Authority to waive interview*. The director of the regional service center shall review the Form I–751 filed by the alien and the alien's spouse to determine whether to waive the interview required by the Act. If satisfied that the marriage was not for the purpose of evading the immigration laws, the regional service center director may waive the interview and approve the petition. If not so satisfied, then the regional service center director shall forward the petition to the district director having jurisdiction over the place of the alien's residence so that an interview of both the alien and the alien's spouse may be conducted. The director must either waive the requirement for an interview and adjudicate the petition or arrange for an interview within 90 days of the date on which the petition was properly filed.

(2) *Location of interview*. Unless waived, an interview on the Form I–751 shall be conducted by an immigration examiner or other officer so designated by the district director at the district office, files control office or suboffice having jurisdiction over the residence of the joint petitioners.

(3) *Termination of status for failure to appear for interview*. If the conditional resident alien and/or the petitioning spouse fail to appear for an interview in connection with the joint petition required by section 216(c) of the Act, the alien's permanent residence status will be automatically terminated as of the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained permanent residence. The alien shall be provided with written notification of the termination and the reasons therefor, and an order to show cause shall be issued placing the alien under deportation proceedings. The alien may seek review of the decision to terminate his or her status in such proceedings, but the burden shall be on the alien to establish compliance with the interview requirements. If the alien submits a written request that the interview be rescheduled or that the interview be waived, and the director determines that there is good cause for granting the request, the interview may be rescheduled or waived, as appropriate. If the interview is rescheduled at the request of the petitioners, the Service shall not be required to conduct the interview within the 90-day period following the filing of the petition.

(c) *Adjudication of petition*. The director shall adjudicate the petition within 90 days of the date of the interview, unless the interview is waived in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section. In adjudicating the petition the director shall determine whether—

(1) The qualifying marriage was entered into in accordance with the laws of the place where the marriage took place;

(2) The qualifying marriage has been judicially annulled or terminated, other than through the death of a spouse;

(3) The qualifying marriage was entered into for the purpose of procuring permanent residence status for the alien; or

(4) A fee or other consideration was given (other than a fee or other consideration to an attorney for assistance in preparation of a lawful petition) in connection with the filing of the petition through which the alien obtained conditional permanent residence.

If derogatory information is determined regarding any of these issues, the director shall offer the petitioners the opportunity to rebut such information. If the petitioners fail to overcome such derogatory information the director may deny the joint petition, terminate the alien's permanent residence

and issue an order to show cause to initiate deportation proceedings. If derogatory information not relating to any of these issues is determined during the course of the interview, such information shall be forwarded to the investigations unit for appropriate action. If no unresolved derogatory information is determined relating to these issues, the petition shall be aproved and the conditional basis of the alien's permanent residence status removed, regardless of any action taken or contemplated regarding other possible grounds for deportation.

(d) *Decision*—(1) *Approval.* If the director approves the joint petition he or she shall provide written notice of the decision to the alien and shall require the alien to report to the appropriate office of the Service for processing for a new Alien Registration Receipt Card (if necessary), at which time the alien shall surrender any Alien Registration Receipt Card previously issued.

(2) *Denial.* If the director denies the joint petition, he or she shall provide written notice to the alien of the decision and the reason(s) therefor and shall issue an order to show cause why the alien should not be deported from the United States. The alien's lawful permanent resident status shall be terminated as of the date of the director's written decision. The alien shall also be instructed to surrender any Alien Registration Receipt Card previously issued by the Service. No appeal shall lie from the decision of the director; however, the alien may seek review of the decision in deportation proceedings. In such proceedings the burden of proof shall be on the Service to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the facts and information set forth by the petitioners are not true and that the petition was properly denied.

[53 FR 30018, Aug. 10, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 30369, July 20, 1989; 59 FR 26590, May 23, 1994]

§216.5 Waiver of requirement to file joint petition to remove conditions by alien spouse.

(a) *General.* A conditional resident alien who is unable to meet the requirements under section 216 of the Act for a joint petition for removal of the conditional basis of his or her permanent resident status may file a Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I–751), if the alien requests a waiver, was not at fault in failing to meet the filing requirement, and the conditional resident alien is able to establish that:

(1) Deportation from the United States would result in extreme hardship;

(2) The marriage upon which his or her status was based was entered into in good faith by the conditional resident alien, but the marriage was terminated other than by death, and the conditional resident was not at fault in failing to file a timely petition; or

(3) The qualifying marriage was entered into in good faith by the conditional resident but during the marriage the alien spouse or child was battered by or subjected to extreme cruelty committed by the citizen or permanent resident spouse or parent.

(b) *Fee.* Form I–751 shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee required under §103.7(b) of this Chapter.

(c) *Jurisdiction.* Form I–751 shall be filed with the regional service center director having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence.

(d) *Interview.* The regional service center director may refer the application to the appropriate district, files control office or suboffice and require that the alien appear for an interview in connection with the application for a waiver. The director shall deny the application and initiate deportation proceedings if the alien fails to appear for the interview as required, unless the alien establishes good cause for such failure and the interview is rescheduled.

(e) *Adjudication of waiver application*—(1) *Application based on claim of hardship.* In considering an application for a waiver based upon an alien's claim that extreme hardship would result from the alien's deportation from the United States, the director shall take into account only those factors which arose subsequent to the alien's entry as a conditional permanent resident. The director shall bear in mind that any deportation from the United States is likely to result in a certain degree of hardship, and that only in those cases

where the hardship is extreme should the application for a waiver be granted. The burden of establishing that extreme hardship exists rests solely with the applicant.

(2) *Application for waiver based upon the alien's claim that the marriage was entered into in good faith.* In considering whether an alien entered into a qualifying marriage in good faith, the director shall consider evidence relating to the amount of commitment by both parties to the marital relationship. Such evidence may include—

(i) Documentation relating to the degree to which the financial assets and liabilities of the parties were combined;

(ii) Documentation concerning the length of time during which the parties cohabited after the marriage and after the alien obtained permanent residence;

(iii) Birth certificates of children born to the marriage; and

(iv) Other evidence deemed pertinent by the director.

(3) *Application for waiver based on alien's claim of having been battered or subjected to extreme mental cruelty.* A conditional resident who entered into the qualifying marriage in good faith, and who was battered or was the subject of extreme cruelty or whose child was battered by or was the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by the United States citizen or permanent resident spouse during the marriage, may request a waiver of the joint filing requirement. The conditional resident parent of a battered or abused child may apply for the waiver regardless of the child's citizenship or immigration status.

(i) 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.

(ii) A conditional resident or former conditional resident who has not departed the United States after termination of resident status or under an order of deportation may apply for the waiver. The conditional resident may apply for the waiver regardless of his or her present marital status. The conditional resident may still be residing with the citizen or permanent resident spouse, or may be divorced or separated.

(iii) Evidence of physical abuse may include, but is not limited to, expert testimony in the form of reports and affidavits from police, judges, medical personnel, school officials and social service agency personnel. The Service must be satisfied with the credibility of the sources of documentation submitted in support of the application.

(iv) The Service is not in a position to evaluate testimony regarding a claim of extreme mental cruelty provided by unlicensed or untrained individuals. Therefore, all waiver applications based upon claims of extreme mental cruelty must be supported by the evaluation of a professional recognized by the Service as an expert in the field. An evaluation which was obtained in the course of the divorce proceedings may be submitted if it was provided by a professional recognized by the Service as an expert in the field.

(v) The evaluation must contain the professional's full name, professional address and license number. It must also identify the licensing, certifying, or registering authority. The Service retains the right to verify the professional's license.

(vi) The Service's decision on extreme mental cruelty waivers will be based upon the evaluation of the recognized professional. The Service reserves the right to request additional evaluations from expert witnesses chosen by the Service. Requests for additional evaluations must be authorized by the Assistant Regional Commissioner for Adjudications.

(vii) Licensed clinical social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists are professionals recognized by the Service for the purpose of this section. A clinical social worker who is not licensed only because the state in which he or she practices does not provide for licensing will be considered a licensed professional recognized by the Service

if he or she is included in the Register of Clinical Social Workers published by the National Association of Social Workers or is certified by the American Board of Examiners in Clinical Social Work.

(viii) As directed by the statute, the information contained in the application and supporting documents shall not be released without a court order or the written consent of the applicant; or, in the case of a child, the written consent of the parent or legal guardian who filed the waiver application on the child's behalf. Information may be released only to the applicant, his or her authorized representative, an officer of the Department of Justice, or any federal or State law enforcement agency. Any information provided under this part may be used for the purposes of enforcement of the Act or in any criminal proceeding.

(f) *Decision.* The director shall provide the alien with written notice of the decision on the application for waiver. If the decision is adverse, the director shall advise the alien of the reasons therefor, notify the alien of the termination of his or her permanent residence status, instruct the alien to surrender any Alien Registration Receipt Card issued by the Service and issue an order to show cause placing the alien under deportation proceedings. No appeal shall lie from the decision of the director; however, the alien may seek review of such decision in deportation proceedings.

[53 FR 30018, Aug. 10, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22637, May 16, 1991; 59 FR 26591, May 23, 1994]

§216.6 Petition by entrepreneur to remove conditional basis of lawful permanent resident status.

(a) *Filing the petition*—(1) *General procedures.* A petition to remove the conditional basis of the permanent resident status of an alien accorded conditional permanent residence pursuant to section 203(b)(5) of the Act must be filed by the alien entrepreneur on Form I–829, Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions. The alien entrepreneur must file Form I–829 within the 90-day period preceding the second anniversary of his or her admission to the United States as a conditional permanent resident. Before Form I–829 may be considered as properly filed, it must be accompanied by the fee required under §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter, and by documentation as described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, and it must be properly signed by the alien. Upon receipt of a properly filed Form I–829, the alien's conditional permanent resident status shall be extended automatically, if necessary, until such time as the director has adjudicated the petition. The entrepreneur's spouse and children should be included in the petition to remove conditions. Children who have reached the age of twenty-one or who have married during the period of conditional permanent residence and the former spouse of an entrepreneur, who was divorced from the entrepreneur during the period of conditional permanent residence, may be included in the alien entrepreneur's petition or may file a separate petition.

(2) *Jurisdiction.* Form I–829 must be filed with the regional service center having jurisdiction over the location of the alien entrepreneur's commercial enterprise in the United States.

(3) *Physical presence at time of filing.* A petition may be filed regardless of whether the alien is physically present in the United States. However, if the alien is outside the United States at the time of filing, he or she must return to the United States, with his or her spouse and children, if necessary, to comply with the interview requirements contained in the Act. Once the petition has been properly filed, the alien may travel outside the United States and return if in possession of documentation as set forth in §211.1(b)(1) of this chapter, provided the alien complies with the interview requirements described in paragraph (b) of this section. An alien who is not physically present in the United States during the filing period but subsequently applies for admission to the United States shall be processed in accordance with §235.11 of this chapter.

(4) *Documentation.* The petition for removal of conditions must be accompanied by the following evidence:

(i) Evidence that a commercial enterprise was established by the alien. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, Federal income tax returns;

(ii) Evidence that the alien invested or was actively in the process of investing the requisite capital. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, an audited financial statement or other probative evidence; and

(iii) Evidence that the alien sustained the actions described in paragraph (a)(4)(i) and (a)(4)(ii) of this section throughout the period of the alien's residence in the United States. The alien will be considered to have sustained the actions required for removal of conditions if he or she has, in good faith, substantially met the capital investment requirement of the statute and continuously maintained his or her capital investment over the two years of conditional residence. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to, bank statements, invoices, receipts, contracts, business licenses, Federal or State income tax returns, and Federal or State quarterly tax statements.

(iv) Evidence that the alien created or can be expected to create within a reasonable time ten full-time jobs for qualifying employees. In the case of a ''troubled business'' as defined in 8 CFR 204.6(j)(4)(ii), the alien entrepreneur must submit evidence that the commercial enterprise maintained the number of existing employees at no less than the pre-investment level for the period following his or her admission as a conditional permanent resident. Such evidence may include payroll records, relevant tax documents, and Forms I–9.

(5) *Termination of status for failure to file petition.* Failure to properly file Form I–829 within the 90-day period immediately preceding the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained lawful permanent residence on a conditional basis shall result in the automatic termination of the alien's permanent resident status and the initiation of deportation proceedings. The director shall send a written notice of termination and an order to show cause to an alien entrepreneur who fails to timely file a petition for removal of conditions. No appeal shall lie from this decision; however, the alien may request a review of the determination during deportation proceedings. In deportation proceedings, the burden of proof shall rest with the alien to show by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she complied with the requirement to file the petition within the designated period. The director may deem the petition to have been filed prior to the second anniversary of the alien's obtaining conditional permanent resident status and accept and consider a late petition if the alien demonstrates to the director's satisfaction that failure to file a timely petition was for good cause and due to extenuating circumstances. If the late petition is filed prior to jurisdiction vesting with the immigration judge in deportation proceedings and the director excuses the late filing and approves the petition, he or she shall restore the alien's permanent resident status, remove the conditional basis of such status, and cancel any outstanding order to show cause in accordance with § 242.7 of this chapter. If the petition is not filed until after jurisdiction vests with the immigration judge, the immigration judge may terminate the matter upon joint motion by the alien and the Service.

(6) *Death of entrepreneur and effect on spouse and children.* If an entrepreneur dies during the prescribed two-year period of conditional permanent residence, the spouse and children of the entrepreneur will be eligible for removal of conditions if it can be demonstrated that the conditions set forth in paragraph (a)(4) of this section have been met.

(b) *Petition review*—(1) *Authority to waive interview.* The director of the service center shall review the Form I–829 and the supporting documents to determine whether to waive the interview required by the Act. If satisfied that the requirements set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section have been met, the service center director may waive the interview and approve the petition. If not so satisfied, then the service center director shall forward the petition to the district director having jurisdiction over the location of the alien entrepreneur's commercial enterprise in the United States so that an interview of the alien entrepreneur may be conducted. The director must either waive the requirement

for an interview and adjudicate the petition or arrange for an interview within 90 days of the date on which the petition was properly filed.

(2) *Location of interview.* Unless waived, an interview relating to the Form I–829 shall be conducted by an immigration examiner or other officer so designated by the district director at the district office that has jurisdiction over the location of the alien entrepreneur's commercial enterprise in the United States.

(3) *Termination of status for failure to appear for interview.* If the alien fails to appear for an interview in connection with the petition when requested by the Service, the alien's permanent resident status will be automatically terminated as of the second anniversary of the date on which the alien obtained permanent residence. The alien will be provided with written notification of the termination and the reasons therefore, and an order to show cause shall be issued placing the alien under deportation proceedings. The alien may seek review of the decision to terminate his or her status in such proceedings, but the burden shall be on the alien to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she complied with the interview requirements. If the alien has failed to appear for a scheduled interview, he or she may submit a written request to the district director asking that the interview be rescheduled or that the interview be waived. That request should explain his or her failure to appear for the scheduled interview, and if a request for waiver of the interview, the reasons such waiver should be granted. If the district director determines that there is good cause for granting the request, the interview may be rescheduled or waived, as appropriate. If the district director waives the interview, he or she shall restore the alien's conditional permanent resident status, cancel any outstanding order to show cause in accordance with § 242.7 of this chapter, and proceed to adjudicate the alien's petition. If the district director reschedules that alien's interview, he or she shall restore the alien's conditional permanent resident status, and cancel any outstanding order to show cause in accordance with § 242.7 of this chapter. If the interview is rescheduled at the request of the alien, the Service shall not be required to conduct the interview within the 90-day period following the filing of the petition.

(c) *Adjudication of petition.* (1) The decision on the petition shall be made within 90 days of the date of filing or within 90 days of the interview, whichever is later. In adjudicating the petition, the director shall determine whether:

(i) A commercial enterprise was established by the alien;

(ii) The alien invested or was actively in the process of investing the requisite capital; and

(iii) The alien sustained the actions described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section throughout the period of the alien's residence in the United States. The alien will be considered to have sustained the actions required for removal of conditions if he or she has, in good faith, substantially met the capital investment requirement of the statute and continuously maintained his or her capital investment over the two years of conditional residence.

(iv) The alien created or can be expected to create within a reasonable period of time ten full-time jobs to qualifying employees. In the case of a ''troubled business'' as defined in 8 CFR 204.6(j)(4)(ii), the alien maintained the number of existing employees at no less than the pre-investment level for the previous two years.

(2) If derogatory information is determined regarding any of these issues or it becomes known to the government that the entrepreneur obtained his or her investment funds through other than legal means (such as through the sale of illegal drugs), the director shall offer the alien entrepreneur the opportunity to rebut such information. If the alien entrepreneur fails to overcome such derogatory information or evidence the investment funds were obtained through other than legal means, the director may deny the petition, terminate the alien's permanent resident status, and issue an order to show cause. If derogatory information not

relating to any of these issues is determined during the course of the interview, such information shall be forwarded to the investigations unit for appropriate action. If no unresolved derogatory information is determined relating to these issues, the petition shall be approved and the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status removed, regardless of any action taken or contemplated regarding other possible grounds for deportation.

(d) *Decision*—(1) *Approval.* If, after initial review or after the interview, the director approves the petition, he or she will remove the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status as of the second anniversary of the alien's entry as a conditional permanent resident. He or she shall provide written notice of the decision to the alien and shall require the alien to report to the appropriate district office for processing for a new Alien Registration Receipt Card, Form I–551, at which time the alien shall surrender any Alien Registration Receipt Card previously issued.

(2) *Denial.* If, after initial review or after the interview, the director denies the petition, he or she shall provide written notice to the alien of the decision and the reason(s) therefor, and shall issue an order to show cause why the alien should not be deported from the United States. The alien's lawful permanent resident status and that of his or her spouse and any children shall be terminated as of the date of the director's written decision. The alien shall also be instructed to surrender any Alien Registration Receipt Card previously issued by the Service. No appeal shall lie from this decision; however, the alien may seek review of the decision in deportation proceedings. In deportation proceedings, the burden shall rest with the Service to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the facts and information in the alien's petition for removal of conditions are not true and that the petition was properly denied.

[59 FR 26591, May 23, 1994]

PART 217—VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM

Sec.
217.1 Scope.
217.2 Eligibility.
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217.4 Excludability and deportability.
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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1187; 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 53 FR 24901, June 30, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 217.1 Scope.

The Visa Waiver Pilot Program is established solely pursuant to the provisions of section 217 of the Act and subject to all conditions and restrictions stipulated in that section, including those relating to the length of the program and the number of countries which may be designated as Visa Waiver Pilot Program countries.

§ 217.2 Eligibility.

(a) *General.* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, a nonimmigrant visa may be waived for an alien who is a national of a country enumerated in § 217.5 of this part regardless of place of residence or point of embarkation who:

(1) Is classifiable as a visitor as defined in section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act;

(2) Seeks admission to the United States for a period not to exceed ninety days;

(3) Is in possession of a valid passport issued by a designated country;

(4) Is in possession of a completed and signed Form I–94W, Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form;

(5) Waives any right otherwise provided in the Act to administrative or judicial review or appeal of an immigration officer's determination as to his or her admissibility other than on the basis of an application for asylum in the United States as provided in section 208 of the Act; and

(6) Waives any right to contest any action for deportation, other than on the basis of an application for asylum in the United States as provided in section 208 of the Act.

(b) *Applicants arriving by air or sea.* (1) Applicants must be in possession of a return trip ticket which will transport the traveler out of the United States to any other foreign port or place as long as the trip does not terminate in contiguous territory or an adjacent island; or will transport the traveler to contiguous territory or an adjacent island, if the traveler is a resident of the country of destination. A return trip ticket includes any of the following:

(i) A round trip, non-transferable transportation ticket which is valid for a period of not less than one year;

(ii) Airline employee passes indicating return passage;

(iii) Individual vouchers;

(iv) Group vouchers for charter flights only; or

(v) Military travel orders which include military dependents for return to duty stations outside the United States on United States military flights.

(2) Applicants must arrive in the United States on a carrier which has entered into an agreement as provided in §217.6 of this part.

(c) *Applicants arriving at land border Ports-of-Entry.* Any applicant arriving at a land border Port-of-Entry must provide evidence to the immigration officer of financial solvency and a domicile abroad to which the applicant intends to return. An applicant arriving at a land border Port-of-Entry will be charged a fee as prescribed in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter for issuance of Form I–94W, nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form.

(d) *Aliens in transit.* An alien who is in transit through the United States is eligible to apply for admission under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, provided the applicant meets the eligibility criteria set forth in this section.

[53 FR 24901, June 30, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 50160, Dec. 13, 1988; 56 FR 32953, July 18, 1991; 60 FR 40068, Aug. 7, 1995]

§217.3 Maintenance of status.

(a) *Eligibility for immigration benefits.* An alien admitted to the United States under this part may be admitted as a visitor for business or pleasure for a period not to exceed ninety days. An alien admitted under this part must maintain his or her status as a visitor as defined in section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act and must not engage in activities in the United States which are inconsistent with that status. An alien admitted under this part is not eligible for extension of his or her authorized period of temporary stay in the United States; is not eligible for adjustment of his or her status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence pursuant to section 245 of the Act, other than as an immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) of the Act or under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act; and is not eligible for change of nonimmigrant status pursuant to section 248 of the Act.

(b) *Satisfactory departure.* If an emergency prevents an alien admitted under this part from departing from the United States within his or her period of authorized stay, the district director having jurisdiction over the place of the alien's temporary stay may, in his or her discretion, grant a period of satisfactory departure not to exceed thirty days. If departure is accomplished during this period, the alien is to be regarded as having satisfactorily accomplished the visit without overstaying the allotted time.

(c) *Readmission after departure to contiguous territory or adjacent island.* An alien admitted to the United States under this part may be readmitted to the United States in the status of a Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitor after a departure to foreign contiguous territory or adjacent island provided that:

(1) His or her authorized period of temporary stay has not expired,

(2) He or she intends to depart the United States prior to the expiration of his or her authorized period of temporary stay,

(3) He or she presents a valid, unexpired passport which reflects admission to the United States as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitor, and

(4) He or she continues to meet all criteria set forth in §217.2(a) of this part with the exception of arrival on a signatory carrier.

(d) *Adjacent islands.* The term *adjacent islands* means Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, the Dominican Republic,

Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Miquelon, Montserrat, Saba, Saint-Barthelemy, Saint Christopher, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and other British, French and Netherlands territory or possession bordering on the Caribbean Sea.

An alien who applies for admission under the provisions of this section may be admitted to the United States only for the remainder of the authorized period of temporary stay which he or she was granted upon arrival in the United States in accordance with the provisions of § 217.2(a) of this part. A Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitor who applies for admission under the provisions of this section is subject to exclusion from the United States pursuant to section 212 of the Act and this part. Departure from and readmission to the United States of an alien under this subsection does not relieve any obligations and responsibilities of the carrier which initially transported such alien to the United States for admission under the provisions of this part.

[53 FR 24901, June 30, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 50160, Dec. 13, 1988; 59 FR 51095, Oct. 7, 1994]

§ 217.4 Excludability and deportability.

(a) *Consent to apply for admission.* Aliens who have been deported from the United States require the consent of the Attorney General to apply for admission to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(17) of the Act and may not be admitted to the United States under the provisions of this part notwithstanding the fact that the required consent of the Attorney General may have been secured. Such aliens must secure a visa in order to be admitted to the United States as nonimmigrants.

(b) *Determinations of excludability and inadmissibility.* (1) An alien who applies for admission under the provisions of section 217 of the Act, who is determined by an immigration officer not to be eligible for admission under that section or to be excludable from the United States under one or more of the grounds of excludability listed in section 212 of the Act (other than for lack of a visa), or who is in possession of and presents fraudulent or counterfeit travel documents, will be refused admission into the United States and removed. Such refusal and removal shall be made at the level of the port director or officer-in-charge, or an officer acting in that capacity, and shall be effected without referral of the alien to an immigration judge for further inquiry, examination, or hearing, except that an alien who presents himself or herself as an applicant for admission under section 217 of the Act, who applies for asylum in the United States must be referred to an immigration judge for further inquiry.

(2) The removal of an alien under this section may be deferred if the alien is paroled into the custody of a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency for criminal prosecution or punishment. This section in no way diminishes the discretionary authority of the Attorney General enumerated in section 212(d) of the Act.

(c) *Determination of deportability.* An alien who has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 217 of the Act and of this part who is determined by an immigration officer to be deportable from the United States under one or more of the deportation grounds listed in section 241 of the Act shall be removed from the United States to his or her country of nationality or last residence. Such removal for deportation shall be determined by the district director who has jurisdiction over the place where the alien is found, and shall be effected without referral of the alien to an immigration judge for a determination of deportability, except that an alien admitted as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitor who applies for asylum in the United States must be referred to an immigration judge for a determination of deportability.

(d)(1) *Removal of excludable and deportable aliens who arrived by air or sea.* The carrier which transported to the United States an alien who is to be removed pursuant to this section will be notified immediately of the determination to remove such alien by means of Form I–259, Notice to Detain, Deport,

Remove, or Present Aliens. Removal from the United States under this section may be effected using the return portion of the round trip passage presented by the alien at the time of entry to the United States as required in §217.2(b)(1) of this part. Such removal shall be on the first available means of transportation to the alien's point of embarkation to the United States. Nothing in this part absolves the carrier of the responsibility to remove any excludable or deportable alien at carrier expense, as provided in §217.6 (b) of this part.

(2) *Removal of excludable and deportable aliens who arrived at land border ports of entry.* Removal under this section will be by the first available means of transportation deemed appropriate by the district director.

[53 FR 24901, June 30, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 32953, July 18, 1991]

§217.5 Designated countries.

(a)(1) *Visa Waiver Pilot Program countries.* United Kingdom (effective July 1, 1988); Japan (effective December 15, 1988); France and Switzerland (effective July 1, 1989); Germany and Sweden (effective July 15, 1989); Italy and the Netherlands (effective July 29, 1989); Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, and Spain (effective October 1, 1991); Brunei (effective July 29, 1993); Argentina (effective July 8, 1996); and Australia (effective July 29, 1996) have been designated as Visa Waiver Pilot Program countries based on the criteria set forth at sections 217(a)(2)(A) and 217(c) of the Act.

(2) *Visa Waiver Pilot Program countries with Probationary Status.* Effective April 1, 1995, until September 30, 1998 or the expiration of the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, whichever comes first, Ireland has been designated as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program country with Probationary Status in accordance with section 217(g) of the Act.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this part the term *national of a Visa Waiver Pilot Program country* as used in section 217(a)(2) of the Act when applied to the United Kingdom refers only to British citizens who have the unrestricted right of permanent abode in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man); it does not refer to British overseas citizens, British dependent territories citizens, or citizens of British Commonwealth countries.

[53 FR 24901, June 30, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 46716, Sept. 13, 1991; 58 FR 40581, July 29, 1993; 60 FR 15856, Mar. 28, 1995; 61 FR 35600, July 8, 1996; 61 FR 39273, July 29, 1996; 61 FR 41684, Aug. 9, 1996]

§217.6 Carrier agreements.

(a) *General.* The carrier agreements referred to in section 217(e) of the Act shall be made by the Commissioner on behalf of the Attorney General and shall be on Form I–775, Visa Waiver Pilot Program Agreement. The term ''carrier'' as used in this part refers to the owner, charterer, lessee or authorized agent of any commercial vessel or commercial aircraft engaged in transporting passengers to the United States from a foreign place.

(b) *Agreement provisions.* (1) To be authorized to transport an alien to the United States pursuant to section 217 of the Act and this part, a carrier must enter into an agreement on Form I–775 to transport as an applicant for admission under section 217 of the Act and this part, only an alien who:

(i) Is a national of and in possession of a valid passport issued by a country listed in §217.5 of this part;

(ii) Is in possession of a completed and signed Form I–94W, Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form, prior to inspection;

(iii) Seeks admission into the United States for 90 days or less;

(iv) Is in possession of round trip, non-transferable passage that is valid for one year, issued by a carrier signatory on Form I–775, or by authorized agents who are subcontractors to such a carrier, and guaranteeing transportation from the United States;

(v) Agrees that the return portion of such passage may be used to effect removal from the United States based on a finding of excludability or deportability under §217.4 of this part;

(vi) Appears otherwise admissible.

(2) The carrier further agrees to:

(i) Submit to the Immigration and Naturalization Service the Form I–94W

as required by § 231 of this chapter and section 217(e)(1)(B) of the Act;

(ii) Remove from the United States any alien transported by the carrier to the United States for admission under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, in the event that the alien is determined by an immigration officer at the port of entry to be inadmissible or is determined to have remained unlawfully beyond the 90-day period of admission under the program;

(iii) Reimburse within 30 days of notice (not pay as a penalty) the Immigration and Naturalization Service of any and all expenses incurred in the transportation (from the point of arrival in the United States) of any alien found inadmissible or deportable under this program;

(iv) Retain the responsibilities and obligations enumerated in this part should the alien under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program depart temporarily for a visit to foreign contiguous territory during the period of authorized stay in the United States;

(v) Transport an alien found inadmissible to the United States or deportable from the United States after admission under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, by accepting as full payment for return passage the return portion of the transportation ticket as required in § 217.6(b)(1)(v) from the original port of arrival in the United States to point of embarkation.

(vi) Ensure that the form I–94W is completed and signed by the alien prior to inspection.

(3) For the purposes of this part, a period of validity of one year need not be reflected on the ticket itself, provided that the carrier agrees that it will honor the return portion of the ticket at any time, as provided in § 217.6(b)(2)(v) of this part. In addition, for the purposes of this part, a roundtrip ticket in possession of an applicant for admission under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program will be considered qualifying in every respect, as long as the arrival in the United States under the pilot program is on a participating carrier.

(c) *Termination of agreements.* The Commissioner, in behalf of the Attorney General, may terminate any carrier agreement under this part with five days notice to a carrier for the carrier's failure to meet the terms of such agreement. As a matter of discretion, the Commissioner may notify a carrier of the existence of a basis for termination of a carrier agreement under this part and allow the carrier a period not to exceed fifteen days within which the carrier may bring itself into compliance with the terms of the carrier agreement. The agreement shall be subject to cancellation by either party for any reason upon fifteen days' written notice to the other party.

[53 FR 24901, June 30, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 32954, July 18, 1991]

PART 221—ADMISSION OF VISITORS OR STUDENTS

AUTHORITY: Secs. 101, 103, 221, 66 Stat. 166, 173, 191; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1201.

§ 221.1 Admission under bond.

The district director having jurisdiction over the intended place of residence of an alien may accept a bond on behalf of an alien defined in section 101(a)(15)(B) or (F) of the Act prior to the issuance of a visa to the alien or upon receipt of a request directly from a U.S. consular officer or upon presentation by an interested person of a notification from the consular officer requiring such a bond; such a bond also may be accepted by the district director with jurisdiction over the port of entry or preinspection station where inspection of the alien takes place. Upon acceptance of such a bond, the district director shall notify the United States consular officer who requested the bond, giving the date and place of acceptance and amount of the bond. All bonds given as a condition of admission of an alien under section 221(g) of the Act shall be executed on Form I–352. For procedures relating to bond riders, acceptable sureties, cancellation, or breaching of bonds, see part 103 of this chapter.

[32 FR 9626, July 4, 1967, as amended at 34 FR 1008, Jan. 23, 1969]

PART 223—REENTRY PERMITS, REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, AND ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS

Sec.
223.1 Purpose of documents.
223.2 Processing.
223.3 Validity and effect on admissibility.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1181, 1182, 1186a, 1203, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1251; Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, November 1, 1968, 19 U.S.T. 6223 (TIAS 6577).

SOURCE: 59 FR 1464, Jan. 11, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§223.1 Purpose of documents.

(a) *Reentry permit.* A reentry permit allows a permanent resident to apply for admission to the United States upon return from abroad during the period of the permit's validity without the necessity of obtaining a returning resident visa.

(b) *Refugee travel document.* A refugee travel document is issued pursuant to this part and article 28 of the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, for the purpose of travel. A person who holds refugee status pursuant to section 207 of the Act, or asylee status pursuant to section 208 of the Act, must have a refugee travel document to return to the United States after temporary travel abroad unless he or she is in possession of a valid advance parole document.

§223.2 Processing.

(a) *General.* An application for a reentry permit, refugee travel document, or advance parole document must be filed on Form I–131, with the fee required in §103.7 of this chapter and with the initial evidence required on the application form.

(b) *Eligibility.* (1) *Reentry permit.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, an application may be approved if filed by a person who is in the United States at the time of application and is a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident.

(2) *Refugee travel document.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, an application may be approved if filed by a person who is in the United States at the time of application, and either holds valid refugee status under section 207 of the Act, valid asylee status under section 208 of the Act, or is a permanent resident and received such status as a direct result of his or her asylee or refugee status.

(c) *Ineligibility*—(1) *Prior document still valid.* An application for a reentry permit or refugee travel document shall be denied if the applicant was previously issued a reentry permit or refugee travel document which is still valid, unless it was returned to the Service or it is demonstrated that it was lost.

(2) *Extended absences.* A reentry permit issued to a person who, since becoming a permanent resident, or during the last 5 years, whichever is less, has been outside the United States for more than 4 years in the aggregate, shall be limited to a validity of one year, except that a permit with a validity of two years may be issued to:

(i) A permanent resident as defined in 8 CFR 211.1(b)(1)(ii) or 211.1(b)(4);

(ii) A permanent resident employed by a public international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute, and his or her permanent resident spouse and children; or

(iii) A permanent resident who is a professional athlete who regularly competes in the United States and worldwide.

(3) *Permanent resident entitled to nonimmigrant diplomatic or treaty status.* A permanent resident entitled to nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15) (A), (E), or (G) of the Act because of occupational status may only be issued a reentry permit if the applicant executes and submits with the application, or has previously executed and submitted, a written waiver on Form I–508 required by section 247(b) of the Act and part 247 of this chapter and, if applicable, Form I–508F (election as to tax exemption under the Convention between the United States and the French Republic) required by part 247 of this chapter.

(d) *Effect of travel before a decision is made.* Departure from the United States before a decision is made on an application for a reentry permit or refugee travel document shall not affect the application.

(e) *Processing.* Approval of an application is solely at the discretion of the

Service. If the application is approved, the requested document shall be issued as provided in this part.

(f) *Issuance.* A reentry permit or refugee travel document may be sent in care of a United States Consulate or an overseas office of the Service if the applicant so requests at the time of filing. Issuance of a reentry permit or refugee travel document to a person in exclusion or deportation proceedings shall not affect those proceedings.

(g) *Appeal.* Denial of an application for a reentry permit or refugee travel document may be appealed to the Service's Administrative Appeals Unit.

§ 223.3 Validity and effect on admissibility.

(a) *Validity*—(1) *Reentry permit.* Except as provided in § 223.2(c)(2), a reentry permit issued to a permanent resident shall be valid for 2 years from the date of issuance. A reentry permit issued to a conditional permanent resident shall be valid for 2 years from the date of issuance, or to the date the conditional permanent resident must apply for removal of the conditions on his or her status, whichever comes first.

(2) *Refugee travel document.* A refugee travel document shall be valid for 1 year, or to the date the refugee or asylee status expires, whichever comes first.

(b) *Invalidation.* A document issued under this part is invalid if obtained through material false representation or concealment, or if the person is ordered excluded or deported. A refugee travel document is also invalid if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, ceases to apply or does not apply to the person as provided in Article 1C, D, E, or F of the convention.

(c) *Extension.* A reentry permit or refugee travel document may not be extended.

(d) *Effect on admissibility*—(1) *Reentry permit.* A permanent resident or conditional permanent resident in possession of a valid reentry permit who is otherwise admissible shall not be deemed to have abandoned status based solely on the duration of an absence or absences while the permit is valid.

(2) *Refugee travel document*—(i) *General.* Every alien returning to the United States who presents a valid unexpired refugee travel document shall be permitted to come physically within the territory of the United States to receive consideration of his or her application for admission in conformity with paragraphs (d)(2)(ii) and (d)(2)(iii) of this section.

(ii) *Inspection and immigration status.* Upon arrival, an alien who presents a valid unexpired refugee travel document shall be examined as to his or her admissibility under the Act. An alien shall be accorded the immigration status endorsed in his or her refugee travel document unless he or she is no longer eligible therefor, or he or she applies for and is found eligible for some other immigration status.

(iii) *Exclusion.* If an alien who presents a valid unexpired refugee travel document appears to the examining immigration officer to be excludable as provided in § 236.5(c) of this chapter, he or she shall be referred for proceedings under section 236 and 237 of the Act. Section 235(c) of the Act shall not be applicable.

PART 231—ARRIVAL-DEPARTURE MANIFESTS AND LISTS; SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Sec.

231.1 Arrival manifest for passengers.
231.2 Departure manifest for passengers.
231.3 Exemptions for private vessels and aircraft.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 101, 103, 212, 231, 238, 239, 66 Stat. 166, 173, 182, 195, 202, 203; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1182, 1221, 1228, 1229.

§ 231.1 Arrival manifest for passengers.

(a) *Requirement for manifest.* The master, captain, or agent of every vessel or aircraft arriving in the United States from a foreign place or outlying possession of the United States shall present an arrival manifest to the immigration officer at the port of entry. The manifest must be in the form of a separate Arrival/Departure Record, Form I–94, prepared on board for each passenger except: United States citizens, lawful permanent resident aliens of the United States, and immigrants to the United States. In addition, a properly completed Aircraft/Vessel Report, Form I–

92, must be submitted for each arriving aircraft or vessel which is transporting passengers. Manifests are not required by vessels or aircraft arriving directly from Canada on a trip originating in that country or arriving in the Virgin Islands of the United States directly from a trip originating in the British Virgin Islands.

(b) *In-Transit Passengers.* An Arrival/Departure Record, Form I–94, is not required for an arriving, through-flight passenger at a United States port provided:

(1) The passenger will depart directly to a foreign place or outlying possession of the United States on the same flight;

(2) The number of through-flight passengers is noted on the Aircraft/Vessel Report, Form I–92, for the flight;

(3) The flight is inspected at a port of entry designated in paragraph 214.2(c) of this chapter;

(4) The carrier is signatory to an Immediate and Continuous Transit Agreement, Form I–426; and

(5) All through-flight passengers remain on board the aircraft or in a separate area under the direction and control of the Service during the ground time.

(c) *Progressive Clearance.* Inspection of arriving passengers may be deferred at the request of the carrier to an onward port of debarkation. Authorization for this progressive clearance may be granted by the Regional Commissioner when both the initial port of entry and the onward port are within the same regional jurisdiction, but when the initial port of entry and onward port are located within different regions, requests for progressive clearance must be authorized by the Assistant Commissioner for Inspections. When progressive clearance is requested, the carrier shall present Form I–92 in duplicate at the initial port of entry. The original Form I–92 will be processed at the initial port of entry, and the duplicate noted and returned to the carrier for presentation at the onward port of debarkation.

(d) *Preparation of Arrival/Departure Record, Form I–94.* Air and sea carriers shall be responsible to ensure that a properly completed Form I–94 is presented to the immigration inspector at the port of entry for each arriving passenger except those passengers who do not require a Form I–94 under paragraph (a) of this section. The following classes of aliens are not required to complete the departure portion of the Form I–94 if they are entering the U.S. for business or pleasure under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act, and intend to remain in the United States for less than six months;

(1) Citizens of Canada or British dependent territories citizens, Bermuda, and

(2) Residents of Canada or Bermuda having common nationality with Canadian nationals or British dependent territories citizens, Bermuda.

[48 FR 21548, May 13, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 36093, Aug. 9, 1983; 48 FR 40209, Sept. 6, 1983]

§ 231.2 Departure manifest for passengers.

The master, captain, or agent of every vessel or aircraft departing from the United States for a foreign place or outlying possession of the United States shall present a departure manifest to the immigration officer at the port of departure. The manifest must be in the form of a properly completed departure portion of Form I–94, Arrival/Departure Record, for each person on board except for United States citizens, and lawful permanent resident aliens of the United States. No manifest is required for a vessel or aircraft departing on a trip directly for and terminating in Canada, or departing from the United States Virgin Islands driectly to the British Virgin Islands on a trip terminating in the British Virgin Islands. Whenever possible, the departure Form I–94 used shall be the same form given the alien at the time of arrival in the United States. Carriers shall endorse the Form I–94 with the departure information on the reverse of the form. Additionally, a properly completed Aircraft/Vessel Report, Form I–92, must be completed for each departing aircraft and each departing vessel which is transporting passengers. Submission of Forms I–94 and I–92 to the immigration officer shall normally be accomplished within 48 hours of the departure, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Failure to submit departure

manifests within this time period shall be regarded as failure to comply with section 231(d) of the Act, unless prior authorization for delayed delivery of the departure manifest is obtained from the district director. A nonimmigrant alien departing on an aircraft proceeding directly to Canada on a flight terminating in that country should surrender any Form I–94 in his/her possession to the airline agent at the port of departure. Aircraft manifests should not include I–94 forms for in-transit passengers referred to in paragraph (b) of § 231.1.

[48 FR 21548, May 13, 1983]

§ 231.3 Exemptions for private vessels and aircraft.

The provisions of this part relating to the presentation of arrival and departure manifests shall not apply to a private vessel or private aircraft not engaged directly or indirectly in the carriage of persons or cargo for hire.

[32 FR 9627, July 4, 1967]

PART 232—DETENTION FOR EXAMINATION TO DETERMINE MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DEFECTS

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103 and 1222.

§ 232.1 Detention.

When a district director has reasonable grounds for believing that persons arriving in the United States should be detained for reasons specified in section 232 of the Act, he/she shall, after consultation with the United States Public Health Service at the port of entry, notify the master or agent of the arriving vessel or aircraft of his/her intention to effect such detention by serving on the master or agent the Form I–259C in accordance with § 235.3(e) of this chapter.

[54 FR 101, Jan. 4, 1989]

PART 233—[RESERVED]

PART 234—PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXAMINATION OF ARRIVING ALIENS

234.1 General.
234.2 Examination in the United States of alien applicants for benefits under the immigration laws and other aliens.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 103, 234, 66 Stat. 173, 198; (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1224).

§ 234.1 General.

The manner in which the physical and mental examination of aliens shall be conducted is set forth in 42 CFR part 34.

[38 FR 33061, Nov. 30, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 34315, Dec. 13, 1973]

§ 234.2 Examination in the United States of alien applicants for benefits under the immigration laws and other aliens.

(a) *General.* When a medical examination is required of an alien who files an application for status as a permanent resident under section 245 of the Act or part 245 of this chapter, it shall be made by a selected civil surgeon. Such examination shall be performed in accordance with 42 CFR part 34 and any additional instructions and guidelines as may be considered necessary by the U.S. Public Health Service. In any other case in which the Service requests a medical examination of an alien, the examination shall be made by a medical officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, or by a civil surgeon if a medical officer of the U.S. Public Health Service is not located within a reasonable distance or is otherwise not available.

(b) *Selection of civil surgeons.* When a civil surgeon is to perform the examination, he shall be selected by the district director having jurisdiction over the area of the alien's residence. The district director shall select as many civil surgeons, including clinics and local, county and state health departments employing qualified civil surgeons, as he determines to be necessary to serve the needs of the Service in a locality under his jurisdiction. Each civil surgeon selected shall be a licensed physician with no less than 4 years' professional experience. Under usual circumstances physicians will be required to meet the 4 year professional experience criteria. However, at the district director's discretion other physicians with less experience can be

designated to address unusual or unforeseen situations as the need arises. Officers of local health departments and medical societies may be consulted to obtain the names of competent surgeons and clinics willing to make the examinations. An understanding shall be reached with respect to the fee which the surgeon or clinic will charge for the examination. The alien shall pay the fee agreed upon directly to the surgeon making the examination.

(c) *Civil surgeon reports*—(1) *Applicants for status of permanent resident.*

(i) When an applicant for status as a permanent resident is found upon examination to be free of any defect, disease, or disability listed in section 212(a) of the Act, the civil surgeon shall endorse Form I–486A, Medical Examination and Immigration Interview, and forward it with the X-ray and other pertinent laboratory reports to the immigration office from which the alien was referred, The immigration office may return the X-ray and laboratory reports to the alien. If the applicant is found to be afflicted with a defect, disease or disability listed under section 212(a) of the Act, the civil surgeon shall complete Form OF–157 in duplicate, and forward it with Form I–486A, X-ray, and other pertinent laboratory reports to the immigration office from which the alien was referred.

(ii) If the applicant is found to be afflicted with active tuberculosis and a waiver is granted under section 212(g) of the Act, the immigration office will forward a copy of the completed Form I–601 (Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability) and a copy of the Form OF–157 to the Director, Division of Quarantine, Center for Prevention Sevices, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333.

(iii) If an alien who if found to be mentally retarded or to have had one or more previous attacks of insanity, applies for a waiver of excludability under section 212(g) of the Act, the immigration office will submit to the Director, Division of Quarantine, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333, the completed Form I–601, including a copy of the medical report specified in the instructions attached to that form, and a copy of Form OF–157. This official shall review the medical report and advise the Service whether it is acceptable, in accordance with §212.7(b)(4)(ii) of this chapter.

(iv) In any other case where the applicant has been found to be afflicted with active or inactive tuberculosis or an infectious or noninfectious leprosy condition, the immigration office will forward a copy of Form OF–157 with the applicant's address endorsed on the reverse to the Director, Division of Quarantine, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333.

(2) *Other aliens.* The results of the examination of an alien who is not an applicant for status as a permanent resident shall be entered on Form I–141, Medical Certificate, in duplicate. This form shall be returned to the Service office by which the alien was referred.

(d) *U.S. Public Health Service hospital and outpatient clinic reports.* When an applicant for a benefit under the immigration laws, other than an applicant for status as a permanent resident, is examined by a medical officer of the U.S. Public Health Service, the results of the examination shall be entered on Form I–141, Medical Certificate, in duplicate. The form shall be returned to the Service office by which the alien was referred.

[38 FR 33061, Nov. 30, 1973, as amended at 48 FR 30610, July 5, 1983; 52 FR 16194, May 1, 1987]

PART 235—INSPECTION OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR ADMISSION

Sec.
235.1 Scope of examination.
235.2 Examination postponed.
235.3 Detention and deferred inspection.
235.4 Endorsement of documents.
235.5 Preinspection.
235.6 Referral to immigration judge.
235.7 Referral of certain cases to district director.
235.8 Temporary exclusion.
235.9 Conditional entries.
235.10 U.S. Citizen Identification Card.
235.11 Admission of conditional permanent residents.
235.12 Northern Mariana identification card.
235.13 Automated inspection services.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1182, 1183, 1201, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1252.

§ 235.1 Scope of examination.

(a) *General.* Application to enter the United States shall be made either in person to an immigration officer at a U.S. port of entry enumerated in part 100 of this chapter at a time when the immigration office at the port is open for inspection or as provided in § 235.13.

(b) *U.S. citizens.* A person claiming U.S. citizenship must establish that fact to the examining immigration officer's satisfaction and must present a U.S. passport if such passport is required under the provisions of 22 CFR part 53. If such an applicant for admission fails to satisfy the examining immigration officer that he is a U.S. citizen, he shall thereafter be inspected as an alien.

(c) *Alien members of United States Armed Forces and members of a force of a NATO country.* Any alien member of the United States Armed Forces who is in the uniform of, or bears documents identifying him/her as a member of, such Armed Forces, and who is coming to or departing from the United States under official orders or permit of such Armed Forces is not subject to the exclusion provisions of the Act. A member of the force of a NATO country signatory to Article III of the Status of Forces Agreement seeking to enter the United States under official orders is exempt from the control provision of the Act. Any alien who is a member of either of the foregoing classes may, upon request, be inspected under the provisions of the Act, and his/her entry as an alien may be recorded. If the alien does not appear to the examining immigration officer to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the Act, the alien shall be so informed and his/her entry shall not be recorded.

(d) *Qualifications for aliens.* The following general qualifications and requirements shall be met by each alien seeking to enter the United States for permanent, indefinite, or temporary stay, and regardless of the purpose for which he/she seeks to enter:

(1) He/she shall present whatever documents are required and shall establish to the satisfaction of the immigration officer that he/she is not subject to exclusion under the immigration laws, Executive Orders, or Presidential Proclamations and is entitled under all of the applicable provisions of the immigration laws and this chapter to enter the United States.

(2) For the purpose of this part, any alien coming to a United States port from a foreign port, from an outlying possession of the United States, from Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, or from another port of the United States at which examination under this part was not completed, shall be regarded as an arrival.

(3) Any person, including an alien crewman, passing through the Canal Zone on board a vessel which enters and clears at the Canal Zone port only to transit the Zone, to refuel, or to land passengers or crewmen for medical treatment, shall not be regarded as coming from a foreign port solely by reason of such passage.

(4) Any person including an alien crewman, on board a vessel which after arrival at a United States port of entry passes the Great Lakes seaway en route to another United States port and which enters and clears at points in Canada only to transit the seaway, to refuel, or to land passengers or crewmen for medical treatment, shall not be regarded as coming from a foreign port solely by reason of such passage.

(5) Any person seeking to enter the United States, including an alien crewman, on board a vessel en route from one United States port to another United States port shall not be regarded as coming from a foreign port solely by reason of the vessel's stop at Freeport, Bahamas, for bunkering only.

(6) Any person, including an alien crewman on board a vessel en route to the United States solely for bunkering purposes or an aircraft en route to the United States solely for refueling purposes, who does not seek to enter the United States, shall be regarded as not arriving for purposes of immigration.

(7) The immigration inspection of any person, including an alien crewman, on board a vessel or aircraft, may be postponed to an onward port of arrival, if the vessel or aircraft will only bunker or refuel at the first port of call.

(8) Any citizen of Canada or Mexico seeking to enter the United States as a principal alien E–1 or E–2, or as an L–1 or TN, for the purpose of employment at a site where the Secretary of Labor has certified to or otherwise informed the Commissioner that there is a strike or other labor dispute involving a work stoppage of workers in progress, and the temporary entry of that citizen of Canada or Mexico may affect adversely either the settlement of any such labor dispute or the employment of any person who is involved in any such dispute, may be refused entry in the classification sought. The applicant shall be advised in writing of the reason(s) for the refusal. A designated representative of the government of Canada or Mexico shall be promptly notified in writing of the reason(s) for the refusal of entry.

(e) *U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents of the United States, Canadian nationals, and other residents of Canada having a common nationality with Canadians, entering the United States by small craft.* Upon being inspected by an immigration officer and found eligible for admission as a citizen of the United States, or found eligible for admission as a lawful permanent resident of the United States, or in the case of a Canadian national or other resident of Canada having a common nationality with Canadians being found eligible for admission as a temporary visitor for pleasure, a person who desires to enter the United States from Canada in a small pleasure craft of less than 5 net tons without merchandise may be issued, upon application and payment of a fee prescribed under § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter, Form I–68, Canadian Border Boat Landing Card, and may thereafter enter the United States along with the immediate shore area of the United States on the body of water designated on the Form I–68 from time to time for the duration of that navigation season without further inspection. In the case of a Canadian national or other resident of Canada having a common nationality with Canadians, the Form I–68 shall be valid only for the purpose of visits not to exceed 72 hours and only if the alien will remain in nearby shopping areas, nearby residential neighborhoods, or other similar areas adjacent to the immediate shore area of the United States. If the bearer of Form I–68 seeks to enter the United States by means other than small craft of less than 5 net tons without merchandise, or if he or she seeks to enter the United States for other purposes, or if he or she is an alien, other than a lawful permanent resident alien of the United States, and intends to proceed beyond an area adjacent to the immediate shore area of the United States, or remains in the United States longer than 72 hours, he or she must apply for admission at a United States port of entry.

(f) *Arrival/Departure Record, Form I–94*—(1) *Nonimmigrants.* Each nonimmigrant alien, except as indicated below, who is admitted to the United States shall be issued a completely executed Form I–94 which must be endorsed to show: Date and place of admission, period of admission, and nonimmigrant classification. A nonimmigrant alien who will be making frequent entries into the United States over its land borders may be issued a Form I–94 which is valid for any number of entries during the validity of the form. A nonimmigrant alien entering the United States at a land border Port-of-Entry who is issued Form I–94 will be charged a fee as prescribed under § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter. In the case of a nonimmigrant alien admitted with the classification TN (Trade, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)), the specific occupation of such alien as set forth in Appendix 1603.D.1 of the NAFTA shall be recorded in item number 18 on the reverse side of the arrival portion of Form I–94, and the name of the employer shall be noted on the reverse side of both the arrival and departure portions of Form I–94. The departure portion of Form I–94 shall bear the legend ''multiple entry.'' A Form I–94 is not required by:

(i) Any nonimmigrant alien described in § 212.1(a) of this chapter and 22 CFR 41.129(a) who is admitted as a visitor for business or pleasure or admitted to proceed in direct transit through the United States;

(ii) Any nonimmigrant alien residing in the British Virgin Islands who was

admitted only to the U.S. Virgin Islands as a visitor for business or pleasure under § 212.1(b) of this chapter;

(iii) Any Mexican national in possession of a valid nonresident alien Mexican border crossing card who is admitted as a border crosser or nonimmigrant visitor at a Mexican border port of entry for a period not to exceed 72 hours to visit within 25 miles of the border;

(iv) Any Mexican national in possession of a valid Mexican passport and a multiple-entry nonimmigrant visa issued under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act who is admitted at a Mexican border port of entry as a nonimmigrant visitor for a period not to exceed 72 hours to visit within 25 miles of the border; or

(v) Any Mexican national eligible for a Mexican Border Visitors Permit, Form I–444, under paragraph (g) of this section.

(vi) Bearers of Mexican diplomatic or official passports described in § 212.1(c–1) of this chapter.

(2) *Paroled aliens.* Any alien paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Act, including any alien crewmember, shall be issued a completely executed Form I–94 which must include:

(i) Date and place of parole;

(ii) Period of parole; and

(iii) Conditions under which the alien is paroled into the United States. A fee shall not be required for Form I–94 when it is issued for the purpose of paroling an alien into the United States.

(g) *Mexican Border Visitors Permit, Form I–444.* (1) Any Mexican national exempt from issuance of a Form I–94 under paragraph (f)(1) (iii) or (iv) of this section shall be issued a Mexican Border Visitor's Permit, Form I–444, whenever:

(i) The period of admission sought is more than 72 hours but not more than 30 days; or

(ii) The applicant desires to travel more than 25 miles from the Mexican border but within the 5-state area of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, or Texas. A separate Form I–444 will be issued for each applicant for admission and a fee as prescribed under § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter shall be charged for each applicant, or until the family cap is reached.

(2) If, after entry and issuance of the Form I–444, the alien seeks to remain for longer than 30 days or to proceed outside of the five-state area, the alien must apply for permission at a Service office located within the five-state area.

[32 FR 9627, July 4, 1967, as amended at 32 FR 11628, Aug. 11, 1967; 45 FR 70428, Oct. 24, 1980; 46 FR 43826, Sept. 1, 1981; 47 FR 49953, Nov. 4, 1982; 49 FR 33434, Aug. 23, 1984; 58 FR 69217, Dec. 30, 1993; 60 FR 40068, Aug. 7, 1995; 60 FR 50389, Sept. 29, 1995]

§ 235.2 Examination postponed.

Whenever an alien on arrival is found or believed to be suffering from a disability which renders it impractical to proceed with the examination under the Act, the examination of such alien, members of his family concerning whose admissibility it is necessary to have such alien testify, and any accompanying aliens whose protection or guardianship will be required should such alien be found inadmissible shall be deferred for such time and under such conditions as the district director in whose district the port is located imposes.

[22 FR 9791, Dec. 6, 1957]

§ 235.3 Detention and deferred inspection.

(a) *Prior to inspection.* All persons arriving at a port in the United States by vessel or aircraft shall be detained aboard the vessel or at the airport of arrival by the master, commanding officer, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of such vessel or aircraft until admitted or otherwise permitted to land by an officer of the Service. Notice or order to detain shall not be required. The Service will not be liable for any expenses of a passenger who has not been presented for inspection and for whom a determination has not been made concerning admissability by a Service officer.

(b) *Aliens with no documentation or false documentation.* Any alien who appears to the inspecting officer to be inadmissible, and who arrives without documents (except an alien for whom documentary requirements are waived

under §211.1(b)(3) or §212.1 of this chapter) or who arrives with documentation which appears on its face to be false, altered, or to relate to another person, or who arrives at a place other than a designated port of entry, shall be detained in accordance with section 235(b) of the Act. Parole of such aliens shall only be considered in accordance with §212.5(a) of this chapter.

(c) *Aliens with documents.* Any alien who appears to the inspecting officer to be inadmissible, but who does not fall within paragraph (b) of this section, may be detained, paroled, or paroled for deferred inspection by the inspecting officer. In determining whether or not an alien shall be detained, paroled or paroled for deferred inspection, the inspecting officer shall consider the likelihood that the alien will abscond or pose a security risk.

(d) *Service custody.* The Service will assume custody of any alien subject to detention under §235.3 (b) or (c) of this section, except in the case of an alien who is presented as a Transit Without Visa (TWOV) passenger.

(e) *Notice to carriers.* In the opinion of the examining immigration officer, it is not practical to resolve a question of admissability at the time of arrival of an alien passenger on a vessel or aircraft, the officer shall execute a Form I–259C to notify the agent, master, or commanding officer of the vessel or aircraft, if applicable, that the alien passenger may be excludable from the United States and in the event the alien is formally ordered excluded and deported, the carrier will be responsible for detention and transportation expenses to the last foreign port of embarkation as provided in §237.5 of this chapter.

(f) *Detention in Non-Service facility.* Whenever an alien is taken into Service custody and detailed at a facility other than at a Service Processing Center, the public or private entities contracted to perform such service shall have been approved for such use by the Service's Jail Inspection Program or shall be performing such service under contract in compliance with the Standard Statement of Work for Contract Detention Facilities. Both programs are administered by the Detention and Deportation section having jurisdiction over the alien's place of detention. Under no circumstances shall an alien be detained in facilities not meeting the four mandatory criteria for usage. These are: (1) 24-Hour Supervision, (2) Conformance with Safety and Emergency Codes, (3) Food Service and (4) Availability of Emergency Medical Care.

(g) *Privilege of communication.* The mandatory notification requirements of consular and diplomatic officers pursuant to 8 CFR 242.2(g) apply to exclusion proceedings.

[47 FR 30046, July 9, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 46494, Oct. 19, 1982; 54 FR 101, Jan. 4, 1989; 54 FR 6365, Feb. 9, 1989; 60 FR 16043, Mar. 29, 1995]

§235.4 Endorsement of documents.

The admitting immigration officer shall, by means of a stamp, record in each passport required to be presented the word ''Admitted'' and the date and place of admission. The same information shall, upon admission, be recorded on any immigrant visa, reentry permit or required Form I–94. The ''I–94 Departure Record'' part of Form I–94, properly endorsed, shall be returned to the alien for retention while in the United States. At the time of departure from the United States, the alien shall surrender the I–94 Departure Record to a representative of the carrier transporting the alien.

[48 FR 35349, Aug. 4, 1983]

§235.5 Preinspection.

(a) *In United States territories and possessions.* In the case of any aircraft proceeding from Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States destined directly and without touching at a foreign port or place to any other of such places or to one of the States of the United States or the District of Columbia, the examination required by the act of the passengers and crew may be made prior to the departure of the aircraft, and in such event, final determination of admissibility shall be made immediately prior to such departure. The examination shall be conducted in accordance with sections 234, 235, 236, and 237 of the act and this part and parts 236 and 237 of this chapter,

except that if it appears to the examining immigration officer that any person in the United States being examined under this section is prima facie deportable from the United States, further action with respect to his examination shall be deferred and further proceedings conducted as provided in section 242 of the Act and part 242 of this chapter. When the foregoing inspection procedure is applied to any aircraft, persons examined and found admissible shall be placed aboard the aircraft, or kept at the airport separate and apart from the general public until they are permitted to board the aircraft. No other person shall be permitted to depart on such aircraft until and unless he is found to be admissible as provided in this section.

(b) *In contiguous territory and adjacent islands.* On and after December 24, 1952, in the case of any aircraft or vessel proceeding directly from a port or place in foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands to a port of entry in the United States, the examination and inspection of passengers and crew required by the Act and final determination of admissibility may be made immediately prior to such departure at the port or place in foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands and shall have the same effect under the act as though made at the destined port of entry in the United States.

[23 FR 3997, June 7, 1958, as amended at 24 FR 2583, Apr. 3, 1959; 50 FR 11842, Mar. 26, 1985; 54 FR 101, Jan. 4, 1989]

§ 235.6 Referral to immigration judge.

(a) *Notice.* If, in accordance with the provisions of section 235(b) of the Act, the examining immigration officer detains an alien for further inquiry before an immigration judge, he shall immediately sign and deliver to the alien a Notice to Alien Detained for Hearing by an Immigration Judge (Form I–122). If an asylum officer denies an application for asylum or withholding of deportation filed by an alien who is an applicant for admission or has been paroled under § 212.5 of this chapter, this Notice may be signed and delivered to the alien by the supervisory asylum officer or by the Assistant Commissioner, Refugees, Asylum and Parole. If the alien is unable to read or understand the notice, it shall be read and explained to him by an employee of the Service, through an interpreter, if necessary, prior to such further inquiry. In addition, the alien shall be advised of his right to representation by counsel of his choice at no expense to the Government, and of the availability of free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to § 292.2 of this chapter, located in the district where the alien is being detained. He shall also be furnished with a list of such programs.

(b) *Certification for mental condition; medical appeal.* An alien certified under paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 212(a) of the Act shall be advised by the examining immigration officer that he may appeal to a board of medical officers of the United States Public Health Service pursuant to section 234 of the Act. If such an appeal is taken, the district director shall arrange for the convening of the medical board.

[24 FR 6477, Aug. 12, 1959, as amended at 44 FR 4653, Jan. 23, 1979; 56 FR 50812, Oct. 9, 1991]

§ 235.7 Referral of certain cases to district director.

If the examining immigration officer has reason to believe that the cause of an alien's excludability can readily be removed by the posting of a bond in accordance with section 213 of the Act, or by the exercise of section 211, section 212(d) (3) or (4), or section 212(c) of the Act, or by granting permission to reapply for admission after deportation or removal, he may in lieu of detaining the alien for hearing in accordance with section 235(b) and section 236 of the Act refer the alien's case to the district director within whose district the port is located for consideration of such action and defer further examination pending the district director's decision. Refusal of a district director to authorize admission under section 213, or to grant an application for the benefits of section 211, section 212(d) (3) or (4), or section 212(c), or to grant permission to reapply for admission after

deportation or removal shall be without prejudice to the renewal of such application or the authorizing of such admission by the special inquiry officer without additional fee.

[28 FR 4251, Apr. 30, 1963]

§ 235.8 Temporary exclusion.

(a) *Report.* Any immigration officer who temporarily excludes any alien under section 235(c) of the Act shall report the action promptly to the district director who has administrative jurisdiction over the port at which the alien arrived. The immigration officer shall, if possible, take a brief sworn question-and-answer statement from the alien, and the alien shall be notified by personal service of Form I–147 of the action taken and the right to make written representations. If the subject of the report is an alien who seeks to enter the United States other than under section 101(a)(15)(D) of the Act, the district director shall forward the report to the regional commissioner for further action as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Action by regional commissioner.* If the regional commissioner is satisfied that the alien is inadmissible to the United States under paragraph (27), (28), or (29) of section 212(a) of the Act and if the regional commissioner, in the exercise of his discretion, concludes that such inadmissibility is based on information of a confidential nature the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the public interest, safety, or security, he may deny any hearing or further hearing by a special inquiry officer and order such alien excluded and deported, or enter such other order in the case as he deems appropriate. In any other case the regional commissioner may direct that an immigration officer shall further examine the alien as to his admissibility or that the alien be given a hearing or further hearing before a special inquiry officer.

(c) *Finality of decision.* The decision of the regional commissioner provided for in paragraph (b) of this section shall be final and no appeal may be taken therefrom. The decision of the regional commissioner shall be in writing, signed by him and, unless it contains confidential matter, a copy shall be served on the alien. If the decision contains confidential matter, a separate order showing only the ultimate disposition of the case shall be signed by the regional commissioner and served on the alien.

(d) *Hearing by immigration judge.* If the regional commissioner directs that an alien temporarily excluded be given a hearing or further hearing before an immigration judge, the hearing and all further proceedings in the matter shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 236 and other applicable sections of the Act to the same extent as though the alien had been referred to an immigration judge by the examining immigration officer; except, that if confidential information, not previously considered in the matter, is adduced supporting the exclusion of the alien under paragraph (27), (28), or (29) of section 212(a) of the Act, the disclosure of which, in the discretion of the immigration judge, may be prejudicial to the public interest, safety, or security, the immigration judge may again temporarily exclude the alien under the authority of section 235(c) of the Act and further action shall be taken as provided in this section.

[22 FR 9791, Dec. 6, 1957; 22 FR 9519, Nov. 28, 1957, as amended at 48 FR 8, Jan. 3, 1983; 48 FR 30350, July 1, 1983]

§ 235.9 Conditional entries.

(a) *Inspection of conditional entrant and refugee parolee as to admissibility for permanent residence.* Each alien who has been admitted under section 203(a)(7) as a conditional entrant, or paroled under section 212(d)(5) of the Act as a refugee prior to September 30, 1980, and who is not otherwise eligible for retroactive adjustment of status to permanent resident, shall be required to appear before an immigration officer within one year following conditional entry or parole. If over 14 years of age, the conditional entrant or parolee shall be interrogated under oath by an immigration officer and a determination of admissibility shall be made under parts 235 and 236 of this chapter. Except as provided in parts 245 and 249 of this chapter, an application under this part shall be the sole method of requesting the exercise of discretion under section 212 (g), (h), or (i) of the Act, insofar as it relates to

the excludability of an alien in the United States. Any alien who is inspected and admitted under this part who is eligible for and wishes to apply for naturalization immediately shall be processed under § 235.9(b)(3) of this chapter.

(b) *Request to ''roll back'' permanent residence date by permanent resident who was paroled into the United States as a refugee*—(1) *General.* A request by a permanent resident who was originally paroled into the United States as a refugee before September 30, 1980 to ''roll back'' the date of acquiring permanent residence to the date of original parole as a refugee shall be made in writing to the district director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. Each request must be accompanied by the Alien Registration Card, Form I–551, previously issued to the applicant, and completed forms G–325 and FD–258. Where an applicant is eligible for and wishes to apply immediately for naturalization, the request must contain a statement to that effect. The decision on the request shall be made by the district director. There is no appeal from the district director's decision.

(2) *Applicant for ''roll back'' who is not eligible for or who does not wish to file an application for naturalization immediately.* Where the recipient of a ''roll back'' would not be immediately eligible to apply for naturalization, or if eligible, does not wish to do so immediately, the ''roll back'' request must be accompanied by three identical color photographs taken within the past thirty days. The photographs must comply with the requirements for an ADIT card. These requirements may be obtained from any office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If the request is approved, the applicant shall be furnished a new Alien Registration Card bearing the new date lawful admission for permanent residence is recorded.

(3) *Where ''roll back'' would make applicant immediately eligible for naturalization and applicant intends to file the application immediately.* Where a ''roll back'' of the date of permanent residence under this regulation would make the applicant immediately eligible for naturalization, and the applicant indicates a desire to file an application for naturalization immediately, the district director shall receive the ''roll back'' application and process it. If the ''roll back'' application is granted, the new date lawful admission for permanent residence is recorded shall be entered on Form I–181 and placed in the applicant's file. The applicant shall then be furnished the appropriate forms and instructions for filing the application for naturalization. A new Alien Registration Card need not be issued under these circumstances. Where a new Alien Registration Card is not issued, Form I–181 will be so noted.

(c) *Termination of conditional entrant or refugee parole status.* Whenever a district director has reason to believe that a conditional entrant under section 203(a)(7) of the Act or an alien paroled or a refugee under section 212(d)(5) of the Act before September 30, 1980, whose status has not otherwise been terminated or changed, it or has become inadmissible to the United States under any provision (except paragraph (20)) of section 212(a) of the Act, the district director shall, in the case of a parolee, comply with § 212.5(d) of this chapter, and thereafter serve on either class of alien, Notice to Alien Detained for Hearing Before Immigration Judge, Form I–122, in accordance with § 235.6 of this part. The alien shall be referred for a hearing before an immigration judge under sections 235, 236, and 237 of the Act and parts 235, 236, and 237 of this chapter. If the immigration judge determines that the alien is not inadmissible to the United States or, if inadmissible, that the alien is prima facie eligible for a waiver on the grounds of excludability under section 212 (g), (h), or (i) of the Act, the judge shall order the proceedings terminated and refer the matter to the district director for further proceedings under section 203(g) of the Act. The order shall be without prejudice to renewing proceedings or instituting new proceedings under this section. There is no appeal from a decision by a district director denying an application for a waiver under section 212 (g), (h), or (i) of the Act, but the denial is without prejudice to the renewal of the application in proceedings before an immigration

judge. If the immigration judge determines that the alien is inadmissible to the United States for permanent residence under any provision of the Act, except section 212(a)(20), and that the alien is not entitled to the benefits of section 212 (g), (h), or (i) of the Act, the judge shall order the termination of the alien's conditional entry and make such further order as may be proper. The decision of the immigration judge may be appealed under § 236.7 of this chapter.

[48 FR 8, Jan. 3, 1983, as amended at 58 FR 48778, Sept. 20, 1993]

§ 235.10 U.S. Citizen Identification Card.

(a) *General.* The U.S. Citizen Identification Card, Form I–197, is no longer issued by the Service but valid existing cards will continue to be acceptable documentation of U.S. citizenship. Possession of the identification card is not mandatory for any purpose. A U.S. Citizen Identification Card remains the property of the United States. Because the identification card is no longer issued, there are no provisions for replacement cards.

(b) *Surrender and voidance*—(1) *Institution of proceeding under section 236, 242 or 342 of the Act.* A U.S. citizen identification card must be surrendered provisionally to a Service office upon notification by the district director that a proceeding under section 236, 242 or 342 of the Act is being instituted against the person to whom the card was issued. The card shall be returned to the person if the final order in the proceeding does not result in voiding the card under this paragraph. A U.S. Citizen Identification Card is automatically void if the person to whom it was issued is determined to be an alien in a proceeding conducted under section 236 or 242 of the Act, or if a certificate, document, or record relating to that person is cancelled under section 342 of the Act.

(2) *Investigation of validity of identification card.* A U.S. Citizen Identification Card must be surrendered provisionally upon notification by a district director that the validity of the card is being investigated. The card shall be returned to the person who surrendered it if the investigation does not result in a determination adverse to his or her claim to be a United States citizen. When an investigation results in a tentative determination adverse to the applicant's claim to be a United States citizen, the applicant shall be notified by certified mail directed to his or her last known address. The notification shall inform the applicant of the basis for the determination and of the intention of the district director to declare the card void unless within 30 days the applicant objects and demands an opportunity to see and rebut the adverse evidence. Any rebuttal, explanation, or evidence presented by the applicant must be included in the record of proceeding. The determination whether the applicant is a United States citizen must be based on the entire record and the applicant shall be notified of the determination. If it is determined that the applicant is not a U.S. citizen, the applicant shall be notified of the reasons, and the card deemed void. There is no appeal from the district director's decision.

(3) *Admission of alienage.* A U.S. Citizen Identification Card is void if the person to whom it was issued admits in a statement signed before an immigration officer that he or she is an alien and consents to the voidance of the card. Upon signing the statement the card must be surrendered to the immigration officer.

(4) *Surrender of void card.* A void U.S. Citizen Identification Card which has not been returned to the Service must be surrendered without delay to an immigration officer or to the issuing office of the Service.

(c) *U.S. Citizen Identification Card previously issued on Form I–179.* A valid U.S. Citizen Identification Card issued on Form I–179 continues to be valid subject to the provisions of this section.

[48 FR 9504, Mar. 7, 1983]

§ 235.11 Admission of conditional permanent residents.

(a) *General*—(1) *Conditional residence based on family relationship.* An alien seeking admission to the United States with an immigrant visa as the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident

shall be examined to determine whether the conditions of section 216 of the Act apply.

If so, the alien shall be admitted conditionally for a period of two years. At the time of admission, the alien shall be notified that the alien and his or her petitioning spouse must file a Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I–751) within the 90-day period immediately preceding the second anniversary of the alien's admission for permanent residence.

(2) *Conditional residence based on entrepreneurship.* An alien seeking admission to the United States with an immigrant visa as an alien entrepreneur (as defined in section 216A(f)(1) of the Act) or the spouse or unmarried minor child of an alien entrepreneur shall be admitted conditionally for a period of two years. At the time of admission, the alien shall be notified that the principal alien (entrepreneur) must file a Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions (Form I–829) within the 90-day period immediately preceding the second anniversary of the alien's admission for permanent residence.

(b) *Correction of endorsement on immigrant visa.* If the alien is subject to the provisions of section 216 of the Act, but the classification endorsed on the immigrant visa does not so indicate, the endorsement shall be corrected and the alien admitted as a lawful permanent resident on a conditional basis if otherwise admissible. Conversely, if the alien is not subject to the provisions of section 216, but the visa classification endorsed on the immigrant visa indicates that the alien is subject thereto (e.g., if the second anniversary of the marriage upon which the immigrant visa is based occurred after the issuance of the visa and prior to the alien's application for admission) the endorsement on the visa shall be corrected and the alien admitted as a lawful permanent resident without conditions, if otherwise admissible.

(c) *Expired conditional permanent resident status.* The lawful permanent resident alien status of a conditional resident automatically terminates if the conditional basis of such status is not removed by the Service through approval of a Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I–751) or, in the case of an alien entrepreneur (as defined in section 216A(f)(1) of the Act), a Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions (Form I–829). Therefore, an alien who is seeking admission as a returning resident subsequent to the second anniversary of the date on which conditional residence was obtained (except as provided in § 211.1(b)(1) of this chapter) and whose conditional basis of such residence has not been removed pursuant to section 216(c) or 216A(c) of the Act, whichever is applicable, shall be placed under exclusion proceedings. However, in a case where conditional residence was based on a marriage, exclusion proceedings may be terminated and the alien may be admitted as a returning resident if the required petition (Form I–751) is filed jointly, or by the alien alone (if appropriate), and approved by the Service. In the case of an alien entrepreneur, exclusion proceedings may be terminated and the alien admitted as a returning resident if the required petition (Form I–829) is filed by the alien entrepreneur and approved by the Service.

[53 FR 30021, Aug. 10, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 26592, May 23, 1994]

§ 235.12 Northern Mariana identification card.

(a) *General.* A Northern Mariana identification card to identify the holder as a United States citizen, may be issued to the following persons and their children under 18 years of age, who were born on or before November 3, 1986, and were not citizens or nationals of the United States, and did not owe allegiance to any foreign state on that date:

(1) A person in the Northern Mariana Islands (NMI), and as of November 2, 1986, was a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and was domiciled as of that date in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) or the United States, or any territory or possession of the United States; or

(2) A citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on November 2, 1986, who had been domiciled continuously in the NMI for the preceeding five years and who, unless under age, registered to vote in elections for the NMI

District legislature or for any municipal election in the NMI prior to January 1, 1975; or

(3) A person domiciled in the NMI on November 2, 1986, who although not a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on that date, had been continuously domiciled in the NMI beginning prior to January 1, 1974.

(b) *Application.* The Form I–777, Application for Issuance or Replacement of Northern Mariana Card shall be submitted to the Service office in the United States which has jurisdiction over the applicant's residence. The initial card application Form I–89 shall be completed and forwarded to the Immigration Card Facility with the word ''MARIANA'' block printed or stamped in the upper right-hand corner (side 1). A replacement card application shall be made on Form I–777 for a lost, mutilated, or destroyed card.

(c) *Duration of application period.* The Northern Mariana identification card will be issued during a two year period to end on July 1, 1990. All cards issued are valid indefinitely subject to the provisions of this section. Replacement cards shall continue to be issued upon application on Form I–777.

[53 FR 23380, June 22, 1988]

§235.13 Automated inspection services.

(a) *PORTPASS Program*—(1) *Definitions*—(i) *Port Passenger Accelerated Service System (PORTPASS).* A system in which certain ports-of-entry (POEs) are identified and designated by the Service as providing access to the United States for a group of identified, low-risk, border crossers. Alien participants in the PORTPASS program are personally inspected, identified, and screened in advance of approval for participation in the program by an immigration officer, and may apply to enter the United States through a dedicated commuter lane (DCL) or through an automated permit port (APP). Such advance inspection and identification, when the enrolled participant satisfies the conditions and requirements set fourth in this section, satisfies the reporting requirements of §235.1(a). Each successful use of PORTPASS constitutes a separate and completed inspection and application for entry by the alien program participants on the date PORTPASS is used. United States citizens who meet the eligibility requirements for participation are subject to all rules, procedures, and conditions for use set forth in this section.

(ii) *Automated Permit Port (APP).* A POE designated by the Service to provide access to the United States by an identified, low-risk, border crosser through the use of automation when the POE is not staffed. An APP has limited hours of operation and is located at a remote location on a land border. This program is limited to the northern border of the United States.

(iii) *Dedicated Commuter Lane (DCL).* A special lane set apart from the normal flow of traffic at a land border POE which allows an accelerated inspection for identified, low-risk travelers. This program is limited to the northern border of the United States and the California-Mexico border.

(iv) *DCL system costs fee.* A fee charged to a participant to cover the cost of the implementation and operation of the PORTPASS system. If a participant wishes to enroll more than one vehicle for use in the PORTPASS system, he or she will be assessed an *additional vehicle fee* for each additional vehicle enrolled. Regardless of when the additional vehicle is enrolled, the expiration date for use of that vehicle in the DCL will be the same date that the respective participant's authorized use of the lane expires, or is otherwise revoked.

(2) *Designation of POEs for PORTPASS access.* The following criteria shall be used by the Service in the selection of a POE when classifying the POE as having PORTPASS access:

(i) The location has an identifiable group of low-risk border crossers;

(ii) The institution of PORTPASS access will not significantly inhibit normal traffic flow;

(iii) The POE selected for access via a DCL has a sufficient number of Service personnel to perform primary and secondary inspection functions.

(3) *General eligibility requirements for PORTPASS program applicants.* Applicants to PORTPASS must be citizens or lawful permanent residents of the

United States, or nonimmigrants determined to be eligible by the Commissioner of the Service. Non-United States citizens must meet all applicable documentary and entry eligibility requirements of the Act. Applicants must agree to furnish all information requested on the application, and must agree to terms set forth for use of the PORTPASS program. Use of the PORTPASS program constitutes application for entry into the United States. Criminal justice information databases will be checked to assist in determining the applicant's eligibility for the PORTPASS program at the time the Form I–823, Application—Alternative Inspection Services, is submitted. Criminal justice information on PORTPASS participants will be updated regularly, and the results will be checked electronically at the time of each approved participant's use of PORTPASS. Notwithstanding the provisions of 8 CFR part 264, fingerprints on Form FD–258 or in the manner prescribed by the Service may be required.

(4) *Application.* (i) Application for PORTPASS access shall be made on Form I–823, Application—Alternative Inspection Services. Applications may be submitted during regular working hours at the principal Port-of-Entry having jurisdiction over the Port-of-Entry for which the applicant requests access. Applications may also be submitted by mail.

(ii) Each person seeking PORTPASS access must file a separate application.

(iii) The number of persons and vehicles which can use a DCL is limited numerically by the technology of the system. For this reason, distribution of applications at each POE may be limited.

(iv) Applications must be supported by evidence of citizenship, and, in the case of lawful permanent residents of the United States, evidence of lawful permanent resident status in the United States. Alien applicants required to possess a valid visa must present documentation establishing such possession and any other documentation as required by the Act at the time of the application, and must be in possession of such documentation at the time of each entry, and at all times while present in the United States. Evidence of residency must be submitted by all applicants. Evidence of employment may be required to be furnished by the applicant. A current valid driver's license, and evidence of vehicle registration and insurance for the vehicle which will be occupied by the applicant as a driver or passenger when he or she uses the DCL or APP must be presented to the Service prior to approval of the application.

(v) A completed Form I–823 must be accompanied by the fee as prescribed in § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter. Each PORTPASS applicant 14 years-of-age or older must complete the application and pay the application fee. Applicants under the age of 14 will be required to complete the application, but will not be required to pay the application fee. An application for a replacement PORTPASS card must be made on the Form I–823, and filed with the fee prescribed in § 103.7(b)(1). The district director having jurisdiction over the POE where the applicant requests access may, in his or her discretion, waive the application or replacement fee.

(vi) If fingerprints are required to assist in a determination of eligibility at that POE, the applicant will be so advised by the Service prior to submitting his or her application. The applicant shall also be informed at that time of the current Federal Bureau of Investigation fee for conducting a fingerprint check. This fee must be paid by the applicant to the Service before any processing of the application shall occur. The fingerprint fee may be not be waived.

(vii) Each applicant must present himself or herself for an inspection and/or positive identification at a time designated by the Service prior to approval of the application.

(viii) Each vehicle that a PORTPASS participant desires to register in PORTPASS must be inspected and approved by the Service prior to use in the PORTPASS system. Evidence of valid, current registration and vehicle insurance must be presented to the Service at the time the vehicle is inspected. If the vehicle is not owned by the participant, the participant may be required to present written permission from the registered owner authorizing

use of the vehicle in the PORTPASS program throughout the PORTPASS registration period.

(ix) An applicant, whether an occupant or driver, may apply to use more than one vehicle in the DCL. The first vehicle listed on the Form I–823 will be designated as the applicant's primary vehicle. The second vehicle, if not designated by another applicant as his or her primary vehicle, is subject to the additional vehicle charge as prescribed by the Service.

(x) An application may be denied in the discretion of the district director having jurisdiction over the POE where the applicant requests access. Notice of such denial shall be given to the applicant. There is no appeal from the denial, but denial is without prejudice to reapplying for this or any other Service benefit. Re-applications, or applications following revocation of permission to use the lane, will not be considered by the Service until 90 days have passed following the date of denial or revocation. Criteria which will be considered in the decision to approve or deny the application include the following: admissibility to the United States and documentation so evidencing, criminal history and/or evidence of criminality, purpose of travel, employment, residency, prior immigration history, possession of current driver's license, vehicle insurance and registration, and vehicle inspection.

(xi) Applications approved by the Service will entitle the applicant to seek entry via a designated PORTPASS Program POE for a period of 1 year from the date of approval of the application unless approval is otherwise withdrawn. An application for a replacement card will not extend the initial period of approval.

(5) By applying for and participating in the PORTPASS program, each approved participant acknowledges and agrees to all of the following:

(i) The installation and/or use of, in the vehicle approved for use in the PORTPASS program, any and all decals, devices, technology or other methodology deemed necessary by the Service to ensure inspection of the person(s) seeking entry through a DCL, in addition to any fee and/or monetary deposit assessed by the Service pending return of any and all such decals, devices, technology, and other methodology in undamaged condition.

(ii) That all devices, decals, or other equipment, methodology, or technology used to identify or inspect persons or vehicles seeking entry via any PORTPASS program remains the property of the United States Government at all times, and must be surrendered upon request by the Service. Each participant agrees to abide by the terms set forth by the Service for use of any device, decal, or other equipment, method or technology.

(iii) The payment of a system costs fee as determined by the Service to be necessary to cover the costs of implementing, maintaining, and operating the PORTPASS program.

(iv) That each occupant of a vehicle applying for entry through PORTPASS must have current approval from the Service to apply for entry through the PORTPASS program in that vehicle.

(v) That a participant must be in possession of any authorization document(s) issued for PORTPASS access and any other entry document(s) as required by the Act or by regulation at the time of each entry to the United States.

(vi) That a participant must positively identify himself or herself in the manner prescribed by the Service at the time of each application for entry via the PORTPASS.

(vii) That each use of PORTPASS constitutes a separate application for entry to the United States by the alien participant.

(viii) That each participant agrees to be responsible for all contents of the vehicle that he or she occupies when using PORTPASS.

(ix) That a participant may not import merchandise or transport controlled or restricted items using PORTPASS. The entry of any merchandise or goods must be in accordance with the laws and regulations of all other Federal inspection agencies.

(x) That a participant must abide by all Federal, state and local laws regarding the importation of alcohol or agricultural products or the importation or possession of controlled substances as defined in section 101 of the

Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. § 802).

(xi) That a participant will be subject to random checks or inspections that may be conducted by the Service at any time and at any location, to ensure compliance.

(xii) That current vehicle registration and, if applicable, current permission to use the vehicle in PORTPASS, and evidence of current vehicle insurance, shall be in the vehicle at all times during use of PORTPASS.

(xiii) Participant agrees to notify the Service if a vehicle approved for use in a PORTPASS program is sold, stolen, damaged, or disposed of otherwise. If a vehicle is sold, it is the responsibility of the participant to remove or obliterate any identifying device or other authorization for participation in the program or at the time of sale unless otherwise notified by the Service. If any license plates are replaced on an enrolled vehicle, the participant must submit a properly executed Form I–823, without fee, prior to use of the vehicle in the PORTPASS program.

(xiv) That APP-approved participants who wish to enter the United States through a POE other than one designated as an APP through which they may pass must present themselves for inspection or examination by an immigration officer during normal business hours. Entry to the United States during hours when a Port of Entry is not staffed may be made only through a POE designated as an APP.

(b) *Violation of condition of the PORTPASS program.* A PORTPASS program participant who violates any condition of the PORTPASS program, or who has violated any immigration law or regulation, or a law or regulation of the United States Customs Service or other Federal Inspection Service, or who is otherwise determined by an immigration officer to be inadmissible to the United States or ineligible to participate in PORTPASS, may have the PORTPASS access revoked at the discretion of the district director or the chief patrol agent and may be subject to other applicable sanctions, such as criminal and/or administrative prosecution or deportation, as well as possible seizure of goods and/or vehicles.

(c) *Judicial review.* Nothing in this section is intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable in law or equity by a party against the Department of Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, their officers or any employees of the Department of Justice.

[61 FR 53831, Oct. 16, 1996]

PART 236—EXCLUSION OF ALIENS

Sec.
236.1 Authority of immigration judges.
236.2 Hearing.
236.3 Applications for asylum or withholding of deportation.
236.4 Renewal of application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act.
236.5 Decision of the immigration judge; notice to the applicant.
236.6 Finality of order.
236.7 Appeals.
236.8 Fingerprinting of excluded aliens.
236.9 Visa Waiver Pilot Program.
236.10 Exclusion of alien seeking admission under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1362.

§ 236.1 Authority of immigration judges.

In determining cases referred for further inquiry as provided in section 235 of the Act, immigration judges shall have the powers and authority conferred upon them by the Act and this chapter. Subject to any specific limitation prescribed by the Act and this chapter, immigration judges shall also exercise the discretion and authority conferred upon the Attorney General by the Act as is appropriate and necessary for the disposition of such cases.

[42 FR 46045, Sept. 14, 1977]

§ 236.2 Hearing.

(a) *Opening.* Exclusion hearings shall be closed to the public, unless the alien at his own instance requests that the public, including the press, be permitted to attend; in that event, the hearing shall be open, provided that the alien states for the record that he is waiving the requirement in section 236 of the Act that the inquiry shall be

kept separate and apart from the public. When the hearing is to be open, depending upon physical facilities, reasonable limitation may be placed upon the number in attendance at any one time, with priority being given to the press over the general public. The Immigration Judge shall ascertain whether the applicant for admission is the person to whom Form I–122 was previously delivered by the examining immigration officer as provided in part 235 of this chapter; enter a copy of such form in evidence as an exhibit in the case; inform the applicant of the nature and purpose of the hearing; advise him of the privilege of being represented by an attorney of his own choice at no expense to the Government, and of the availability of free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to §292.2, of this chapter located in the district where his exclusion hearing is to be held; and shall ascertain that the applicant has received a list of such programs; and request him to ascertain then and there whether he desires representation; advise him that he will have a reasonable opportunity to present evidence in his own behalf, to examine and object to evidence against him, and to cross-examine witnesses presented by the Government; and place the applicant under oath.

(b) *Procedure.* The immigration judge shall receive and adduce material and relevant evidence, rule upon objections, and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing.

(c) *General attorney.* The district director shall direct the chief legal officer to assign a general attorney to each case in which an applicant's nationality is in issue. The district director may direct the chief legal officer to assign a general attorney to any case in which the district director deems such assignment necessary or advantageous. The duties of the general attorney include, but are not limited to, the presentation of evidence and the interrogation, examination, and cross-examination of the applicant and other witnesses. Nothing contained herein diminishes the authority of an immigration judge to conduct proceedings under this part.

(d) *Depositions.* The procedures specified in §242.14(e) of this chapter shall apply.

(e) *Record.* The hearing before the immigration judge, including the testimony and exhibits, the immigration judge's decision, and all written orders, motions, appeals, and other papers filed in the proceeding shall constitute the record in the case. The hearing shall be recorded verbatim except for statements made off the record with the permission of the immigration judge.

[42 FR 46045, Sept. 14, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 4653, Jan. 23, 1979; 46 FR 43956, Sept. 2, 1981]

§236.3 Applications for asylum or withholding of deportation.

(a) If the alien expresses fear of persecution or harm upon return to his or her country of origin or to a country to which the alien may be deported after a determination of excludability from the United States pursuant to part 237 of this chapter, and the alien has not been referred to the immigration judge by an asylum officer in accordance with §208.14(b) of this chapter, the immigration judge shall:

(1) Advise the alien that he may apply for asylum in the United States or withholding of deportation to that other country; and

(2) Make available the appropriate application forms.

(b) An application for asylum or withholding of deportation must be filed with the Immigration Court, pursuant to §208.4(c) of this chapter. Upon receipt of an application that has not been referred by an asylum officer, the Immigration Court shall forward a copy to the Department of State pursuant to §208.11 of this chapter and shall calendar the case for a hearing. The reply, if any, from the Department of State, unless classified under E.O. 12356 (3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166), shall be given to both the applicant and to the trial attorney representing the government.

(c) Applications for asylum or withholding of deportation so filed will be decided by the immigration judge pursuant to the requirements and standards established in part 208 of this chapter after an evidentiary hearing

that is necessary to resolve material factual issues in dispute. An evidentiary hearing extending beyond issues related to the basis for a mandatory denial of the application pursuant to 8 CFR 208.14 or 208.16 is not necessary once the immigration judge has determined that such a denial is required.

(1) Evidentiary hearings on applications for asylum or withholding of deportation will be closed to the public unless the applicant expressly requests that it be open pursuant to 8 CFR 236.2.

(2) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of the immigration judge properly to control the scope of any evidentiary hearing.

(3) During the exclusion hearing, the applicant shall be examined under oath on his application and may present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf. The applicant has the burden of establishing that he is a refugee as defined in section 101(a)(42) of the Act pursuant to the standard set forth in § 208.13 of this chapter.

(4) The trial attorney for the government may call witnesses and present evidence for the record, including information classified under E.O. 12356 (3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166), provided the immigration judge or the Board has determined that such information is relevant to the hearing. When the immigration judge receives such classified information he shall inform the applicant. The agency that provides the classified information to the immigration judge may provide an unclassified summary of the information for release to the applicant whenever it determines it can do so consistently with safeguarding both the classified nature of the information and its source. The summary should be as detailed as possible, in order that the applicant may have an opportunity to offer opposing evidence. A decision based in whole or in part on such classified information shall state that such information is material to the decision.

(d) The decision of an immigration judge to grant or deny asylum or withholding of deportation shall be communicated to the applicant and to the trial attorney for the government. An adverse decision will state why asylum or withholding of deportation was denied.

[55 FR 30686, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62302, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§ 236.4 Renewal of application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act.

An adjustment application by an alien paroled under section 212(d)(5) of the Act, which has been denied by the district director, may be renewed in exclusion proceedings under section 236 of the Act before an immigration judge under the following two conditions: First, the denied application must have been properly filed subsequent to the applicant's earlier inspection and admission to the United States; second, the applicant's later absence from and return to the United States must have been under the terms of an advance parole authorization on Form I–512 granted to permit the applicant's absence and return to pursue the previously filed adjustment application.

[43 FR 16445, Apr. 19, 1978]

§ 236.5 Decision of the immigration judge; notice to the applicant.

(a) *Decision.* The Immigration Judge shall inform the applicant of his or her decision in accordance with § 3.35 of this chapter.

(b) *Advice to alien ordered excluded.* An alien ordered excluded shall be furnished with Form I–296, Notice to Alien Ordered Excluded by Immigration Judge, at the time of an oral decision by the immigration judge or upon service of a written decision.

(c) *Holders of refugee travel documents.* Aliens who are the holders of valid unexpired refugee travel documents may be ordered excluded only if they are found to be inadmissible under section 212(a) (9), (10), (12), (23), (27), (28), (29), or (31) of the Act, and it is determined that on the basis of the acts for which they are inadmissible there are compelling reasons of national security or public order for their exclusion. If the immigration judge finds that the alien is inadmissible but determines that there are no compelling reasons of national security or public order for exclusion, the immigration judge shall

remand the case to the district director for parole.

[42 FR 46045, Sept. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 43 FR 16445, Apr. 19, 1978, and amended at 52 FR 2939, Jan. 29, 1987]

§236.6 Finality of order.

The decision of the Immigration Judge shall become final in accordance with §3.37 of this chapter.

[52 FR 2939, Jan. 29, 1987]

§236.7 Appeals.

Except as limited by section 236 of the Act, an appeal from a decision of an Immigration Judge under this part may be taken by either party pursuant to §3.38 of this chapter.

[61 FR 18909, Apr. 29, 1996]

§236.8 Fingerprinting of excluded aliens.

Every alien 14 years of age or older who is excluded from admission to the United States by an immigration judge shall be fingerprinted, unless during the preceding year he has been fingerprinted at an American consular office.

[42 FR 46045, Sept. 14, 1977. Redesignated at 43 FR 16445, Apr. 19, 1978]

§236.9 Visa Waiver Pilot Program.

Pursuant to section 217(b)(4)(A) of the Act, an alien who applies for admission to the United States under the provisions of that section must waive any right to review or appeal an immigration officer's determination as to the admissibility of the alien at a port of entry, other than on the basis of an application for asylum. An alien applicant for admission under section 217 of the Act shall be removed from the United States upon a determination by an immigration officer (port director, officer-in-charge, or officer acting in either capacity) that the alien is inadmissible in accordance with procedures in §217.4(b) of this chapter except that such an alien who applies for asylum in the United States shall be referred to an immigration judge for further inquiry as provided in section 235 of the Act and §236.3 of this part.

[53 FR 24903, June 30, 1988]

§236.10 Exclusion of alien seeking admission under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act.

An alien who applies for admission under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act who is determined by an immigration officer not to be eligible for admission under that section or to be excludable from the United States under one or more of the grounds of excludability listed in section 212 of the Act, which have not been previously waived by the Commissioner, will be taken into custody and will be subject to the exclusion procedures contained in 8 CFR part 236.

[60 FR 44268, Aug. 25, 1995]

PART 237—DEPORTATION OF EXCLUDED ALIENS

Sec.
237.1 Stay of deportation of excluded alien.
237.2 Notice to surrender for deportation.
237.3 Cost of maintenance not assessed.
237.4 [Reserved]
237.5 Notice to transportation line of alien's exclusion.
237.6 Deportation.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1227, and 1255.

§237.1 Stay of deportation of excluded alien.

The district director in charge of the port of arrival may stay the immediate deportation of an excluded alien pursuant to sections 237 (a) and (d) of the act under such conditions as he may prescribe.

[23 FR 5818, Aug. 1, 1958]

§237.2 Notice to surrender for deportation.

An alien who has been finally excluded pursuant to part 236 of this chapter may at any time surrender himself to the custody of the Service and shall surrender himself to such custody upon notice in writing of the time and place for his surrender. The Service may take the alien into custody at any time. An alien taken into custody either upon notice to surrender or by arrest shall not be deported less than 72 hours thereafter without his consent thereto filed in writing with the district director in charge of the place of his detention. An alien in

foreign contiguous territory shall be informed that he may remain there in lieu of surrendering to the Service, but that he will be deemed to have acknowledged the execution of the order of exclusion and deportation in his case upon his failure to surrender at the time and place prescribed.

[30 FR 4411, Apr. 6, 1965]

§ 237.3 Cost of maintenance not assessed.

A claim pursuant to section 237(a)(2)(B) of the Act shall be established to the satisfaction of the district director in charge of the port of arrival, from whose adverse decision no appeal shall lie. The district director shall afford the line a reasonable time within which to submit affidavits and briefs to support its claim.

[23 FR 5818, Aug. 1, 1958. Redesignated at 26 FR 2113, Mar. 11, 1961]

§ 237.4 [Reserved]

§ 237.5 Notice to transportation line of alien's exclusion.

(a) An excluded alien shall, immediately or as promptly as the circumstances permit, be offered for deportation to the master, commanding officer, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel or aircraft on which the alien is to be deported, as determined by the district director, with a written notice specifying the cause of exclusion, the class of travel in which such alien arrived and is to be deported, and with the return of any documentation which will assist in effecting his deportation. If special care and attention is required, the provisions of § 243.7 of this chapter shall apply.

(b) Failure of the carrier to accept for removal an alien who has been ordered excluded and deported shall result in the carrier being assessed any costs incurred by the Service for detention after the carrier's failure to accept the alien for removal including the cost of any transportation. The User Fee Account shall not be assessed for expenses incurred because of the carrier's violation of the provisions of section 237 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and this paragraph. The Service will, at the carriers option, retain custody of the excluded alien for an additional seven days beyond the date of the deportation/exclusion order. If, after the third day of this additional seven day period, the carrier has not made all the necessary transportation arrangements for the excluded alien to be returned to his/her point of embarkation by the end of the additional seven day period, the Service will make the arrangements and bill the carrier for its costs.

[27 FR 1479, Feb. 17, 1962, as amended at 54 FR 102, Jan. 4, 1989]

§ 237.6 Deportation.

(a) *Definitions of terms.* For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) Adjacent island—as defined in section 101(b)(5) of the Act.

(2) Foreign contiguous territory—any country sharing a common boundary with the United States.

(3) Residence in foreign contiguous territory or adjacent island—any physical presence, regardless of intent, in a foreign contiguous territory or an adjacent island if the government of such territory or island agrees to accept the alien.

(4) Aircraft or vessel—any conveyance and other mode of travel by which arrival is effected.

(5) Next available flight—is to be the carrier's next regularly scheduled departure to the excluded alien's point of embarkation regardless of seat availability. If the carrier's next regularly scheduled departure to the excluded aliens point of embarkation is full, the carrier has the option of arranging for return transportation on other carriers which service the excluded aliens point of embarkation.

(b) *Place to which deported.* Any alien (other than an alien crewmember or an alien who boarded an aircraft or vessel in foreign contiguous territory or an adjacent island) who is ordered excluded shall be deported to the country where the alien boarded the vessel or aircraft on which the alien arrived in the United States. If that country refuses to accept the alien, the alien shall be deported to:

(1) The country of which the alien is a subject, citizen, or national;

(2) The country where the alien was born;

(3) The country where the alien has a residence; or

(4) Any country willing to accept the alien.

(c) *Contiguous territory and adjacent islands.* Any alien ordered excluded who boarded an aircraft or vessel in foreign contiguous territory or in any adjacent island shall be deported to such foreign contiguous territory or adjacent island if the alien is a native, citizen, subject, or national of such foreign contiguous territory or adjacent island, or if the alien has a residence in such foreign contiguous territory or adjacent island. Otherwise, the alien shall be deported, in the first instance, to the country in which is located the port at which the alien embarked for such foreign contiguous territory or adjacent island.

(d) *Land border pedestrian arrivals.* Any alien ordered excluded who arrived at a land border on foot shall be deported in the same manner as if the alien had boarded a vessel or aircraft in foreign contiguous territory.

[47 FR 44237, Oct. 7, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 102, Jan. 4, 1989]

PART 238—CONTRACTS WITH TRANSPORTATION LINES

Sec.
238.1 Contracts.
238.2 Transportation lines bringing aliens to the United States from or through foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands.
238.3 Aliens in immediate and continuous transit.
238.4 Preinspection outside the United States.
238.5 Aliens entering Guam pursuant to section 14 of Public Law 99–396, ''Omnibus Territories Act''.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1228; 8 CFR part 2.

§238.1 Contracts.

The contracts with transportation lines referred to in section 238(a) of the Act may be entered into by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Operations, or by an Immigration Officer designated by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Operations on behalf of the government and shall be documented on Form I–420. The contracts with transportation lines referred to in section 238(c) of the Act shall be made by the Commissioner on behalf of the government and shall be documented on Form I–426. The contracts with transportation lines desiring their passengers to be preinspected at places outside the United States shall be made by the Commissioner on behalf of the government and shall be documented on Form I–425; except that contracts for irregularly operated charter flights may be entered into by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Operations or an Immigration Officer designated by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Operations and having jurisdiction over the location where the inspection will take place.

[57 FR 59907, Dec. 17, 1992]

§238.2 Transportation lines bringing aliens to the United States from or through foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands.

Form I–420 shall be signed in duplicate and forwarded to the Headquarters Office of Inspections. After acceptance, each Regional Office of Inspections, the district office and the carrier will be furnished with one copy of the agreement. The transmittal letter to the Headquarters Office of Inspections shall indicate whether the signatory to the agreement is a subsidiary or affiliate of a line which has already signed a similar agreement. Correspondence regarding ancillary contracts for office space and other facilities to be furnished by transportation lines at Service stations in Canada shall be similarly handled.

[57 FR 59907, Dec. 17, 1992]

§238.3 Aliens in immediate and continuous transit.

(a) *Form I–426 agreements.* A transportation line bringing aliens to the United States pursuant to §212.1(f)(1) of this chapter shall enter into an agreement on Form I–426. Such an agreement shall be negotiated directly by the Service's Headquarters Inspections Office and the head offices of the transportation lines.

(b) *Signatory lines.* Currently effective agreements on Form I–426 exist with the following:

Achille Lauro—Armatore, Naples, Italy.
Aerlinte Eireann Teoranta (Irish Air Lines).
Aero Coach Aviation International, Inc.
Aero Costa Rica
Aeroflot Russian International Airlines
Aerolineas Argentinas.
Aerolineas Centrales De Colombia (ACES).
Aerolineas INI and CIA S.A.
Aerolineas Nicaraguenses, S.A. (Aeronica).
Aerolineas Peruanas, S.A.
AeroPeru (see Empresa de Transporte Aereo del Peru).
Aeroposta, S.A.
AeroTours Dominicano Airlines.
Aerovias Condor de Colombia Ltda.
Aerovias de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.
Aerovias Interamericanas de Panama, S.A. (Aerovias Panama Airways).
Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia (AVIANCA).
Aerovias Quis-queyana.
Air Afrique.
Air Aruba.
AirBC Limited.
Air B.V.I. Ltd.
Air Belgium.
Air Canada.
Air Club International Inc.
Air Columbus.
Air Espana (dba Air Europa).
Air Florida.
Air Gambia Limited.
Air-India International Corp.
Air Jamaica (1968) Ltd.
Air Manila, Inc.
Air Micronesia, Inc.
Air Nauru.
Air New Zealand, Ltd.
Air One, Inc.
Air Pacific, Inc.
Air Pacific, Ltd.
Air Panama Internacional.
Air Siam Air Company, Ltd.
Air Specialties Corp. d.b.a. Total Air.
Air Tungaru Corp.
Air West, Inc.
Alaska Airlines, Inc.
''ALCIONE'', Soc. di Navigazione p. A., Palermo.
Alfred C. Toepfer Schiffahrtsgesellschaft M.B.H.
ALIA—The Royal Jordanian Airline.
All Islands Air Taxi, Inc.
Alliance Air.
ALM-Dutch Antillean Airlines.
Aloha Airlines, Inc.
American Airlines, Inc.
American Banner Lines, Inc.
American Export Lines, Inc.
American Flyers Airline Corp.
American International Airways, Inc.
American President Lines, Ltd.
American Trans Air, Inc.
ANA All Nippon Airways.
Antone Sylvester Tug Services, Inc.
AREA, Aerovias Ecuatorianas C. Ltda.
''ARETUSA'', Soc. di Navigazione p. A., Palermo.
Argonaut Airways Corp.
Arista International Airlines, Inc.
Arosa Line, Inc., ''Panama.''
Arrow Airways, Inc.
Asiana Air.
Aspen Airways (dba United Express).
Athina Maritime Co., Ltd.
Atlantic Air BVI.
Atlantic Freighters, Ltd.
Atlantic Gulf Airlines.
Atlantic Oil Carriers, Ltd.
Atlantic Tankers, Ltd.
Atlantis Airlines, Ltd.
AUA Austrian Airlines.
Aviateca, S.A.
Aviation Services, Ltd. dba Freedom Air.
Aviacion Y Comercio, S.A. (Aviaco Airlines).
BAHAMASAIR.
Bahamas Airways, Ltd.
Balair AG.
Balkan Bulgarian.
Barber-Wilhelmsen Line, F.M.C. No. 7489 (Barber Steamship Lines, Inc., U.S.A. General Agents).
Belize Airways, Ltd.
Blue Star Line, Inc., The.
Braniff Airways, Inc.
Brazalian International Airlines (Real-Aerovias Brazil, S.A.).
Britannia Airways Limited.
British Airways (British Airways Board).
British Caledonian Airways Limited
British Car Carriers, Ltd., and Nerdrum Lines.
British Midland Airways, Ltd.
British West Indian Airways, Ltd.
Brodin Line.
BWIA International.
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian National Railway Co.
Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Capitol Airways, Inc.
Caribbean Atlantic Airlines, Inc.
Caribbean Express, Inc.
Caribbean International Airways, Ltd.
Catamaran Cruiselines
Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd.
Cayman Airways, Ltd.
Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie (Czechoslovak Airlines) Chandris America Lines Inc., as general agents for: Okeania S.A. (Australis), Chandris America Lines S.A. (Amerikanis), Australian Line S.A. (Ellinis), and Themistocles Nav. S.A. (Queen Frederica).
Challenge International Airlines.
Chandris (USA) Inc., as agents for Chandris Lines.
Chandris (USA) Inc., as agents for Mariblanca Navegacion S.A. and Compania Panamena Europea Navegacion Ltda. S.A.
China Airlines, Ltd.
China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
China Navigation Co. Ltd., The
China Union Lines, Ltd.

Compagnia Genovese di Armemento
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line).
Compagnie Nationale Air France.
Companhia Colonial de Navegacao.
Compania Cubana de Aviacion, S.A.
Compania Dominicana de Aviacion, C. por A.
Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, S.A. (CMA).
Companhia Nacional de Navegacao, S.A.R.L.
Compania Nacional de Turismo Aereo Limitada.
Compania Panamena de Aviacion S.A. (COPA).
Compania Transatlantica Espanola, S.A.
Condor Flugdienst GmbH.
Continental Air Lines, Inc.
Continental/Air Micronesia.
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.
Daido Kaiun Kaisha, Ltd., (Daido Line).
Daiwa Navigation Co., Ltd., The.
Dan-Air Services, Ltd.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad Corp.
Delta Air Lines, Inc.
A. Demades & Owners—SS AXIOS
Den Norske Amerikalinje A/S (See Norwegian America Line).
Ditlev-Simonsen Lines.
Dominair.
Dominion Far East Line (Hong Kong) Ltd.
Dominion Navigation Co., Ltd.
Donaldson International Airways.
Dorado Wings.
East African Airways.
Egyptair.
El Al Israel Airlines.
''ELIOS'', Soc. di Navigazione p. A., Palermo.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.
Empresa Ecuatoriana de Aviacion.
Empresa de Transporte Aereo del Pero (Aero-Peru).
S.A. Empresa de Viacao Aerea Rio Grandense (Varig Airlines).
Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviacion.
Epirotiki Lines, Inc.
''Erice'', Soc. di Navigazione p.A., Palermo.
Eugenie Maritime Co., Ltd.
Europe-Canada Line.
Eva Air.
Evergreen International Airlines, Inc.
Executive Air Charter.
EXPRINTER (SUCRS, S.A.).
Facilities Management Corp.
Faucett Peruvian Airlines
Fern-Ville Lines.
Fiesta Cruise Lines, Inc.
Finnair Oy.
Five Star Airlines.
Florida Air, Inc.
Flugfelag Islands, H.F. (Iceland Airways).
Flying Tiger Line Inc., The
Furness-Withy and Co., Ltd.
Garuda Indonesia.
General Airways, Inc.
General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Greece—Greek Line.
German Atlantic Line (North German Lloyd Passenger Agency, Inc., for).
Giacomo Costa fu Andrea (Linea ''C''), Genoa.
Global Chartering & Brokerage Co., Inc.
Globe Air Ltd. Basel, Switzerland.
Great Eastern Line.
Gray Coach Lines, Ltd.
Grey Goose Bus Lines, Ltd.
Greyhound Lines-East, Division of Greyhound Lines, Inc.
Grimaldi Siosa Lines Joint Service.
Guest Aerovias Mexico, S.A.
Gulf Air
Guy-America Airways, Inc.
Guyana Airways Corp.
Haiti Air.
Hamburg American Line.
Hapag/Lloyd A.G./North German Lloyd Passenger Agency, Inc.
Harbor Airlines, Inc.
Hawaiian Airlines.
Holland-America Line.
Home Lines Agency Inc., as agent for Home Lines Inc.
Horizon Airlines Industries, Inc.
Horn-Linie.
Hugo Stinnes Transozean Schiffahrts, gmbh, Mulheim-Ruhr, Germany.
Iberia Air Lines of Spain.
Iberia Lineas Aereas Espansolas.
Icelandic Airlines, Inc. (Loftleidir, H.F.).
Iiho Kaium Kaisha, Ltd.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The.
Inexadria Airways.
Intercontinental, U.S., Inc.
International Aircraft Services, Inc.
International Airlines, Inc.
Interocean Airways, S.A., Luxembourg.
Iran National Airlines Corporation.
Island Aviation Incorporated.
Italian Line, ''Italia'' Societa per Azioni di Navigazione, Genoa.
Jadrolinija Steamship Co.
J. D. Valenciana De Aviacion.
Japan Airlines.
Japan Airlines Co., Inc.
Jat-Yugoslav Airlines.
Jugoslavenska Linijska Plovidba and/or Jugolinija.
Kambara Kisen Co. Ltd.
Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.
KIWI International Airlines.
Klaveness Line.
Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N. V. (K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines).
Korea Shipping Corp., Ltd., Seoul, Korea.
Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd.
Kulukundis Shipping Agency, Inc.
Laeisz, F., Hamburg, Germany.
Laker Airways Limited.
Lauretizen, J.
Leeward Islands Air Transport Services (LIAT).
Leisure International Airways.
Linea Aerea del Cobre, S.A. ''LADECO''.
Linea Aerea Nacional, Chile.

Linea Aeropostal Venezolana (LAV).
Lineas Aereas Costarricenses, S.A. (LACSA).
Lineas Aereas de Nicaragua, S.A.
Lineas Aereas de Paraguay Sociedad Anonima
Lineas Aereas Taxader S.A.
Linee Aeree Italiane (ALITALIA).
Livanos Maritime Co., Ltd.
Lloyd Aero Boliviano S.A.
Lloyd International Airways, Ltd.
Lot-Polish Airlines.
LTU Lufttransport Unternehmen KG.
Lufthansa German Airlines (Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft).
Mackey Airlines, Inc.
Malaysian Airline System.
Malev Hungarian Airlines
Mall Airways, Inc.
Marchessini Lines.
Marine Mercante Nicaraguense, S.A. (Mamenic Line).
Maritime Central Airways, Ltd.
Maritime Company of the Philippines.
Martinair Holland, N.V.
Maui Airlines, Inc.
McCormick Shipping Corp.
''MEGRA'' Soc. di Navigazione p.A., Palermo.
Miami Air.
Middle East Airlines.
Mitsui Steamship Co., Ltd.
Montana Flugbetrieb.
Murray Hill Limousine Service Ltd.
N. V. Scheepvaart Maatschappij ''Transocean'' (Trans-Ocean Steamship Co.).
Naess Shipping Co., Inc.
National Airlines, Inc.
NATUMEX Lines—Naviera Truistica Mexicana S.A.
Nauru Pacific Line.
Naviera Aznar Sociedad Anonima.
Nederland Line.
Netherlands Ministry of Transport and Waterstaad Directorate-General of Shipping.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd., Norton, Lilly & Co., Inc., General Agents.
Nicaraguense De Aviacion S.A. (NICA).
Nigeria Airways Limited.
Nihonkai Kisen Kaisha.
Nippon Cargo Airlines Co., Ltd.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line).
Nolisair International, Inc. (dba Nationair Canada)
Nordair Ltd.
North American
North Central Airlines Inc.
Northeast Airlines, Inc.
North German Lloyd Passenger Agency, Inc. (see Hapag/Lloyd A.G./North German Lloyd Passenger Agency, Inc.)
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Norwegian America Line (Den Norske Amerikalinje A/S).
Norwegian Caribbean Lines.
Ocean Cargo Line, Ltd.
Ocean Tanker Line, Ltd. (Lavino Shipping Co., Philadelphia, Agents).
Ocean Tankers, Ltd.
Oceanic Steamship Co., The
Olsen Line, Fred (Fred Olsen & Co.).
Olympic Airways, S.A.
Ontario Central Airlines, Ltd.
Ontario Express, Ltd. (dba Canadian Partner)
Orient Overseas Line.
Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd.
Overseas National Airways.
Ozean/Stinnes Linien.
Pacific Australian Direct Line.
Pacific Far East Line, Inc.
Pacific Islands Airways, Inc.
Pacific Islands Transport Line A/S THORDAHL.
Pacific Micronesian Line, Inc.
Pacific Ocean Line.
Pacific Shipowners, Ltd., Suva, Fiji.
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.
Pakistan International Airlines Corp.
Panoceanic Tanker Line, Ltd.
Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
Penn Central Co., The
Phillippine Air Lines.
Piedmont Aviation, Inc.
Pilgrim Aviation & Airlines, Inc., (d/b/a Pilgrim Airlines).
''POLINNIA'' Soc. di Navigazione p.A., Palermo.
Polynesian Airlines.
Pomair N.V.
President Airlines, Inc.
Presidential Airways, Inc.
P.R. Express.
Pro Air Services.
Provo Air, Inc.
Puerto Rico International Airlines, Inc.
Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd.
REAL S/A—Transportes Aereos.
Red Carpet Airlines, Inc.
Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan (Johnson Line), Stockholm.
Republic Airlines, Inc.
Resort Commuter, Inc. (dba Resorts)
Rich International Airways, Inc.
Riddle Airlines, Inc.
Royal Air Maroc.
Royal Hawaiian Air Service.
Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.
Royal Rotterdam Lloyd.
SAETA.
Sabena Belgian Air Lines.
Sahsa Honduras Airlines.
Samoa Airlines.
San Juan Airlines.
Saturn Airways, Inc.
Saudi Arabian Airlines.
Scandinavian Airlines System, Inc.
Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Seven Seas Airlines, Inc.

Shawnee Airlines, Inc.
Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha, Ltd.
Showa Shipping Co., Ltd.
Sicula Oceanica, S.A. (SIOSA Lines).
Singapore Airlines.
Skylink Airlines, Ltd.
Skystar International, Inc.
Skyworld Airlines (dba Ports of Call Air)
Societa Italiana di Armamento ''SIDARMA''.
Societa Italiana Transporti Marittimi of Genoa (Sitmar Line).
South African Airways.
South Pacific Air Lines.
Southern Airways, Inc.
Southern Air Transport, Inc.
Spantax S.A.
Standard Airway, Inc.
States Steamship Co.
Sterling Airways A/S.
SUEDFLUG, Sued-deutsche Fluggesellscharft mbH, Stuttgart.
SUN LAND Air Lines, Inc.
Surinam Airways Ltd.
Swedish American Line.
Swiss Air Transport Co., Ltd. (SWISSAIR).
TACA International Airlines, S.A.
Taiwan Navigation Co., Ltd.
Texas International Airlines, Inc.
Thai Airways International, Ltd.
The Eastern & Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.
Theofano Maritime Co., Ltd.
Time Air, Inc.
Tower Air, Inc.
Toyo Yusen Co., Ltd.
Transair Limited-Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Transamerica Airlines.
Transatlantic Steamship Co., Ltd. (Rederiaktiebolaget Transatlantic).
Transbrasil Airlines.
Trans Caribbean Airways, Inc.
Transavia Holland N.V.
Transcontinental S.A. de Transportes C.El.
Transglobe Airways, Ltd.
Translift Airways.
Trans Meridian Flying Services, Ltd.
Trans Micronesian Airways.
Transocean Airlines.
Transportation Corp. of America (Trans Caribbean Airways).
Transportes Aeros Nacionales, S.A. (TAN Airlines).
Transportes Aereos Portugueses S.A.R.L.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
Transworld Express.
Trent Maritime Co., Ltd.
Triton Shipping, Inc.
Turkish Airlines.
Turks and Caicos.
Twentieth Century Airlines.
Union de Transports Aeriens—U.T.A.
United Air Lines, Inc.
United Philippine Line.
United States Lines, Inc.
United States Overseas Airlines, Inc.
United White Shipping Co., Ltd.
Universal Airlines, Inc.
U.S. Air, Inc.
USAfrica Airways, Inc.
Varig S.A. (Brasilian Airlines).
VASP Brazilian (Viacao Aerea Sao Paulo S.A.).
Venezuelan International Airlines, Inc.
VIA Rail Canada Inc.
Virgin Atlantic Airways, Ltd.
Wardair Canada Inc.
Western Airlines.
Westfal Larsen Line.
White Star Maritime Co., Ltd.
Wien Consolidated Airlines, Inc.
Winchester, J. H., & Co., as agents for Costa Line.
Windward Islands Airways International.
World Airways, Inc.
Wamashita Steamship Co., Ltd.
Ybarra & Co., Inc.
Y. Guahan Airways, Inc./Guam Marianas Air
Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd.

(c) Carrier responsibility. Nothing contained within the provisons of section 286 of the Act shall be deemed to waive the carrier's liability for detention, transportation, and other expenses incurred in the bringing of aliens to the United States under the terms of this section.

[32 FR 9630, July 4, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §238.3, see List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§238.4 Preinspection outside the United States.

The following transportation lines have entered into agreements on Form I–425 for the preinspection of their passengers and crews at places outside the United States:

AT ARUBA

Air Aruba.
Airmark Aviation, Inc.
ALM Antillean Airlines.
American Airlines, Inc.
American Trans Air, Inc.
AvAtlantic.
Carnival Airlines.
Express One International, Inc.
Jet Fleet Corporation.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Rich International Airways, Inc.
Servicious Avensa S.A. (SERVIVENSA).

AT BERMUDA

Air Florida, Inc.
Air Venturers of Houston, Inc.
American Airlines, Inc. (Charter Flights only).

American Eagle Airlines, Inc.
American Flyers Airline Corp.
AvAtlantic.
Braniff Airways, Inc.
British Airways (British Airways Board).
Capitol Airways, Inc.
Continental Airlines.
Delta Air Lines, Inc.
Flying Tiger Line Inc., The.
Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd.
Guest Aerovias Mexico, S.A.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Northeast Airlines, Inc.
Northeastern International Airways, Inc.
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Piedmont Airlines.
Saturn Airways.
Standard Air Ways, Inc.
Swedish American Line Agency, Inc.
Trans International Airlines.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
United Air Lines.
U.S. Air.
World Airways, Inc.

AT CALGARY

Air Canada
Air Niagara Express, Inc.
America West Airlines, Inc.
American Airlines, Inc.
Big Sky Airlines.
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Airlines.
Cascade Airways, Inc.
Express One International, Inc.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.
Time Air, Inc.
United Airlines, Inc.
Wardair Canada, Inc.
Western Airlines Inc.

AT DUBLIN

Air Lingus.
American Trans Air, Inc.
Delta Airlines.
Tower Air.

AT EDMONTON

Air Canada.
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Airlines.
Continental Airlines.
Delta Airlines, Inc.
Express One International, Inc.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Pacific Western Airlines.
Republic Airlines.
Wardair Canada, Inc.
Western Air Lines, Inc.

AT FREEPORT

Aerocoach Aviation International, Inc.
Aerostar Airlines, Inc.
Air Florida, Inc.
Airways International, Inc.
Bahamas Air Holdings Ltd.
Caribbean Express, Inc.
Comair, Inc.
Delta Air Lines Inc.
Evergreen International Airlines, Inc.
Express One International, Inc.
Gulf Air Transport, Inc.
Gull Air, Inc.
Key Airlines, Inc.
Mackey International Airlines.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Midway Airlines.
Northeastern International Airways, Inc.
Rich International Airways, Inc.
Sun Country Airlines.
Trinity Air Bahamas.
U.S. Air, Inc.
United Airlines, Inc.

AT MONTREAL

Air Alliance, Inc.
Air Canada.
Air Florida, Inc.
Air France.
Air Niagara Express, Inc.
Air Ontario, Limited.
American Airlines, Inc.
American Flyers Airline Corp.
Braniff Airways, Inc.
British Airways (British Airways Board).
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Airlines, Ltd.
Capitol Airways, Inc.
Comair, Inc.
Continental Airlines.
Delta Air Lines, Inc.
Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft (Lufthansa German Airlines).
Eagle Airways (Bermuda) Ltd.
Eastern Provincial Airways (1963) Limited.
Express One International, Inc.
McCulloch International Airlines.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Nordair Ltee—Nordair Ltd.
Northeast Airlines, Inc.
Northwest Airlines.
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Odyssey International.
Ozark Air Lines, Inc.
Pilgrim Aviation and Airlines, Inc.
Piedmont Aviation, Inc.
Quebecair.
Quebec/Air Quebec, Inc., (dba Intercanadian).
Republic Airlines, Inc.
Saturn Airways, Inc.
Trans-Florida Airlines, Inc.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
Transair Limited.
United Air Lines, Inc.
U.S. Air, Inc.
Wardair Canada, Inc.
Western Skyways, Inc.
World Airways, Inc.
World Wide Airways, Inc.
Worldway Airlines Ltd.

Wright Air Lines Inc.

AT NASSAU

Aerostar Airlines, Inc.
Air Canada.
Air Venturers of Houston, Inc.
American Flyers Airline Corp.
American International Airways.
American Trans Air.
Bahamasair Holdings Ltd.
Bahamas Airways, Ltd.
Best Airlines, Inc.
British Airways (British Airways Board).
Capitol Airways, Inc.
Challenge International Airlines.
Continental.
Delta Air Lines, Inc.
Eagle Airways (Bermuda), Ltd.
Executive Jet Aviation, Inc.
Express One International, Inc.
Florida Air, Inc.
Flying Tiger Line, Inc., The.
Great Lakes Airlines Limited.
International Air Bahama, Ltd.
Mackey International Airlines.
McCormick Shipping Corp., Eastern Shipping Corp. Agents.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Midway Airlines.
Modern Air Transport, Inc.
National Airlines, Inc.
Northeastern International Airways, Inc.
Piedmont Airlines.
Pro Air Services.
Rich International Airways, Inc.
Sun Country Airlines.
Trans Caribbean Airways, Inc.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
Trinity Air Bahamas.
United Air Lines, Inc.
U.S. Air.
World Airways, Inc.

AT PARADISE ISLAND

Express One International.
Paradise Island Airlines, Inc.

AT PRINCE RUPERT

State of Alaska Department of Public Works. Westours, Inc.

AT SHANNON

Aer Lingus.
Aeroflot.
American Trans Air.
Condor.
Gulf Air, Inc., (dba TransOcean Airways).
Tower Air.
Translift Airways Limited.

AT TORONTO

Air Canada.
Air Florida, Inc.
Air France.
Air Ontario, Limited.
American Airlines, Inc.
American Flyers Airline Corp.
Astral Aviation, Inc., (dba Skyway Airlines).
Atlantic Coast Airlines, (dba United Express).
Braniff Airways, Inc.
British United Airways (Services), Ltd.
British West Indian Airways.
Caledonian Airways (Prestwick), Ltd.
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd.
Capitol Airways, Inc.
Chautauqua Airlines, Inc., (dba USAir Express).
Conifair Aviation Inc., (dba Royal Airlines).
Dan-Air Services, Ltd.
Eastern Provincial Airways (1963) Limited.
Express One International, Inc.
McCulloch International Airlines.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Nolisair International, Inc., (dba Nationair Canada).
Nordair Ltee—Nordair Ltd.
North Central Airlines, Inc.
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Odyssey International
Ozark Air Lines, Inc.
Piedmont Aviation, Inc.
Pilgrim Aviation and Airlines, Inc.
Quebecair.
Quebec/Air Quebec, Inc., (dba Intercanadian).
Saturn Airways, Inc.
Standard Airways, Inc.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
Transair Limited.
United Air Lines, Inc.
U.S. Air, Inc.
Vacationair.
Wardair Canada, Inc.
Wright Air Lines.
World Airways, Inc.
Worldways Canada Limited.
Yugoslav Airlines.

AT VANCOUVER

Admiral Cruiselines.
AirBC.
AirCal, Inc.
Air Canada.
Air Niagara Express, Inc.
American Airlines, Inc.
American Flyers Airline Corp.
British Airways (British Airways Board).
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd.
Continental Airlines.
Costa Cruise Line.
Delta Airlines, Inc.
Empire Airlines, Inc.
Express One International, Inc.
Great American Airways, Inc.
Great Northern Airways, Ltd.
Harbor Airlines, Inc.
Holland America Cruises.
International Jet Air, Ltd.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Monarch Cruise Lines, Inc.
Nomads, Inc.

P. & O. Inc.
P & O Lines (North America) Inc.
Pacific Interstate Airlines.
Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.
Paquet Cruise Lines, Inc.
San Juan Airlines, Inc.
Skylink Airlines.
South Pacific Island Airways.
Standard Airways, Inc.
Sundance Cruises, Inc.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
United Air Lines, Inc.
Universal Airlines, Inc.
VCHC Enterprises, Limited.
Wardair Canada, Inc.
Western Airlines, Inc.
World Airways, Inc.

AT VICTORIA

Airwest Canada.
B.C. Stena Line, Ltd.
Black Ball Transport, Inc.
British Columbia Coast Steamship Service.
British Columbia Steamship Co. (1975), Ltd.
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Clipper Navigation, Inc.
Island Jetfoil Corporation.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Northwest Hydrofoil Lines, Inc.
Royal Cruise Line.
Washington State Ferries.
Yarmouth Cruises, Inc.

AT WINNIPEG

Aero Trades (Western) Ltd.
Air Canada.
Air Niagara Express, Inc.
Aspen Airways, (dba United Express).
Canadian Airlines International, Ltd.
CP Air.
Express One International, Inc.
Frontier Airlines, Inc.
Holiday Air of America.
Miami Air International, Inc.
Nordair Limited.
North Central Airlines.
Northwest Airlines, Inc.
Pacific Western Airlines, Ltd.
Trans Air, Ltd.
Trans World Airlines, Inc.
VCHC Enterprises, Limited.
Wardair Canada, Inc.

[32 FR 9630, July 4, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 238.4, see List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 238.5 Aliens entering Guam pursuant to section 14 of Public Law 99–396, "Omnibus Territories Act".

(a) *Form I–760 agreements.* A transportation line bringing aliens to Guam under the visa waiver provisions of § 212.1(e) of this chapter shall enter into an agreement on Form I–760. Such agreements shall be negotiated directly by the Central Office and head offices of the transportation lines.

(b) [Reserved]

[52 FR 48084, Dec. 18, 1987]

PART 239—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO AIRCRAFT: DESIGNATION OF PORTS OF ENTRY FOR ALIENS ARRIVING BY CIVIL AIRCRAFT

Sec.
239.1 Definitions.
239.2 Landing requirements.
239.3 Aircraft; how considered.
239.4 International airports for entry of aliens.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1221, and 1229; 66 Stat. 173, 195, 203.

§ 239.1 Definitions.

(a) *Scheduled Airline.* This term means any individual, partnership, corporation, or association engaged in air transportation upon regular schedules to, over, or away from the United States, or from one place to another in the United States, and holding a Foreign Air Carrier permit or a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731).

(b) *International Airport.* An international airport is one designated by the Commissioner for the entry of aliens with the prior approval of the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(c) *Landing Rights Airport.* An airport, although not designated as international, at which permission to land has been granted to aircraft operated by scheduled airlines by the Commissioner of Customs.

[49 FR 50018, Dec. 26, 1984]

§ 239.2 Landing requirements.

(a) *Place of landing.* Aircraft carrying passengers or crew required to be inspected under the Act shall land at the international air ports of entry enumerated in part 100 of this chapter unless permission to land elsewhere shall

first be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs in the case of aircraft operated by scheduled airlines, and in all other cases from the district director of Customs or other Customs officer having jurisdiction over the Customs port of entry nearest the intended place of landing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, aircraft carrying passengers or crew required to be inspected under the Act on flights originating in Cuba shall land only at Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Airport, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, unless advance permission to land elsewhere has been obtained from the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Miami, Florida.

(b) *Advance notice of arrival.* Aircraft carrying passengers or crew required to be inspected under the Immigration and Nationality Act, except aircraft of a scheduled airline arriving in accordance with the regular schedule filed with the Service at the place of landing, shall furnish notice of the intended flight to the immigration officer at or nearest the intended place of landing, or shall furnish similar notice to the district director of Customs or other Customs officer in charge at such place. Such notice shall specify the type of aircraft, the registration marks thereon, the name of the aircraft commander, the place of last departure, the airport of entry, or other place at which landing has been authorized, number of alien passengers, number of citizen passengers, and the estimated time of arrival. The notice shall be sent in sufficient time to enable the officers designated to inspect the aircraft to reach the airport of entry or such other place of landing prior to the arrival of the aircraft.

(c) *Permission to discharge or depart.* Aircraft carrying passengers or crew required to be inspected under the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not discharge or permit to depart any passenger or crewman without permission from an immigration officer.

(d) *Emergency or forced landing.* Should any aircraft carrying passengers or crew required to be inspected under the Immigration and Nationality Act make a forced landing in the United States, the commanding officer or person in command shall not allow any passenger or crewman thereon to depart from the landing place without permission of an immigration officer, unless such departure is necessary for purposes of safety or the preservation of life or property. As soon as practicable, the commanding officer or person in command, or the owner of the aircraft, shall communicate with the nearest immigration officer and make a full report of the circumstances of the flight and of the emergency or forced landing.

[22 FR 9795, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 9631, July 4, 1967; 45 FR 29243, May 1, 1980; 49 FR 50019, Dec. 26, 1984; 54 FR 102, Jan. 4, 1989; 54 FR 1050, Jan. 11, 1989]

§239.3 Aircraft; how considered.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Immigration and Nationality Act and this chapter, aircraft arriving in or departing from the continental United States or Alaska directly from or to foreign contiguous territory or the French island of St. Pierre or Miquelon shall be regarded for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act and this chapter as other transportation lines or companies arriving or departing over the land borders of the United States. Aliens on aircraft arriving overland in foreign contiguous territory on journeys which did not begin outside of North or South America or islands belonging to countries or to political subdivisions of these continents shall not be held to be subject to section 212(a)(24) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

[22 FR 9795, Dec. 6, 1957]

§239.4 International airports for entry of aliens.

International airports for the entry of aliens shall be those airports designated as such by the Commissioner. An application for designation of an airport as an international airport for the entry of aliens shall be made to the Commissioner and shall state whether the airport: (a) Has been approved by the Secretary of Commerce as a properly equipped airport, (b) has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a port of entry for aircraft arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof and for the merchandise carried thereon, and (c) has been

designated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as a place for quarantine inspection. An airport shall not be so designated by the Commissioner without such prior approval and designation, and unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that conditions render such designation necessary or advisable, and unless adequate facilities have been or will be provided at such airport without cost to the Federal Government for the proper inspection and disposition of aliens, including office space and such temporary detention quarters as may be found necessary. The designation of an airport as an international airport for the entry of aliens may be withdrawn whenever, in the judgment of the Commissioner, there appears just cause for such action.

[22 FR 9795, Dec. 6, 1957]

PART 240—TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS FOR NATIONALS OF DESIGNATED STATES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1254a, 1254a note.

SOURCE: 56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 240.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Act means the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Immigration Act of 1990.

Brief, casual, and innocent absence means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

(1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;

(2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and

(3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

Charging document means Form I–221 (Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing), Form I–221S (Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing, and Warrant for Arrest of Alien) or Form I–122 (Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing before Immigration Judge).

Continuously physically present means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

Continuously resided means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a brief, casual and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

Felony means a crime committed in the United States, punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any, except: When the offense is defined by the

State as a misdemeanor and the sentence actually imposed is one year or less regardless of the term such alien actually served. Under this exception for purposes of section 244A of the Act, the crime shall be treated as a misdemeanor.

Misdemeanor means a crime committed in the United States, either:

(1) Punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or less, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any, or

(2) A crime treated as a misdemeanor under the term ''felony'' of this section.

For purposes of this definition, any crime punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of five days or less shall not be considered a felony or misdemeanor.

Prima facie means eligibility established with the filing of a completed application for Temporary Protected Status containing factual information that if unrebutted will establish a claim of eligibility under section 244A(c) of the Act.

Register means to properly file, with the district director, a completed application, with proper fee, for Temporary Protected Status during the registration period designated under section 244A(b) of the Act.

State means any foreign country or part thereof as designated by the Attorney General pursuant to section 244A(b) of the Act.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991]

§240.2 Eligibility.

Except as provided in §§240.3 and 240.4, an alien may in the discretion of the district director be granted Temporary Protected Status if the alien establishes that he or she:

(a) Is a national, as defined in section 101(a)(21) of the Act, of a state designated under section 244A(b) of the Act;

(b) Has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that state;

(c) Has continuously resided in the United States since such date as the Attorney General may designate;

(d) Is admissible as an immigrant except as provided under §240.3;

(e) Is not ineligible under §240.4; and

(f)(1) Registers for Temporary Protected Status during the initial registration period; or

(2) Is or was in valid immigrant or nonimmigrant status during the registration period, and registers no later than 30 days from the expiration of such status during any subsequent period of redesignation, or by February 3, 1994, whichever date is later.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991; 58 FR 58937, Nov. 5, 1993]

§240.3 Applicability of grounds of inadmissibility.

(a) *Grounds of inadmissibility not to be applied.* Paragraphs (4), (5) (A) and (B), and (7)(A)(i) of section 212(a) of the Act shall not render an alien ineligible for Temporary Protected Status.

(b) *Waiver of grounds of inadmissibility.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the Service may waive any other provision of section 212(a) of the Act 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 inadmissible 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 inadmissibility on Form I–601 (Application for waiver of grounds of excludability).

(c) *Grounds of inadmissibility that may not be waived.* The Service may not waive the following provisions of section 212(a) of the Act:

(1) Paragraphs (2)(A)(i), (2)(B), and (2)(C) (relating to criminals and drug offenses);

(2) Paragraphs (3)(A), (3)(B), (3)(C), and (3)(D) (relating to national security); or

(3) Paragraph (3)(E) (relating to those who assisted in the Nazi persecution).

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 58 FR 58937, Nov. 5, 1993]

§240.4 Ineligible aliens.

An alien is ineligible for Temporary Protected Status if the alien:

(a) Has been convicted of any felony or two or more misdemeanors, as defined in § 240.1, committed in the United States, or

(b) Is an alien described in section 243(h)(2) of the Act.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991]

§ 240.5 Temporary treatment benefits for eligible aliens.

(a) *Prior to the registration period.* Prior to the registration period established by the Attorney General, a national of a state designated by the Attorney General shall be afforded temporary treatment benefits upon the filing, after the effective date of such designation, of a completed application for Temporary Protected Status which establishes the alien's *prima facie* eligibility for benefits under section 244A of the Act. This application may be filed without fee. Temporary treatment benefits, if granted, shall terminate unless the registration fee is paid or a waiver is sought within the first thirty days of the registration period designated by the Attorney General. If the registration fee is paid or a waiver is sought within such thirty day period, temporary treatment benefits shall continue until terminated under § 240.13. The denial of temporary treatment benefits prior to the registration period designated by the Attorney General shall be without prejudice to the filing of an application for Temporary Protected Status during such registration period.

(b) *During the registration period.* Upon the filing of an application for Temporary Protected Status, the alien shall be afforded temporary treatment benefits, if the application establishes the alien's *prima facie* eligibility for Temporary Protected Status. Such temporary treatment benefits shall continue until terminated under § 240.13.

(c) *Denied benefits.* There shall be no appeal from the denial of temporary treatment benefits.

[56 FR 619, May 22, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991]

§ 240.6 Application.

An application for Temporary Protected Status shall be made in accordance with § 103.2 of this chapter except as provided herein. Each application must be filed with the fee as provided in § 103.7 of this chapter, by each individual seeking Temporary Protected Status, except that the fee for Form I–765 will be charged only for those aliens who are nationals of El Salvador, and are between the ages of 14 and 65 (inclusive), and are requesting work authorization. Each application must consist of a completed Application for Temporary Protected Status (Form I–821), Application for Employment Authorization (Form I–765), two completed fingerprint cards (Form FD–258) for every applicant who is fourteen years of age or older, two identification photographs (1½″×1½″), and supporting evidence as provided in § 240.9.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991; 58 FR 58937, Nov. 5, 1993]

§ 240.7 Filing the application.

(a) An application for Temporary Protected Status shall be filed with the district director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence.

(b) An application for Temporary Protected Status must be filed during the registration period established by the Attorney General, except in the case of an alien described in § 240.2(f)(2).

(c) Each applicant must pay a fee, as determined at the time of the designation of the foreign state, except as provided in § 240.5(a).

(d) If the alien has a pending deportation or exclusion proceeding before the immigration judge or Board of Immigration Appeals at the time a state is designated under section 244A(b) of the Act, the alien shall be given written notice concerning Temporary Protected Status. Such alien shall have the opportunity to submit an application for Temporary Protected Status to the district director under § 240.7(a) during the published registration period unless the basis of the charging document, if established, would render the alien ineligible for Temporary Protected Status under § 240.3(c) or 240.4. Eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in the latter instance shall be

decided by the Executive Office for Immigration Review during such proceedings.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991; 58 FR 58937, Nov. 5, 1993]

§240.8 Appearance.

The applicant may be required to appear in person before an immigration officer. The applicant may be required to present documentary evidence to establish his or her eligibility. The applicant may have a representative as defined in §292.1 of this chapter present during any examination. Such representative shall not directly participate in the examination; however, such representative may consult with and provide advice to the applicant. The record of examination shall consist of the application, documents relating to the application, and the decision of the district director.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991]

§240.9 Evidence.

(a) *Documentation.* Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by the Service. The Service may require proof of unsuccessful efforts to obtain documents claimed to be unavailable. If any required document is unavailable, an affidavit or other credible evidence may be submitted.

(1) *Evidence of identity and nationality.* Each application must be accompanied by evidence of the applicant's identity and nationality, if available. If these documents are unavailable, the applicant shall file an affidavit showing proof of unsuccessful efforts to obtain such identity documents, explaining why the consular process is unavailable, and affirming that he or she is a national of the designated state. A personal interview before an immigration officer shall be required for each applicant who fails to provide documentary proof of identity or nationality. During this interview, the applicant may present any secondary evidence that he or she feels would be helpful in showing nationality. Acceptable evidence in descending order of preference may consist of:

(i) Passport;

(ii) Birth certificate accompanied by photo identification; and/or

(iii) Any national identity document from the alien's country of origin bearing photo and/or fingerprint.

(2) *Proof of residence.* Evidence to establish proof of continuous residence in the United States during the requisite period of time may consist of any of the following:

(i) Employment records, which may consist of pay stubs, W–2 Forms, certification of the filing of Federal, State, or local income tax returns; letters from employer(s) or, if the applicant has been self employed, letters from banks, and other firms with whom he or she has done business. In all of the above, the name of the alien and the name of the employer or other interested organization must appear on the form or letter, as well as relevant dates. Letters from employers must be in affidavit form, and shall be signed and attested to by the employer under penalty of perjury. Such letters from employers must include:

(A) Alien's address(es) at the time of employment;

(B) Exact period(s) of employment;

(C) Period(s) of layoff; and

(D) Duties with the company.

(ii) Rent receipts, utility bills (gas, electric, telephone, etc.), receipts, or letters from companies showing the dates during which the applicant received service;

(iii) School records (letters, report cards, etc.) from the schools that the applicant or his or her children have attended in the United States showing name of school and period(s) of school attendance;

(iv) Hospital or medical records showing medical treatment or hospitalization of the applicant or his or her children, showing the name of the medical facility or physician as well as the date(s) of the treatment or hospitalization;

(v) Attestations by churches, unions, or other organizations of the applicant's residence by letter which:

(A) Identifies applicant by name;

(B) Is signed by an official whose title is also shown;

(C) Shows inclusive dates of membership;

(D) States the address where applicant resided during the membership period;

(E) Includes the seal of the organization impressed on the letter or is on the letterhead of the organization, if the organization has letterhead stationery;

(F) Establishes how the attestor knows the applicant; and

(G) Establishes the origin of the information being attested to.

(vi) Additional documents to support the applicant's claim, which may include:

(A) Money order receipts for money sent in or out of the country;

(B) Passport entries;

(C) Birth certificates of children born in the United States;

(D) Bank books with dated transactions;

(E) Correspondence between the applicant and other persons or organizations;

(F) Social Security card;

(G) Selective Service card;

(H) Automobile license receipts, title, vehicle registration, etc;

(I) Deeds, mortgages, contracts to which applicant has been a party;

(J) Tax receipts;

(K) Insurance policies, receipts, or letters; and/or

(L) Any other relevant document.

(3) *Evidence of eligibility under section 244A(c)(2) of the Act.* An applicant has the burden of showing that he or she is eligible for benefits under this part.

(4) *Evidence of valid immigrant or nonimmigrant status.* In the case of an alien described in § 240.2(f)(2), Form I–551 or Form I–94 must be submitted by the applicant.

(b) *Sufficiency of evidence.* The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements.

(c) *Failure to timely respond.* Failure to timely respond to a request for information, or to appear for a scheduled interview, without good cause, will be deemed an abandonment of the application and will result in a denial of the application for lack of prosecution. Such failure shall be excused if the request for information, or the notice of the interview was not mailed to the applicant's most recent address provided to the Service.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991; 58 FR 58937, Nov. 5, 1993]

§ 240.10 Decision by the district director or Administrative Appeals Unit (AAU).

(a) *Temporary treatment benefits.* The district director shall grant temporary treatment benefits to the applicant if the applicant establishes *prima facie* eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in accordance with § 240.5.

(b) *Temporary Protected Status.* Upon review of the evidence presented, the district director may approve or deny the application for Temporary Protected Status in the exercise of discretion, consistent with the standards for eligibility in §§ 240.2, 240.3, and 240.4.

(c) *Denial by district director.* The decision of the district director to deny Temporary Protected Status, a waiver of grounds of inadmissibility, or temporary treatment benefits shall be in writing served in person or by mail to the alien's most recent address provided to the Service and shall state the reason(s) for the denial. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the alien shall be given written notice of his or her right to appeal a decision denying Temporary Protected Status. To exercise such right, the alien shall file a notice of appeal, Form I–290B, with the district director who issued the denial. If an appeal is filed, the administrative record shall be forwarded to the AAU for review and decision, pursuant to authority delegated in § 103.1(f)(2), except as otherwise provided in this section.

(1) If the basis for the denial of the Temporary Protected Status constitutes a ground for deportability or excludability which renders the alien ineligible for Temporary Protected Status under § 240.4 or inadmissible under § 240.3(c), the decision shall include a charging document which sets forth such ground(s).

(2) If such a charging document is issued, the alien shall not have the right

to appeal the district director's decision denying Temporary Protected Status as provided in this subsection. The decision shall also apprise the alien of his or her right to a *de novo* determination of his or her eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in deportation or exclusion proceedings pursuant to §§240.11 and 240.18.

(d) *Decision by AAU.* The decision of the AAU shall be in writing served in person, or by mail to the alien's most recent address provided to the Service, and, if the appeal is dismissed, the decision shall state the reason(s) for the denial.

(1) If the appeal is dismissed by the AAU under §240.18(b), the decision shall also apprise the alien of his or her right to a *de novo* determination of eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in deportation or exclusion proceedings.

(2) If the appeal is dismissed by the AAU, the district director may issue a charging document if no charging document is presently filed with the Immigration Court.

(3) If a charging document has previously been filed or is pending before the Immigration Court, either party may move to recalendar the case after the decision by the AAU.

(e) *Grant of temporary treatment benefits.* (1) Temporary treatment benefits shall be evidenced by the issuance of an employment authorization document. The alien shall be given, in English and in the language of the designated state or a language that the alien understands, a notice of the registration requirements for Temporary Protected Status and a notice of the following benefits:

(i) Temporary stay of deportation; and

(ii) Temporary employment authorization.

(2) Unless terminated under §240.13, temporary treatment benefits shall remain in effect until a final decision has been made on the application for Temporary Protected Status.

(f) *Grant of temporary protected status.* (1) The decision to grant Temporary Protected Status shall be evidenced by the issuance of an alien registration document. For those aliens requesting employment authorization, the employment authorization document will act as alien registration.

(2) The alien shall be provided with a notice, in English and in the language of the designated state or a language that the alien understands, of the following benefits:

(i) The alien shall not be deported while maintaining Temporary Protected Status;

(ii) Employment authorization;

(iii) The privilege to travel abroad with the prior consent of the district director as provided in §240.15;

(iv) For the purposes of adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act and change of status under section 248 of the Act, the alien is considered as being in, and maintaining, lawful status as a nonimmigrant while the alien maintains Temporary Protected Status.

(v) An alien eligible to apply for Temporary Protected Status under §240.2(f)(2), who was prevented from filing a late application for registration because the regulations failed to provide him or her with this opportunity, will be considered to have been maintaining lawful status as a nonimmigrant until the benefit is granted.

(3) The benefits contained in the notice are the only benefits the alien is entitled to under Temporary Protected Status.

(4) Such notice shall also advise the alien of the following:

(i) The alien must remain eligible for Temporary Protected Status;

(ii) The alien must register annually with the District Office having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence; and

(iii) The alien's failure to comply with paragraphs (f)(4) (i) or (ii) of this section will result in the withdrawal of Temporary Protected Status, including work authorization granted under this Program, and may result in the alien's deportation from the United States.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991; 58 FR 58937, Nov. 5, 1993; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§240.11 Renewal of application; appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

If a charging document is served on the alien with a notice of denial or

withdrawal of Temporary Protected Status, an alien may renew the application for Temporary Protected Status in deportation or exclusion proceedings. The decision of the immigration judge as to eligibility for Temporary Protected Status may be appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals pursuant to § 3.3 of this chapter. The provisions of this section do not extend the benefits of Temporary Protected Status beyond the termination of a state's designation pursuant to § 240.19.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23497, May 22, 1991]

§ 240.12 Employment authorization.

(a) Upon approval of an application for Temporary Protected Status, the INS shall grant an employment authorization document valid during the initial period of the state's designation (and any extensions of such period) or twelve (12) months, whichever is shorter.

(b) If the alien's Temporary Protected Status is withdrawn under § 240.14, employment authorization expires upon notice of withdrawal or on the date stated on the employment authorization document, whichever occurs later.

(c) If Temporary Protected Status is denied by the INS, employment authorization shall terminate upon notice of denial or at the expiration of the employment authorization document, whichever occurs later.

(d) If the application is renewed or appealed in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or appealed to the Administrative Appeals Unit pursuant to § 240.18(b), employment authorization will be extended during the pendency of the renewal and/or appeal.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23498, May 22, 1991; 60 FR 21975, May 4, 1995]

§ 240.13 Termination of temporary treatment benefits.

(a) Temporary treatment benefits terminate upon a final determination with respect to the alien's eligibility for Temporary Protected Status.

(b) Temporary treatment benefits terminate, in any case, sixty (60) days after the date that notice is published of the termination of a state's designation under section 244A(b)(3) of the Act.

§ 240.14 Withdrawal of Temporary Protected Status.

(a) *Authority of district director.* The district director may withdraw the status of an alien granted Temporary Protected Status under section 244A of the Act at any time upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(1) The alien was not in fact eligible at the time such status was granted, or at any time thereafter becomes ineligible for such status;

(2) The alien has not remained continuously physically present in the United States from the date the alien was first granted Temporary Protected Status under this part. For the purpose of this provision, an alien granted Temporary Protected Status under this part shall be deemed not to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States if the alien departs the United States after first obtaining permission from the district director to travel pursuant to § 240.15;

(3) The alien fails without good cause to register with the Attorney General annually within thirty (30) days before the end of each 12-month period after the granting of Temporary Protected Status.

(b) *Decision by district director.* (1) Withdrawal of an alien's status under paragraph (a) of this section shall be in writing and served by personal service pursuant to § 103.5(a) of this chapter. If the ground for withdrawal is § 240.14(a)(3), the notice shall provide that the alien has thirty (30) days within which to provide evidence of good cause for failure to register. If the alien fails to respond within thirty (30) days, Temporary Protected Status shall be withdrawn without further notice.

(2) Withdrawal of the alien's Temporary Protected Status under paragraph (b)(1) of this section may subject the applicant to exclusion or deportation proceedings under section 236 or section 242 of the Act as appropriate.

(3) If the basis for the withdrawal of Temporary Protected Status constitutes a ground of deportability or excludability which renders an alien ineligible for Temporary Protected

Status under §240.4 or inadmissible under §240.3(c), the decision shall include a charging document which sets forth such ground(s) with notice of the right of a *de novo* determination of eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in deportation or exclusion proceedings. If the basis for withdrawal does not constitute such a ground, the alien shall be given written notice of his or her right to appeal to the AAU. Upon receipt of an appeal, the administrative record will be forwarded to the AAU for review and decision pursuant to the authority delegated under §103.1(f)(2). Temporary Protected Status benefits will be extended during the pendency of an appeal.

(c) *Decision by AAU.* If a decision to withdraw Temporary Protected Status is entered by the AAU, the AAU shall notify the alien of the decision and the right to a *de novo* determination of eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in deportation or exclusion proceedings, if the alien is then deportable or excludable, as provided by §240.10(d).

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23498, May 22, 1991]

§240.15 Travel abroad.

(a) After the grant of Temporary Protected Status, the alien must remain continuously physically present in the United States under the provisions of section 244A(c)(3)(B) of the Act. The grant of Temporary Protected Status shall not constitute permission to travel abroad. Permission to travel may be granted by the district director pursuant to the Service's advance parole provisions. There is no appeal from a denial of advance parole.

(b) Failure to obtain advance parole prior to the alien's departure from the United States may result in the withdrawal of Temporary Protected Status and/or the institution or recalendering of deportation or exclusion proceedings against the alien.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23498, May 22, 1991]

§240.16 Confidentiality.

The information contained in the application and supporting documents submitted by an alien shall not be released in any form whatsoever to a third party requester without a court order, or the written consent of the alien. For the purpose of this provision, a third party requester means any requester other than the alien, his or her authorized representative, an officer of the Department of Justice, or any federal or State law enforcement agency. Any information provided under this part may be used for purposes of enforcement of the Act or in any criminal proceeding.

§240.17 Annual registration.

(a) Aliens granted Temporary Protected Status must register annually with the INS designated office having jurisdiction over their place of residence. Such registration will apply to nationals of those countries designated or redesignated for more than one year by the Attorney General pursuant to section 244A(b) of the Act. Registration may be accomplished by mailing or submitting in person, depending on the practice in place at the INS designated office, completed Forms I–821 and I–765 within the thirty (30) day period prior to the anniversary of the grant of Temporary Protected Status (inclusive of such anniversary date). Form I–821 will be filed without fee. Form I–765 will be filed with fee only if the alien is requesting employment authorization. Completing the block on the I–821 attesting to the continued maintenance of the conditions of eligibility will generally preclude the need for supporting documents or evidence. The Service, however, reserves the right to request additional information and/or documentation on a case-by-case basis.

(b) Unless the Service determines otherwise, registration by mail shall suffice to meet the alien's registration requirements. However, as part of the registration process, an alien will generally have to appear in person in order to secure a renewal of employment authorization unless the Service determines that employment authorization will be extended in another fashion due to operational need. The Service may also request that an alien appear in person as part of the registration process. In such cases, failure to appear without good cause shall be deemed a failure to register under this chapter.

(c) Failure to register without good cause will result in the withdrawal of the alien's Temporary Protected Status.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23498, May 22, 1991; 60 FR 21975, May 4, 1995]

§ 240.18 Issuance of charging documents; detention.

(a) A charging document may be issued against an alien granted Temporary Protected Status on grounds of deportability or excludability which would have rendered the alien statutorily ineligible for such status pursuant to §§ 240.3(c) and 240.4. Aliens shall not be deported for a particular offense for which the Service has expressly granted a waiver. If the alien is deportable on a waivable ground, and no such waiver for the charged offense has been previously granted, then the alien may seek such a waiver in deportation or exclusion proceedings. The charging document shall constitute notice to the alien that his or her status in the United States is subject to withdrawal. A final order of deportation or exclusion against an alien granted Temporary Protected Status shall constitute a withdrawal of such status.

(b) The filing of the charging document by the Service with the Immigration Court renders inapplicable any other administrative, adjudication or review of eligibility for Temporary Protected Status. The alien shall have the right to a *de novo* determination of his or her eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in the deportation or exclusion proceedings. Review by the Board of Immigration Appeals shall be the exclusive administrative appellate review procedure. If an appeal is already pending before the Administrative Appeals Unit, the district director shall notify the Administrative Appeals Unit of the filing of the charging document, in which case the pending appeal shall be dismissed and the record of proceeding returned to the district where the charging document was filed.

(c) Upon denial of Temporary Protected Status by the Administrative Appeals Unit, the Administrative Appeals Unit shall immediately forward the record of proceeding to the district director having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. The district director shall, as soon as practicable, file a charging document with the Immigration Court if the alien is then deportable or excludable under section 241(a) or section 212(a) of the Act, respectively.

(d) An alien who is determined by the Service to be deportable or excludable upon grounds which would have rendered the alien ineligible for such status as provided in §§ 240.3(c) and 240.4 may be detained under the provisions of this chapter pending deportation or exclusion proceedings. Such alien may be removed from the United States upon entry of a final order of deportation or exclusion.

[56 FR 619, Jan. 7, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 23498, May 22, 1991; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§ 240.19 Termination of designation.

Upon the termination of designation of a state, those nationals afforded temporary Protected Status shall, upon the sixtieth (60th) day after the date notice of termination is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, or on the last day of the most recent extension of designation by the Attorney General, automatically and without further notice or right of appeal, lose Temporary Protected Status in the United States. Such termination of a state's designation is not subject to appeal.

§ 240.20 Waiver of fees.

(a) Any of the fees prescribed in 8 CFR 103.7(b) which relate to applications to the district director or service center director for Temporary Protected Status may be waived if the applicant establishes that he or she is unable to pay the prescribed fee. The applicant will have established his or her inability to pay when the adjudicating officer concludes, on the basis of the requisite affidavit and of any other information submitted, that it is more probable than not that:

(1) The applicant's gross income from all sources for the three-month period prior to the filing of the fee waiver request, including income received or earned by any dependent in the United States, was equaled or exceeded by essential expenditures for such three-month period; and

(2) The applicant does not own, possess, or control assets sufficient to pay the fee without substantial hardship.

(b) For purposes of this section, essential expenditures are limited to reasonable expenditures for rent, utilities, food, transportation to and from employment, and any essential extraordinary expenditures, such as essential medical expenses, or expenses for clothing, laundry, and child care, to the extent that the applicant can show that those expenditures made during the three-month period prior to the filing of the fee waiver request were reasonable and essential to his or her physical well-being or to earning a livelihood.

(c) For purposes of this section, the TPS registration fee (including the fee for employment authorization, if applicable) shall be considered an essential expenditure. A fee waiver will be granted if the sum of the fees for TPS registration and employment authorization equals or exceeds income and assets that remain after deducting other essential expenditures.

(d) If an adjudicating officer is satisfied that an applicant has established inability to pay, he or she shall not deny a fee waiver due to the cost of administering the TPS program.

(e) For purposes of this section, the following documentation shall be required:

(1) The applicant seeking a fee waiver must submit an affidavit, under penalty of perjury, setting forth information to establish that he or she satisfies the requirements of this section. The affidavit shall individually list:

(i) The applicant's monthly gross income from each source for each of the three months prior to the filing of the fee waiver request;

(ii) All assets owned, possessed, or controlled by the applicant or by his or her dependents;

(iii) The applicant's essential monthly expenditures, itemized for each of the three months prior to the filing of the fee waiver request, including essential extraordinary expenditures; and

(iv) The applicant's dependents in the United States, his or her relationship to those dependents, the dependents' ages, any income earned or received by those dependents, and the street address of each dependent's place of residence.

(2) The applicant may also submit other documentation tending to substantiate his or her inability to pay.

(f) If the adjudicating officer concludes based upon the totality of their circumstances that the information presented in the affidavit and in any other additional documentation is inaccurate or insufficient, the adjudicating officer may require that the applicant submit the following additional documents prior to the adjudication of a fee waiver:

(1) The applicant's employment records, pay stubs, W–2 forms, letter(s) from employer(s), and proof of filing of a local, state, or federal income tax return. The same documents may also be required from the applicant's dependents in the United States.

(2) The applicant's rent receipts, bills for essential utilities (for example, gas, electricity, telephone, water), food, medical expenses, and receipts for other essential expenditures.

(3) Documentation to show all assets owned, possessed, or controlled by the applicant or by dependents of the applicant.

(4) Evidence of the applicant's living arrangements in the United States (living with relative, living in his or her own house or apartment, etc.), and evidence of whether his or her spouse, children, or other dependents are residing in his or her household in the United States.

(5) Evidence of the applicant's essential extraordinary expenditures or those of his or her dependents residing in the United States.

(g) The adjudicating officer must consider the totality of the information submitted in each case before requiring additional information or rendering a final decision.

(h) All documents submitted by the applicant or required by the adjudicating officer in support of a fee waiver request are subject to verification by the Service.

(i) In requiring additional information, the adjudicating officer should consider that some applicants may have little or no documentation to substantiate their claims. An adjudicating officer may accept other evidence, such

as an affidavit from a member of the community of good moral character, but only if the applicant provides an affidavit stating that more direct documentary evidence in unavailable.

[57 FR 34507, Aug. 5, 1992]

§§ 240.21—240.39 [Reserved]

PART 241—CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1251, 1252, 1357; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 241.1 Controlled substance convictions.

In determining the deportability 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 241(a)(2)(B)(i) 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, *et 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. Redesignated at 56 FR 8906, Mar. 4, 1991, and amended at 56 FR 38333, Aug. 13, 1991]

PART 242—PROCEEDINGS TO DETERMINE DEPORTABILITY OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES: APPREHENSION, CUSTODY, HEARING, AND APPEAL

Sec.

242.1 Order to show cause and notice of hearing.
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242.25 Proceedings under section 242A(b) of the Act.
242.26 Deportation of S–5, S–6, and S–7 nonimmigrant.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1186a, 1251, 1252, 1252 note, 1252a, 1252b, 1254, 1362; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 242.1 Order to show cause and notice of hearing.

(a) *Commencement.* Every proceeding to determine the deportability of an alien in the United States is commenced by the filing of an order to show cause with the Office of the Immigration Judge, except for an alien who has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 217 of the Act and Part 217 of this chapter other than such an alien who has applied for asylum in the United States. In the proceeding, the alien shall be known as the respondent. Orders to show cause may be issued by:

(1) District directors (except foreign);

(2) Deputy district directors (except foreign);

(3) Assistant district directors for investigations;

(4) Deputy assistant district directors for investigations;

(5) Assistant district directors for deportation;

(6) Deputy assistant district directors for deportation;

(7) Assistant district directors for examinations;

(8) Deputy assistant district directors for examinations;

(9) Officers in charge (except foreign);

(10) Assistant officers in charge (except foreign);

(11) Chief patrol agents;

(12) Deputy chief patrol agents;

(13) Associate chief patrol agents;

(14) Assistant chief patrol agents;

(15) Patrol agents in charge;

(16) The Assistant Commissioner, Investigations;

(17) Service center directors;

(18) Supervisory asylum officers; or

(19) Institutional Hearing Program Directors.

(b) *Statement of Nature of Proceedings.* The Order to Show Cause shall contain a statement of the nature of the proceeding, the legal authority under which the proceeding is conducted, a concise statement of factual allegations informing the respondent of the act or conduct alleged to be in violation of the law, and a designation of the charge against the respondent and of the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated. The Order shall require the respondent to show cause why he should not be deported. The Order shall call upon the respondent to appear before an Immigration Judge for a hearing at a time and place which shall be specified by the Immigration Court.

(c) *Service.* Service of the order to show cause may be accomplished either by personal service or by routine service; however, when routine service is used and the respondent does not appear for hearing or acknowledge in writing that he has received the order to show cause, it shall be reserved by personal service. When personal delivery of an order to show cause is made by an immigration officer, the contents of the order to show cause shall be explained and the respondent shall be advised that any statement he makes may be used against him. He shall also be advised of his right to representation by counsel of his own choice at no expense to the Government. He shall also be advised of the availability of free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to §292.2 of this chapter, located in the district where his deportation hearing will be held. He shall be furnished with a list of such programs, and a copy of Form I–618, Written Notice of Appeal Rights, regardless of the manner in which the service of the order to show cause was accomplished. Service of these documents shall be noted on Form I–213.

(d) *Visa Waiver Pilot Program.* Pursuant to section 217(b)(4)(B) of the Act, an alien who has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of that section has waived any right to contest any action against him or her for deportation, other than on the basis of an application for asylum. An alien admitted to the United States under section 217 of the Act shall be taken into custody and removed from the United States upon a determination by an immigration officer (district director who has jurisdiction over the place where the alien is found) that the alien is deportable in accordance with procedures in §217.4(c) of this chapter, and without commencement of a proceeding under this part, except that such an alien who applies for asylum in the United States shall be brought into proceedings as otherwise provided in this part.

[22 FR 9796, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 44 FR 4653, Jan. 23, 1979; 52 FR 2939, Jan. 29, 1987; 52 FR 3098, Jan. 30, 1987; 52 FR 5616, Feb. 25, 1987; 53 FR 24903, June 30, 1988; 55 FR 1579, Jan. 17, 1990; 55 FR 12627, Apr. 5, 1990; 56 FR 18502, Apr. 23, 1991; 56 FR 50812, Oct. 9, 1991; 59 FR 42414, Aug. 17, 1994; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 61 FR 8859, Mar. 6, 1996]

§242.2 Apprehension, custody, and detention.

(a) *Detainers in general.* (1) A detainer may be issued only in the case of an alien who there is reason to believe is amenable to exclusion or deportation proceedings under any provision of law. The following immigration officers are hereby authorized to issue detainers:

(i) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(ii) Special agents;

(iii) Deportation officers;

(iv) Immigration inspectors;

(v) Immigration examiners;

(vi) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(vii) Immigration officers who need the authority to issue detainers in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(2) *Availability of records.* In order for the Service to accurately determine the propriety of issuing a detainer,

serving an order to show cause, or taking custody of an alien in accordance with this section, the criminal justice agency requesting such action or informing the Service of a conviction or act which renders an alien excludable or deportable under any provision of law shall provide the Service with all documentary records and information available from the agency which reasonably relates to the alien's status in the United States, or which may have an impact on conditions of release.

(3) *Telephonic detainers.* Issuance of a detainer in accordance with this section may be authorized telephonically, *provided* such authorizations are confirmed in writing on Form I–247, or by electronic communications transfer media (e.g. the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)) within twenty-four hours of the telephonic authorization. The contents of the electronic transfer shall contain substantially the same language as the Form I–247.

(4) *Temporary detention at Service request.* Upon a determination by the Service to issue a detainer for an alien not otherwise detained by a criminal justice agency, such agency shall maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours, in order to permit assumption of custody by the Service.

(5) *Financial responsibility for detention.* No detainer issued as a result of a determination made under this chapter shall incur any fiscal obligation on the part of the Service, until actual assumption of custody by the Service, except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(b) *Use of convictions.* The term *conviction* as used in section 242(i) of the Act means that—

(1) There has been a conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction; and

(2) All direct appeal rights have been exhausted or waived; or

(3) The appeal period has lapsed.

(c) *Warrant of arrest.* (1) At the time of issuance of the Order to Show Cause, or at any time thereafter and up to the time the respondent becomes the subject of a duly issued warrant of deportation, the respondent may be arrested and taken into custody under the authority of a warrant of arrest. In the case of a respondent convicted on or after November 18, 1988, of an aggravated felony as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, the respondent shall not be released from custody, either before or after a determination of deportability, unless the respondent has been lawfully admitted and the respondent demonstrates to the satisfaction of the district director that he or she is not a threat to the community and is likely to appear before any scheduled hearings. A warrant of arrest may be served only by those immigration officers listed in § 287.5(e)(2) of this chapter. A warrant of arrest may be issued only by the following immigration officers:

(i) District directors (except foreign);

(ii) Deputy district directors (except foreign);

(iii) Assistant district directors for investigations;

(iv) Deputy assistant district directors for investigations;

(v) Assistant district directors for deportation;

(vi) Deputy assistant district directors for deportation;

(vii) Assistant district directors for examinations;

(viii) Deputy assistant district directors for examinations;

(ix) Officers in charge (except foreign);

(x) Assistant officers in charge (except foreign);

(xi) Chief patrol agents;

(xii) Deputy chief patrol agents;

(xiii) Associate chief patrol agents;

(xiv) Assistant chief patrol agents;

(xv) Patrol agents in charge;

(xvi) The Assistant Commissioner, Investigations; or

(xvii) Institutional Hearing Program Directors.

(2) If, after the issuance of a warrant of arrest, a determination is made not to serve it, any officer authorized to issue such warrant may authorize its cancellation. When a warrant of arrest is served under this part, the respondent shall have explained to him/her the contents of the order to show cause, the reason for the arrest and the right to be represented by counsel 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 pursuant to § 292.2 of this chapter, located in the district where the deportation hearing will be held. The respondent shall be furnished with a list of such programs, and a copy of Form I–618, Written Notice of Appeal Rights. Service of these documents shall be noted on Form I–213. The respondent shall be advised that any statement made may be used against him/her. He/she shall also be informed whether custody is to be continued or, if release from custody has been authorized, of the amount and conditions of the bond or the conditions of release. Except in cases involving an alien convicted on or after November 18, 1988, of an aggravated felony as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, a respondent on whom a warrant of arrest has been served may apply to any officer authorized by this section to issue such a warrant for release or for amelioration of the conditions under which he/she may be released. When serving the warrant of arrest and when determining any application pertaining thereto, the authorized officer shall furnish the respondent with a notice of decision, which may be on Form I–286, indicating whether custody will be continued or terminated, specifying any conditions under which release is permitted, and advising the respondent appropriately whether he/she may apply to an immigration judge pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section for release or modification of the conditions of release or whether he/she may appeal to the Board. A direct appeal to the Board from a determination by an officer authorized by this section to issue warrants shall not be allowed except as authorized by paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Authority of the Immigration Judge; Appeals.* After an initial determination pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, and at any time before a deportation order becomes administratively final, upon application by the respondent for release from custody or for amelioration of the conditions under which he or she may be released, an Immigration Judge may exercise the authority contained in section 242 of the Act to continue to detain a respondent in custody, or to release a respondent from custody, and to determine whether a respondent shall be released under bond, and the amount of the bond, if any. Application for the exercise of such authority shall be made pursuant to § 3.19 of this chapter. In connection with such application, the Immigration Judge shall advise the respondent of his or her right to representation by counsel of his or her choice at no expense to the government. He or she shall also be advised of the availability of free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to § 292.2 of this chapter, located in the district where his or her application is heard. The Immigration Judge shall ascertain that the respondent has received a list of such programs and a copy of Form I–618 Written Notice of Appeal Right. Moreover, if the respondent has been released from custody, an application for amelioration of conditions must be made within seven (7) days after the date of such release. Thereafter, application by a released respondent for modification of the terms of release may be made only to the District Director. Upon rendering a decision on an application under this section, the Immigration Judge (or the district director if he renders the decision) shall advise the alien of his or her appeal rights under this section. The alien and the Service may appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals from any determination of the Immigration Judge as to custody status or bond, pursuant to § 3.38 of this chapter. If the determination is appealed, a written memorandum shall be prepared by the Immigration Judge giving reasons for the decision. After a deportation order becomes administratively final, or if recourse to the Immigration Judge is no longer available because the seven day period established by this paragraph has expired, the respondent may appeal directly to the Board from a determination by the District Director, Acting District Director, Deputy District Director, Assistant District Director for Investigations, or Officer in charge of an office enumerated in § 242.1(a). Such an appeal shall be perfected by filing a notice of

appeal with the District Director within 10 days after the date when written notification of the determination is served upon the respondent and the Service, except that no appeal shall be allowed when the Service notifies the alien that it is ready to execute the order of deportation and takes him into custody for that purpose. Upon the filing of a notice of appeal from a District Director's determination, the District Director shall immediately transmit to the Board all records and information pertaining to that determination. The filing of an appeal from a determination of an Immigration Judge or a District Director shall not operate to delay compliance, during the pendency of the appeal, with the custody directive from which the appeal is taken, or to stay the administrative proceedings or deportation.

(e) *Revocation*. When an alien who, having been arrested and taken into custody, has been released, such release may be revoked at any time in the discretion of the district director, acting district director, deputy district director, assistant district director for investigations, or officer in charge of an office enumerated in § 242.1(a), in which event the alien may be taken into physical custody and detained. If detained, unless a breach has occurred, any outstanding bond shall be revoked and cancelled. The provisions of paragraph (d) of this section shall govern availability to the respondent of recourse to other administrative authority for release from custody.

(f) *Supervision*. Until an alien against whom a final order of deportation has been outstanding for more than six months is deported, he shall be subject to supervision by a district director, acting district director, deputy district director, assistant district director for investigations, or officer in charge of an office enumerated in § 242.1(a), and required to comply with the provisions of section 242(d) of the Act relating to his availability for deportation.

(g) *Privilege of communication*. Every detained alien shall be notified that he or she may communicate with the consular or diplomatic officers of the country of his or her nationality in the United States. Existing treaties require immediate communication with appropriate consular or diplomatic officers whenever nationals of the following countries are detained in exclusion or expulsion proceedings, whether or not requested by the alien and even if the alien requests that no communication be undertaken in his or her behalf:

Albania[1]
Antigua
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Barbados
Belarus
Belize
Brunei
Bulgaria
China (People's Republic of)[2]
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Dominica
Fiji
Gambia, The
Georgia
Ghana
Grenada
Guyana
Hungary
Jamaica
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritius
Moldova
Mongolia
Nigeria
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
St. Kitts/Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent/Grenadines
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovak Republic
South Korea
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Tonga
Trinidad/Tobago
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Ukraine
United Kingdom[3]
U.S.S.R.[4]
Uzbekistan
Zambia

1. Arrangements with these countries provide that U.S. authorities shall notify responsible representatives within 72 hours of

the arrest or detention of one of their nationals.

2. When Taiwan nationals (who carry ''Republic of China'' passports) are detained, notification should be made to the nearest office of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, the unofficial entity representing Taiwan's interests in the United States.

3. British dependencies are also covered by this agreement. They are: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Hong Kong, Bermuda, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Their residents carry British passports.

4. All U.S.S.R. successor states are covered by this agreement. They are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

(h) *Custody issues; release procedures.* (1) A lawful permanent resident alien convicted of an aggravated felony may be released from custody, after having completed serving the sentence for such conviction, if the Attorney General determines that he or she is not a danger to the community and that he or she is likely to appear for all scheduled hearings. Review of each case to determine custody or release conditions shall include, but need not be limited to, consideration of the following factors:

(i) Seriousness of the crime(s) of which convicted;

(ii) Prior criminal history, especially the nature of the crimes and number of arrests;

(iii) Sentence(s) imposed and time actually served;

(iv) History of failures to appear for court (defaults);

(v) Probation history;

(vi) Evidence of rehabilitative effort or recidivism;

(vii) Equities in the United States;

(viii) Availability of relief from deportation and the likelihood of its being granted; and

(ix) Prior immigration violations and history.

(2) If, after consideration of all factors listed in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, it is determined that the alien is not a threat to public safety and is likely to appear for all scheduled hearings, he or she may be released from custody under such conditions as the Attorney General may prescribe, including the giving of a bond. If an appearance bond is prescribed as a condition of such release, it shall be in an appropriate and sufficient amount to encourage compliance with demands for appearance and with any other conditions of release.

(i) *Notification to Executive Office for Immigration Review of change in custody status.* The Service shall notify the Immigration Court having administrative control over the Record of Proceeding of any change in custody location or of release from, or subsequent taking into, Service custody of a respondent/applicant pursuant to 8 CFR 3.19(g).

[28 FR 8280, Aug. 13, 1963, as amended at 39 FR 20367, June 10, 1974; 39 FR 20959, June 17, 1974; 40 FR 30470, July 21, 1975; 48 FR 31005, July 6, 1983; 51 FR 34081, Sept. 25, 1986; 52 FR 2939, Jan. 29, 1987; 52 FR 16372, May 5, 1987; 53 FR 9283, Mar. 22, 1988; 55 FR 1579, Jan. 17, 1990; 55 FR 24859, June 19, 1990; 55 FR 43327, Oct. 29, 1990; 56 FR 18503, Apr. 23, 1991; 56 FR 23214, May 21, 1991; 57 FR 11573, Apr. 6, 1992; 57 FR 30898, July 13, 1992; 59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994; 60 FR 16043, Mar. 29, 1995; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 61 FR 8859, Mar. 6, 1996]

§242.3 Confined aliens, incompetents, and minors.

(a) *Service.* If the respondent is confined, or if he is an incompetent, or a minor under the age of 14, the order to show cause, and the warrant of arrest, if issued, shall be served in the manner prescribed in §242.1(c) upon the person or persons named in §103.5a(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Service custody; cost of maintenance.* An alien confined because of physical or mental disability in an institution or hospital shall not be accepted into physical custody by the Service until an order of deportation has been entered and the Service is ready to deport the alien. When such an alien is an inmate of a public or private institution at the time of the commencement of the deportation proceedings, expenses for the maintenance of the alien shall not be incurred by the Government until he is taken into physical custody by the Service.

[22 FR 9796, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 37 FR 11470, June 8, 1972; 43 FR 48620, Oct. 19, 1978]

§ 242.4 Fingerprints and photographs.

Every alien 14 years of age or older against whom proceedings are commenced under this part by service of an order to show cause shall be fingerprinted and photographed. Such fingerprints and photographs shall be made available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies upon request to the district director or chief patrol agent having jurisdiction over the alien's record. Any such alien, regardless of his or her age, shall be photographed and/or fingerprinted if required by any immigration officer authorized to issue an order to show cause as listed in § 242.1(a).

[59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994]

§ 242.5 Voluntary departure prior to commencement of hearing.

(a)(1) *Authorized officers.* The authority contained in section 242(b) of the act to permit aliens to depart voluntarily from the United States may be exercised by district directors, district officers who are in charge of investigations, officers in charge, chief patrol agents, and service center directors, assistant district directors for Examinations, Director, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, or Assistant Director, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, (New York, NY; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; and Miami, FL).

(2) *Authorization.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an alien convicted on or after November 18, 1988, of an aggravated felony as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, shall not be eligible for voluntary departure prior to commencement of hearing. Voluntary departure may be granted to any alien who is statutorily eligible: (i) Who is a native of a foreign contiguous territory and not within the purview of class (vi) of this paragraph; or (ii) whose application for extension of stay as a nonimmigrant is being denied; or (iii) who has voluntarily surrendered himself to the Service; or (iv) who presents a valid travel document and confirmed reservation for transportation out of the United States within 30 days; or (v) who is an F–1, F–2, J–1, or J–2 nonimmigrant and who has lost such status solely because of a private bill introduced in his/her behalf; or (vi) who is admissible to the United States as an immigrant and: (A) Who is an immediate relative of a U.S. citizen, or (B) is otherwise exempt from the numerical limitation on immigrant visa issuance, or (C) has a priority date for an immigrant visa not more than 60 days later than the date show in the latest Visa Office Bulletin and has applied for an immigrant visa at an American Consulate which has accepted jurisdiction over the case, or (D) who is a third-preference alien with a priority date earlier than August 9, 1978, or (E) who is the beneficiary of an approved sixth-preference petition who satisfies Examinations without another petition that he/she can qualify for third preference and who cannot obtain a visa solely because a visa number is unavailable, and who has a priority date earlier than August 9, 1978; or (vii) who has been granted asylum and has not been granted parole status or a stay of deportation; (viii) in whose case the district director has determined there are compelling factors warranting grant of voluntary departure; or (ix) who is the child of a legalized alien currently residing in the United States, born during an authorized absence from the United States of the mother who is: (A) A legalized alien; or (B) An alien currently residing in the United States under voluntary departure pursuant to the Family Unity Program.

(3) *Periods of time/employment.* (i) Except for paragraphs (a)(2) (v) through (ix) of this section, any grant of voluntary departure shall contain a time limitation of usually not more than 30 days, and an extension of the original voluntary departure time shall not be authorized except under meritorious circumstances, as determined on a case-by-case basis. Upon failure to depart, deportation proceedings will be initiated. As an exception to the 30-day voluntary departure period, an eligible alien under:

(A) Paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section may be granted voluntary departure in increments of 1 year conditioned upon the F–1 or J–1 alien maintaining a full course of study at an approved institution of learning, or upon abiding by the terms and conditions of the exchange

program within the limitations imposed by 22 CFR 514.23; or

(B) Paragraphs (a)(2)(vi) (A), (B), and (C) of this section may be granted voluntary departure until the American Consul issues an immigrant visa and, at the discretion of the district director, issuance may be in increments of 30 days, conditioned upon continuing availability of an immigrant visa as shown in the latest Visa Office Bulletin and upon the alien's diligent pursuit of efforts to obtain the visa; or

(C) Paragraphs (a)(2)(vi) (D) and (E) of this section may be granted voluntary departure, conditioned upon the continued validity of the approved third- or sixth-preference petition, as appropriate, and the alien's retention of the status established in the petition for an indefinite period until an immigrant visa is available; or

(D) Paragraphs (a)(2) (vii) and (viii) of this section may be granted voluntary departure in increments of time, not to exceed 1 year, as determined by the district director to be appropriate in the case; or

(E) Paragraph (a)(2)(ix) of this section may be granted voluntary departure in increments of time, not to exceed 2 years.

(ii) An alien eligible for voluntary departure in paragraphs (a)(2) (v) through (viii) of this section may apply for employment authorization under the appropriate citation in §274a.12 of this chapter.

(b) *Application.* Any alien who believes himself or herself to be eligible for voluntary departure under section 242(b) of the Act may apply therefore at any office of the Service any time prior to the commencement of deportation proceedings against him or her. The officers designated in paragraph (a) of this section may deny or grant the application and determine the conditions under which the alien's departure shall be effected. An appeal shall not lie from a denial of an application for voluntary departure under this section, but the denial shall be without prejudice to the alien's right to apply for relief from deportation under any provision of law.

(c) *Revocation.* If, subsequent to the granting of an application for voluntary departure under this section, it is ascertained that the application should not have been granted, that grant may be revoked without notice by any district director, district officer in charge of investigations, officer in charge, chief patrol agent, Director, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, or Assistant Director, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, (New York, NY; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; and Miami, FL).

[23 FR 9123, Nov. 26, 1958, as amended at 29 FR 13242, Sept. 24, 1964; 35 FR 16362, Oct. 20, 1970; 43 FR 29528, July 10, 1978; 45 FR 27917, Apr. 25, 1980; 46 FR 25598, May 8, 1981; 47 FR 49954, Nov. 4, 1982; 52 FR 2940, Jan. 29, 1987; 55 FR 12627, Apr. 5, 1990; 55 FR 24859, June 19, 1990; 56 FR 18503, Apr. 23, 1991; 60 FR 66067, Dec. 21, 1995]

§242.6 Family Unity Program.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the definitions contained in Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall apply to the administration of this section.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Eligible immigrant means a qualified immigrant who is the spouse or unmarried child of a legalized alien.

Legalized alien means an alien who:

(i) Is a temporary or permanent resident under section 210 or 245A of the Act; or

(ii) Is a permanent resident under section 202 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (Cuban/Haitian Adjustment).

(c) *Eligibility*—(1) *General.* An alien who is not a lawful permanent resident is eligible to apply for benefits under the Family Unity Program if he or she establishes:

(i) That he or she entered the United States before May 5, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(B) or (b)(2)(C) of section 301 of IMMACT 90)), or as of December 1, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(A) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), and has been continuously residing in the United States since that date; and

(ii) That on May 5, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(B) or

(b)(2)(C) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), or as of December 1, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(A) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), he or she was the spouse of unmarried child of a legalized alien, and that he or she has been eligible continuously since that time for family-sponsored second preference immigrant status under section 203(a)(2) of the Act based on the same relationship.

(2) *Legalization application pending as of May 5, 1988 or December 1, 1988.* An alien whose legalization application was filed on or before May 5, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(B) or (b)(2)(C) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), or as of December 1, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(A) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), but not approved until after that date will be treated as having been a legalized alien as of May 5, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(B) or (b)(2)(C) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), or as of December 1, 1988 (in the case of a relationship to a legalized alien described in subsection (b)(2)(A) of section 301 of IMMACT 90), for purposes of the Family Unity Program.

(d) *Ineligible aliens.* The following categories of aliens are ineligible for benefits under the Family Unity Program:

(1) An alien who is deportable under any paragraph in section 241(a) of the Act, except paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B), (1)(C), and (3)(A); *provided that* an alien who is deportable under paragraph (1)(A) of such Act is also ineligible for benefits under the Family Unity Program if deportability is based upon an exclusion ground described in section 212(a) (2) or (3) of the Act;

(2) An alien who has been convicted of a felony or three or more misdemeanors in the United States; or

(3) An alien described in section 243(h)(2) of the Act.

(e) *Filing*—(1) *General.* An application for voluntary departure under the Family Unity Program must be filed at the Service Center having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. A Form I–817 (Application for Voluntary Departure under the Family Unity Program) must be filed with the correct fee required in § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter and the required supporting documentation. A separate application with appropriate fee and documentation must be filed for each person claiming eligibility.

(2) *Decision.* The Service Center director has sole jurisdiction to adjudicate an application for benefits under the Family Unity Program. The director will provide the applicant with specific reasons for any decision to deny an application. Denial of an application may not be appealed. An applicant who believes that the grounds for denial have been overcome may submit another application with the appropriate fee and documentation.

(3) *Referral of denied cases for consideration of issuance of Order to Show Cause.* If an application is denied, the case will be referred to the district director with jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence for consideration of whether to issue an Order to Show Cause (OSC). After an initial denial, an applicant's case will not be referred for issuance of an OSC until 90 days from the date of the initial denial, to allow the alien the opportunity to file a new Form I–817 application in order to attempt to overcome the basis of the denial. However, if the applicant is found not to be eligible for benefits under paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the Service reserves the right to issue an Order to Show Cause at any time after the initial denial.

(4) *Voluntary departure under § 242.5 and eligibility for employment under § 274a.12(c)(12).* Children of legalized aliens residing in the United States, who were born during an authorized absence from the United States of mothers who are currently residing in the United States under voluntary departure pursuant to the Family Unity Program may be granted voluntary departure under § 242.5(a)(2)(ix) for a period of 2 years.

(5) *Duration of voluntary departure under § 242.6.* An alien whose application for benefits under the Family Unity Program is approved will receive a 2-year period of voluntary departure. The 2-year period will begin on the date the Services approves the application.

(6) *Employment authorization.* An alien granted benefits under the Family Unity Program is authorized to be employed in the United States and may apply for an employment authorization document on Form I–765 (Application for Employment Authorization). The application may be filed concurrently with Form I–817. The application must be accompanied by the correct fee required by § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter. The validity period of the employment authorization will coincide with the period of voluntary departure.

(7) *Travel outside the United States.* An alien granted Family Unity Program benefits who intends to travel outside the United States temporarily must apply for advance authorization using Form I–131 (Application for Travel Document). The authority to grant an application for advance authorization for an alien granted Family Unity Program benefits rests solely with the district director. An alien who is granted advance authorization and returns to the United States in accordance with such authorization, and who is found not to be excludable under section 212(a) (2) or (3) of the Act, shall be inspected and admitted in the same immigration status the alien had at the time of departure, and provided the remainder of the 2-year voluntary departure previously granted under the Family Unity Program.

(8) *Extension of voluntary departure.* An application for an extension of voluntary departure under the Family Unity Program must be filed by the alien on Form I–817 along with the correct fee required in § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter and the required supporting documentation. The submission of a copy of the previous approval notice will assist in shortening the processing time. An extension may be granted if the alien continues to be eligible for benefits under the Family Unity Program. However, an extension may not be approved if the legalized alien is a lawful permanent resident, and a petition for family-sponsored immigrant status has not been filed in behalf of the applicant. In such case the Service will notify the alien of the reason for the denial and afford him or her the opportunity to file another Form I–817 once the petition, Form I–130, has been filed in behalf of him or her. No charging document will be issued for a period of 90 days.

(9) *Supporting documentation for extension application.* Supporting documentation need not include documentation provided with the previous application(s). The extension application need only include changes to previous applications and evidence of continuing eligibility since the date of the prior approval.

(f) *Eligibility for Federal financial assistance programs.* An alien granted Family Unity Program benefits based on a relationship to a legalized alien as defined in paragraph (b) of this section is ineligible for public welfare assistance in the same manner and for the same period as the legalized alien is ineligible for such assistance under sections 245A(h) or 210(f) of the Act, respectively.

(g) *Termination of Family Unity Program benefits*—(1) *Grounds for termination.* The Service may terminate benefits under the Family Unity Program whenever the necessity for the termination comes to the attention of the Service. Such grounds will exist in situations including, but not limited to, those in which:

(i) A determination is made that Family Unity Program benefits were acquired as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact;

(ii) The beneficiary commits an act or acts which render him or her inadmissible as an immigrant or ineligible for benefits under the Family Unity Program;

(iii) The legalized alien upon whose status benefits under the Family Unity Program were based loses his or her legalized status;

(iv) The beneficiary is the subject of a final order of exclusion or deportation issued subsequent to the grant of benefits on any ground of deportability or excludability that would have rendered the alien ineligible for benefits under § 242.6(d)(1) of this chapter, regardless of whether the facts giving rise to such ground occurred before or after the benefits were granted; or

(v) A qualifying relationship to a legalized alien no longer exists.

(2) *Notice procedure.* Notice of intent to terminate and of the grounds thereof shall be served pursuant to the provisions of § 103.5a of this chapter. The alien shall be given 30 days to respond to the notice and may submit to the Service additional evidence in rebuttal. Any final decision of termination shall also be served pursuant to the provisions of § 103.5a of the chapter. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Service from commencing exclusion or deportation proceedings prior to termination of Family Unity Program benefits.

(3) *Effect of termination.* Termination of benefits under the Family Unity Program, other than as a result of a final order of deportation or exclusion, shall render the alien amendable to exclusion or deportation proceedings under sections 236 or 242 of the Act, as appropriate.

[60 FR 66067, Dec. 21, 1995]

§ 242.7 Cancellation proceedings.

(a) *Cancellation of an order to show cause.* Any officer authorized by § 242.1(a) of this part to issue an order to show cause may cancel an order to show cause prior to jurisdiction vesting with the Immigration Judge pursuant to § 3.14 of this chapter provided the officer is satisfied that:

(1) The respondent is a national of the United States;

(2) The respondent is not deportable under immigration laws;

(3) The respondent is deceased;

(4) The respondent is not in the United States;

(5) The respondent was placed under proceedings for failure to file a timely petition as required by section 216(c) of the Act, but his or her failure to file a timely petition was excused in accordance with section 216(d)(2)(B) of the Act; or

(6) The Order to Show Cause was improvidently issued.

(b) *Motion to dismiss.* After commencement of proceedings pursuant to § 3.14 of this chapter, any officer enumerated in paragraph (a) of this section may move for dismissal of the matter on the grounds set out under paragraph (a) of this section. Dismissal of the matter shall be without prejudice to the alien or the Service.

(c) *Motion for remand.* After commencement of the hearing, any officer enumerated in paragraph (a) of this section may move for remand of the matter to district jurisdiction on the ground that the foreign relations of the United States are involved and require further consideration. Remand of the matter shall be without prejudice to the alien or the Service.

(d) *Warrant of arrest.* When an order to show cause is cancelled or proceedings are terminated under this section any outstanding warrant of arrest is cancelled.

(e) *Termination of deportation proceedings by immigration judge.* An immigration judge may terminate deportation proceedings to permit the respondent to proceed to a final hearing on a pending application or petition for naturalization when the respondent has established prima facie eligibility for naturalization and the matter involves exceptionally appealing or humanitarian factors; in every other case, the deportation hearing shall be completed as promptly as possible notwithstanding the pendency of an application for naturalization during any state of the proceedings.

[47 FR 49954, Nov. 4, 1982; 47 FR 51351, Nov. 15, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 2940, Jan. 29, 1987; 52 FR 3099, Jan. 30, 1987; 52 FR 5616, Feb. 25, 1987; 53 FR 30022, Aug. 10, 1988]

§ 242.7a Waiver of documents; returning residents.

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 211(b) of the Act, an alien previously lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence who, upon return from a temporary absence was excludable because of failure to have or to present a valid passport, immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other document required at the time of entry, may be granted a waiver of such requirement in the discretion of the district director: *Provided,* That such alien (a) was not otherwise excludable at the time of entry, or (b) having been otherwise excludable at the time of entry is with respect thereto qualified for an exemption from deportability under section 241(a)(1)(H) of the Act, and (c) is not otherwise subject to deportation. Denial of a waiver by the district director

shall not be appealable but shall be without prejudice to renewal of an application and reconsideration in proceedings before the immigration judge.

[29 FR 6002, May 7, 1964, as amended at 56 FR 38333, Aug. 13, 1991]

§242.8 Immigration judges.

(a) *Authority.* In any proceeding conducted under this part the immigration judge shall have the authority to determine deportability and to make decisions, including orders of deportation, as provided by section 242(b) and 242B of the Act; to reinstate orders of deportation as provided by section 242(f) of the Act; to determine applications under sections sections 208, 212(k), 241(a)(1)(E)(iii), 241(a)(1)(H), 244, 245 and 249 of the Act; to determine the country to which an alien's deportation will be directed in accordance with section 243(a) of the Act; to order temporary withholding of deportation pursuant to section 243(h) of the Act; and to take any other action consistent with applicable law and regulations as may be appropriate. An immigration judge may certify his or her decision in any case to the Board of Immigration Appeals when it involves an unusually complex or novel question of law or fact. Nothing contained in this part shall be construed to diminish the authority conferred on immigration judges under section 103 of the Act.

(b) *Withdrawal and substitution of special inquiry officers.* The special inquiry officer assigned to conduct the hearing shall at any time withdraw if he deems himself disqualified. If a hearing has begun but no evidence has been adduced other than by the respondent's pleading pursuant to §242.16(b), or if a special inquiry officer becomes unavailable to complete his duties within a reasonable time, or if at any time the respondent consents to a substitution, another special inquiry officer may be assigned to complete the case. The new special inquiry officer shall familiarize himself with the record in the case and shall state for the record that he has done so.

[22 FR 9797, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 47 FR 44237, Oct. 7, 1982; 56 FR 38333, Aug. 13, 1991; 57 FR 11574, Apr. 6, 1992; 59 FR 26594, May 23, 1994]

§242.9 Trial attorney.

(a) *Authority.* When an additional immigration officer is assigned to a proceedings under this part to perform the duties of a trial attorney, he shall present on behalf of the Government evidence material to the issues of deportability and any other issues which may require disposition by the special inquiry officer. The trial attorney is authorized to appeal from a decision of the special inquiry officer pursuant to §242.21 and to move for reopening or reconsideration pursuant to §242.22.

(b) *Assignment.* The district director shall direct the chief legal officer to assign a general attorney to each case within the provisions of §242.16(c) of this part, and to each case in which an unrepresented respondent is incompetent or under 16 years of age, and is not accompanied by a guardian, relative or friend. A general attorney shall be assigned to every case in which the Commissioner approves the submission of nonrecord information under §242.17(a) of this part. In his discretion, whenever he deems such assignment necessary or advantageous, the district director may direct the chief legal officer to assign a general attorney to any other case at any stage of the proceeding.

[27 FR 9646, Sept. 29, 1962, as amended at 32 FR 9631, July 4, 1967; 46 FR 43956, Sept. 2, 1981]

§242.10 Representation by counsel.

The respondent may be represented at the hearing by an attorney or other representative qualified under part 292 of this chapter.

[22 FR 9797, Dec. 6, 1957]

§242.11 Incompetent respondents.

When it is impracticable for the respondent to be present at the hearing because of mental incompetency, the guardian, near relative, or friend who was served with a copy of the order to show cause shall be permitted to appear on behalf of the respondent. If such a person cannot reasonably be found or fails or refuses to appear, the

custodian of the respondent shall be requested to appear on behalf of the respondent.

[22 FR 9797, Dec. 6, 1957]

§ 242.12 Interpreter.

Any person acting as interpreter in a hearing before an Immigration Judge under this part shall be sworn to interpret and translate accurately, unless the interpreter is an employee of the United States Government, in which event no such oath shall be required.

[52 FR 2940, Jan. 29, 1987]

§ 242.13 Postponement and adjournment of hearing.

After the commencement of the hearing, the Immigration Judge may grant a reasonable adjournment either at his or her own instance or, for good cause shown, upon application by the respondent or the Service.

[52 FR 2940, Jan. 29, 1987]

§ 242.14 Evidence.

(a) *Sufficiency*. A determination of deportability shall not be valid unless it is found by clear, unequivocal and convincing evidence that the facts alleged as grounds for deportation are true.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Use of prior statements.* The special inquiry officer may receive in evidence any oral or written statement which is material and relevant to any issue in the case previously made by the respondent or any other person during any investigation, examination, hearing, or trial.

(d) *Testimony*. Testimony of witnesses appearing at the hearing shall be under oath or affirmation administered by the special inquiry officer.

(e) *Depositions.* The Immigration Judge may order the taking of depositions pursuant to § 3.33 of this chapter.

[22 FR 9797, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 2883, Feb. 15, 1967; 52 FR 2940, Jan. 29, 1987]

§ 242.15 Contents of record.

The hearing before the special inquiry officer, including the testimony, exhibits, applications and requests, the special inquiry officer's decision, and all written orders, motions, appeals, briefs, and other papers filed in the proceedings shall constitute the record in the case. The hearing shall be recorded verbatim except for statements made off the record with the permission of the special inquiry officer. In his discretion, the special inquiry officer may exclude from the record any arguments made in connection with motions, applications, requests, or objections, but in such event the person affected may submit a brief.

[26 FR 12112, Dec. 19, 1961]

§ 242.16 Hearing.

(a) *Opening.* The Immigration Judge shall advise the respondent of his right to representation, at no expense to the Government, by counsel of his own choice authorized to practice in the proceedings and require him to state then and there whether he desires representation; advise the respondent of the availability of free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to § 292.2 of this chapter, located in the district where the deportation hearing is being held; ascertain that the respondent has received a list of such programs, and a copy of Form I—618, Written Notice of Appeal Rights; advise the respondent that he will have a reasonable opportunity to examine and object to the evidence against him, to present evidence in his own behalf and to cross-examine witnesses presented by the Government; place the respondent under oath; read the factual allegations and the charges in the order to show cause to the respondent and explain them in nontechnical language, and enter the order to show cause as an exhibit in the record. Deportation hearings shall be open to the public, except that the Immigration Judge may, in his discretion and for the purpose of protecting witnesses, respondents, or the public interest, direct that the general public or particular individuals shall be excluded from the hearing in any specific case. Depending upon physical facilities, reasonable limitation may be placed upon the number in attendance at any one time, with priority being given to the press over the general public.

(b) *Pleading by respondent.* The special inquiry officer shall require the respondent to plead to the order to show

cause by stating whether he admits or denies the factual allegations and his deportability under the charges contained therein. If the respondent admits the factual allegations and admits his deportability under the charges and the special inquiry officer is satisfied that no issues of law or fact remain, the special inquiry officer may determine that deportability as charged has been established by the admissions of the respondent. The special inquiry officer shall not accept an admission of deportability from an unrepresented respondent who is incompetent or under age 16 and is not accompanied by a guardian, relative, or friend; nor from an officer of an institution in which a respondent is an inmate or patient. When, pursuant to this paragraph, the special inquiry officer may not accept an admission of deportability, he shall direct a hearing on the issues.

(c) *Issues of deportability.* When deportability is not determined under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the special inquiry officer shall request the assignment of a trial attorney, and shall receive evidence as to any unresolved issues, except that no further evidence need be received as to any facts admitted during the pleading. The respondent shall provide a court certified copy of a Judicial Recommendation Against Deportation to the special inquiry officer when such recommendation will be the basis of denying any charge(s) brought by the Service in the proceedings against the respondent. No Judicial Recommendation Against Deportation is effective against a charge of deportability under section 241(a)(11) of the Act or if the Judicial Recommendation Against Deportation was granted on or after November 29, 1990.

(d) *Additional charges.* The Service may at any time during a hearing lodge additional charges of deportability, including factual allegations, against the respondent. Copies of the additional factual allegations and charges shall be submitted in writing for service on the respondent and entry as an exhibit in the record. The Immigration Judge shall read the additional factual allegations and charges to the respondent and explain them to him or her. The special inquiry officer shall advise the respondent if he is not represented by counsel that he may be so represented and also that he may have a reasonable time within which to meet the additional factual allegations and charges. The respondent shall be required to state then and there whether he desires a continuance for either of these reasons. Thereafter, the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall apply to the additional factual allegations and lodged charges.

[27 FR 9646, Sept. 29, 1962, as amended at 29 FR 13243, Sept. 24, 1964; 32 FR 9632, July 4, 1967; 44 FR 4654, Jan. 23, 1979; 52 FR 2940, Jan. 29, 1987; 56 FR 8907, Mar. 4, 1991]

§242.17 Ancillary matters, applications.

(a) *Creation of the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.* The respondent may apply to the immigration judge for suspension of deportation under section 244(a) of the Act; for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, or under section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966, or under section 101 or 104 of the Act of October 28, 1977; or for the creation of a record of lawful admission for permanent residence under section 249 of the Act. The application shall be subject to the requirements of parts 244, 245, and 249 of this chapter. The approval of any application made to the immigration judge under section 245 of the Act by an alien spouse (as defined in section 216(g)(1) of the Act) or by an alien entrepreneur (as defined in section 216A(f)(1) of the Act), shall result in the alien's obtaining the status of lawful permanent resident on a conditional basis in accordance with the provisions of section 216 or 216A of the Act, whichever is applicable. However, the Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence required by section 216(c) of the Act or the Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions required by section 216A(c) of the Act shall be made to the director in accordance with part 216 of the chapter. In conjunction with any application for creation of status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence made to an immigration judge, if the respondent is inadmissible under any provision of section 212(a) of the Act and believes that he or she meets the eligibility requirements for

a waiver of the ground of inadmissibility, he or she may apply to the immigration judge for such waiver. The immigration judge shall inform the respondent of his or her apparent eligibility to apply for any of the benefits enumerated in this paragraph and shall afford the respondent an opportunity to make application therefor during the hearing. In exercising discretionary power when considering an application under this paragraph, the immigration judge may consider and base the decision on information not contained in the record and not made available for inspection by the respondent, provided the 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. Whenever the immigration judge believes that he or she can do so while safeguarding both the information and its source, the immigration judge should inform the respondent of the general nature of the information in order that the respondent may have an opportunity to offer opposing evidence. A decision based in whole or in part on such classified information shall state that the information is material to the decision.

(b) *Voluntary departure.* The respondent may apply to the special inquiry officer for voluntary departure in lieu of deportation pursuant to section 244(e) of the Act and part 244 of this chapter.

(c) *Applications for asylum or withholding of deportation.* (1) The immigration judge shall notify the respondent that if he is finally ordered deported his deportation will in the first instance be directed pursuant to section 243(a) of the Act to the country designated by the respondent and shall afford him an opportunity then and there to make such designation. The immigration judge shall then specify and state for the record the country, or countries in the alternative, to which respondent's deportation will be directed pursuant to section 243(a) of the Act if the country of his designation will not accept him into its territory, or fails to furnish timely notice of acceptance, or if the respondent declines to designate a country.

(2) If the alien expresses fear of persecution or harm upon return to any of the countries to which the alien might be deported pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and the alien has not previously filed an application for asylum or withholding of deportation that has been referred to the immigration judge by an asylum officer in accordance with § 208.14(b) of this chapter, the immigration judge shall:

(i) Advise the alien that he may apply for asylum in the United States or withholding of deportation to those countries; and

(ii) Make available the appropriate application forms.

(3) An application for asylum or withholding of deportation must be filed with the Immigration Court, pursuant to § 208.4(c) of this chapter. Upon receipt of an application that has not been referred by an asylum officer, the Immigration Court shall forward a copy to the Department of State pursuant to § 208.11 of this chapter and shall calendar the case for a hearing. The reply, if any, of the Department of State, unless classified under E.O. 12356 (3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166), shall be given to both the applicant and to the trial attorney representing the government.

(4) Applications for asylum or withholding of deportation so filed will be decided by the immigration judge pursuant to the requirements and standards established in part 208 of this chapter after an evidentiary hearing that is necessary to resolve factual issues in dispute. An evidentiary hearing extending beyond issues related to the basis for a mandatory denial of the application pursuant to 8 CFR 208.14 or 208.16 is not necessary once the immigration judge has determined that such a denial is required.

(i) Evidentiary hearings on applications for asylum or withholding of deportation will be open to the public unless the applicant expressly requests that it be closed.

(ii) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of the Immigration Judge properly to control the scope of any evidentiary hearing.

(iii) During the deportation hearing, the applicant shall be examined under oath on his application and may present evidence and witnesses in his own behalf. The applicant has the burden of establishing that he is a refugee as defined in section 101(a)(42) of the Act pursuant to the standard set forth in § 208.13 of this chapter.

(iv) The trial attorney for the government may call witnesses and present evidence for the record, including information classified under E.O. 12356 (3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166), provided the immigration judge or the Board has determined that such information is relevant to the hearing. When the immigration judge receives such classified information he shall inform the applicant. The agency that provides the classified information to the immigration judge may provide an unclassified summary of the information for release to the applicant, whenever it determines it can do so consistently with safeguarding both the classified nature of the information and its source. The summary should be as detailed as possible, in order that the applicant may have an opportunity to offer opposing evidence. A decision based in whole or in part on such classified information shall state whether such information is material to the decision.

(5) The decision of an immigration judge to grant or deny asylum or withholding of deportation shall be communicated to the applicant and to the trial attorney for the government. An adverse decision will state why asylum or withholding of deportation was denied.

(d) *Application for relief under sections 241(a)(1)(H) and 241(a)(1)(E)(iii).* The respondent may apply to the immigration judge for relief from deportation under sections 241(a)(1)(H) and 241(a)(1)(E)(iii) of the Act.

(e) *General.* An application under this section shall be made only during the hearing and shall not be held to constitute a concession of alienage or deportability in any case in which the respondent does not admit his alienage or deportability. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit the INS from using information supplied in an application for asylum or withholding of deportation submitted to an asylum officer pursuant to § 208.2 of this chapter on or after January 4, 1995 as the basis for issuance of an Order to Show Cause under § 242.1 or to establish alienage or deportability in a case referred to an immigration judge under § 208.14(b) of this chapter. The respondent shall have the burden of establishing that he is eligible for any requested benefit or privilege and that it should be granted in the exercise of discretion. The respondent shall not be required to pay a fee on more than one application within paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, provided that the minimum fee imposed when more than one application is made shall be determined by the cost of the application with the highest fee. When a motion to reopen or reconsider is made concurrently with an application for relief seeking one of the immigration benefits set forth in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this section, only the fee set forth in § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter for the motion must accompany the motion and application for relief. If such a motion is granted, the appropriate fee for the application for relief, if any, set forth in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1), must be paid within the time specified in order to complete the application. Nothing contained herein is intended to foreclose the respondent from applying for any benefit or privilege which he believes himself eligible to receive in proceedings under this part.

[26 FR 12112, Dec. 19, 1961, as amended at 34 FR 13921, Aug. 30, 1969; 39 FR 25642, July 12, 1974; 39 FR 43055, Dec. 10, 1974; 43 FR 18644, May 2, 1978; 45 FR 41393, June 19, 1980; 47 FR 12133, Mar. 22, 1982; 47 FR 44237, Oct. 7, 1982; 47 FR 44990, Oct. 13, 1982; 53 FR 30022, Aug. 10, 1988; 55 FR 30687, July 27, 1990; 56 FR 38333, Aug. 13, 1991; 59 FR 26593, 26594, May 23, 1994; 59 FR 62302, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 61 FR 46374, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 242.18 Decision of the immigration judge.

(a) *Contents.* The decision of the immigration judge may be oral or written. Except when deportability is determined on the pleadings pursuant to § 242.16(b), the decision of the immigration judge shall include a discussion of the evidence and findings as to deportability. The formal enumeration of findings is not required. The decision

shall also contain a discussion of the evidence pertinent to any application made by the respondent under § 242.17 and the reasons for granting or denying the request. The decision shall be concluded with the order of the immigration judge.

(b) *Summary decision.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, in any case where deportability is determined on the pleadings pursuant to § 242.16(b) and the respondent does not make an application under § 242.17, or the respondent applies for voluntary departure only and the immigration judge grants the application, the immigration judge may enter a summary decision on Form I–38, if deportation is ordered, or on Form I–39, if voluntary departure is granted with an alternate order of deportation.

(c) *Order of the immigration judge.* The order of the immigration judge shall direct the respondent's deportation, or the termination of the proceedings, or such other disposition of the case as may be appropriate. When deportation is ordered, the immigration judge shall specify the country, or countries in the alternate, to which respondent's deportation shall be directed. The immigration judge is authorized to issue orders in the alternative or in combination as he may deem necessary.

[26 FR 12112, Dec. 19, 1961, as amended at 59 FR 62302, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 242.19 Notice of decision.

(a) *Written decision.* A written decision shall be served upon the respondent and the trial attorney, together with the notice referred to in § 3.3 of this chapter. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

(b) *Oral decision.* An oral decision shall be stated by the special inquiry officer in the presence of the respondent and the trail attorney, if any, at the conclusion of the hearing. Unless appeal from the decision is waived, the respondent shall be furnished with Notice of Appeal, Form EOIR–26, and advised of the provisions of § 242.21. A typewritten copy of the oral decision shall be furnished at the request of the respondent or the trial attorney.

(c) *Summary decision.* When the special inquiry officer renders a summary decision as provided in § 242.18(b), he shall serve a copy thereof upon the respondent at the conclusion of the hearing. Unless appeal from the decision is waived, the respondent shall be furnished with Notice of Appeal, Form EOIR–26, and advised of the provisions of § 242.21.

[26 FR 12212, Dec. 19, 1961, as amended at 27 FR 9647, Sept. 29, 1962; 61 FR 18909, Apr. 29, 1996]

§ 242.20 Finality of order.

The decision of the Immigration Judge shall become final in accordance with § 3.39 of this chapter.

[52 FR 2941, Jan. 29, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 26595, May 23, 1994]

§ 242.21 Appeals.

(a) Pursuant to part 3 of this chapter, an appeal shall lie from a decision of an Immigration Judge to the Board, except that no appeal shall lie from an order of deportation entered in absentia. The procedures regarding the filing of a Notice of Appeal (Form EOIR–26), fees, and briefs are set forth in §§ 3.3, 3.31, and 3.38 of this chapter. An appeal shall be filed within 30 calendar days after the mailing of a written decision, the stating of an oral decision, or the service of a summary decision. The filing date is defined as the date of receipt of the Notice of Appeal by the Board of Immigration Appeals. The reasons for the appeal shall be stated in the Notice of Appeal (Form EOIR–26) in accordance with the provisions of § 3.3(b) of this chapter. Failure to do so may constitute a ground for dismissal of the appeal by the Board pursuant to § 3.1(d)(1–a) of this chapter.

(b) *Prohibited appeals; legalization or applications.* An alien respondent defined in § 245a.2(c) (6) or (7) of this chapter who fails to file an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident within the prescribed period(s), and who is thereafter found to be deportable by decision of an immigration judge, shall not be permitted to appeal the finding of deportability

based solely on refusal by the immigration judge to entertain such an application in deportation proceedings.

[29 FR 7236, June 3, 1964, as amended at 52 FR 16194, May 1, 1987; 53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988; 54 FR 29439, July 12, 1989; 61 FR 18909, Apr. 29, 1996]

§242.22 Reopening or reconsideration.

Motions to reopen or reconsider are subject to the requirements and limitations set forth in §3.23 of this chapter. The immigration judge may upon his/her own motion, or upon motion of the trial attorney or the respondent, reopen or reconsider any case in which he/she had made a decision, unless jurisdiction in the case is vested in the Board of Immigration Appeals under part 3 of this chapter. An order by the immigration judge granting a motion to reopen may be made on Form I–328. A motion to reopen will not be granted unless the immigration judge is satisfied that evidence sought to be offered is material and was not available and could not have been discovered or presented at the hearing; nor will any motion to reopen for the purpose of providing the respondent with an opportunity to make an application under §242.17 be granted if respondent's rights to make such application were fully explained to him/her by the immigration judge and he/she was afforded an opportunity to do so at the hearing, unless circumstances have arisen thereafter on the basis of which the request is being made. The filing of a motion under this section with an immigration judge shall not serve to stay the execution of an outstanding decision; execution shall proceed unless the immigration judge who has jurisdiction over the motion specifically grants a stay of deportation. The immigration judge may stay deportation pending his/her determination of the motion and also pending the taking and disposition of an appeal from such determination. The filing of a motion to reopen pursuant to the provisions of §3.23(b)(4)(iii) of this chapter shall stay the deportation of the alien pending the disposition of the motion and the adjudication of any properly filed administrative appeal.

[52 FR 26470, July 15, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 18909, Apr. 29, 1996; 61 FR 21065, May 9, 1996]

§242.23 Proceedings under section 242(f) of the Act.

(a) *Order to show cause.* In the case of an alien within the provisions of section 242(f) of the Act, the order to show cause shall charge him with deportability under section 242(f) of the Act. The prior order of deportation and evidence of the execution thereof, properly identified, shall constitute prima facie cause for deportability under this section.

(b) *Applicable procedure.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, proceedings under section 242(f) of the Act shall be conducted in general accordance with the rules prescribed in this part.

(c) *Deportability.* In determining the deportability of an alien alleged to be within the purview of paragraph (a) of this section, the issues shall be limited solely to a determination of the identity of the respondent, i.e., whether the respondent is in fact an alien who was previously deported, or who departed while an order of deportation was outstanding; whether the respondent was previously deported as a member of any of the classes described in paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of section 241(a) of the Act; and whether respondent has unlawfully reentered the United States.

(d) *Order.* If deportability as charged in the order to show cause is established, the Immigration Judge shall order that the respondent be deported under the previous order of deportation in accordance with section 242(f) of the Act.

(e) *Trial attorney; additional charges.* When a trial attorney is assigned to a proceeding under this section and additional charges are lodged against the respondent, the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section shall cease to apply.

[26 FR 12282, Dec. 28, 1961, as amended at 27 FR 9647, Sept. 29, 1962; 30 FR 2021, Feb. 13, 1965; 56 FR 38333, Aug. 13, 1991]

§ 242.24 Detention and release of juveniles.

(a) *Juveniles.* A juvenile is defined as an alien under the age of eighteen (18) years.

(b) *Release.* Juveniles for whom bond has been posted, for whom parole has been authorized, or who have been ordered released on recognizance, shall be released pursuant to the following guidelines:

(1) Juveniles shall be released, in order of preference, to: (i) A parent; (ii) legal guardian; or (iii) adult relative (brother, sister, aunt, uncle, grandparent) who are not presently in INS detention, unless a determination is made that the detention of such juvenile is required to secure his timely appearance before the Service or the immigration court or to ensure the juvenile's safety or that of others.

In cases where the parent, legal guardian or adult relative resides at a location distant from where the juvenile is detained, he or she may secure release at an INS office located near the parent, legal guardian, or adult relative.

(2) If an individual specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section cannot be located to accept custody of a juvenile, and the juvenile has identified a parent, legal guardian, or adult relative in INS detention, simultaneous release of the juvenile and the parent, legal guardian, or adult relative shall be evaluated on a discretionary case-by-case basis.

(3) In cases where the parent or legal guardian is in INS detention or outside the United States, the juvenile may be released to such person as designated by the parent or legal guardian in a sworn affidavit, executed before an immigration officer or consular officer, as capable and willing to care for the juvenile's well-being. Such person must execute an agreement to care for the juvenile and to ensure the juvenile's presence at all future proceedings before the Service or an immigration judge.

(4) In unusual and compelling circumstances and in the discretion of the district director or chief patrol agent, a juvenile may be released to an adult, other than those identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, who executes an agreement to care for the juvenile's well-being and to ensure the juvenile's presence at all future proceedings before the INS or an immigration judge.

(c) *Juvenile Coordinator.* The case of a juvenile for whom detention is determined to be necessary should be referred to the *Juvenile Coordinator,* whose responsibilities should include, but not be limited to, finding suitable placement of the juvenile in a facility designated for the occupancy of juveniles. These may include juvenile facilities contracted by the INS, state or local juvenile facilities, or other appropriate agencies authorized to accommodate juveniles by the laws of the state or locality.

(d) *Detention.* In the case of a juvenile for whom detention is determined to be necessary, for such interim period of time as is required to locate suitable placement for the juvenile, whether such placement is under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, the juvenile may be temporarily held by INS authorities or placed in any INS detention facility having separate accommodations for juveniles.

(e) *Refusal of release.* If a parent of a juvenile detained by the INS can be located, and is otherwise suitable to receive custody of the juvenile, and the juvenile indicates a refusal to be released to his/her parent, the parent(s) shall be notified of the juvenile's refusal to be released to the parent(s), and shall be afforded an opportunity to present their views to the district director, chief patrol agent or immigration judge before a custody determination is made.

(f) *Notice to parent of application for relief.* If a juvenile seeks release from detention, voluntary departure, parole, or any form of relief from deportation, where it appears that the grant of such relief may effectively terminate some interest inherent in the parent-child relationship and/or the juvenile's rights and interests are adverse with those of the parent, and the parent is presently residing in the United States, the parent shall be given notice of the juvenile's application for relief, and shall be afforded an opportunity to present his or her views and assert his or her interest to the district director

or immigration judge before a determination is made as to the merits of the request for relief.

(g) *Voluntary departure.* Each juvenile apprehended in the immediate vicinity of the border who resides permanently in Mexico or Canada, shall be informed, prior to presentation of the voluntary departure form, that he or she may make a telephone call to a parent, close relative, a friend, or to an organization found on the free legal services list. Each other juvenile apprehended shall be provided access to a telephone and must in fact communicate with either a parent, adult relative, friend, or with an organization found on the free legal services list prior to presentation of the voluntary departure form. If the juvenile, of his or her own volition, asks to contact a consular officer, and does in fact make such contact the requirements of this section are satisfied.

(h) *Notice and Request for Disposition.* When a juvenile alien is apprehended, he or she must be given a Notice and Request for Disposition. If the juvenile is under fourteen years of age or unable to understand the notice, the notice shall be read and explained to the juvenile in a language the juvenile understands. In the event a juvenile who has requested a hearing pursuant to the Notice subsequently decides to accept voluntary departure, a new Notice and Request for Disposition shall be given to, and signed by the juvenile.

[53 FR 17450, May 17, 1988]

§242.25 Proceedings under section 242A(b) of the Act.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section—*Deciding Service officer* means a district director, chief patrol agent, or another immigration officer designated by a district director or chief patrol agent, who is not the same person as the issuing Service officer. *Issuing Service officer* means any Service officer listed in §242.1(a) as authorized to issue orders to show cause. *Prima facie claim* means a claim that, on its face and consistent with the evidence in the record of proceeding, demonstrates an alien's present statutory eligibility for a specific form of relief from deportation under the Immigration and Nationality Act (''the Act'').

(b) *Preliminary consideration and Notice of Intent to issue a Final Administrative Deportation Order; commencement of proceedings*—(1) *Basis of Service charge.* An issuing Service officer shall cause to be served upon an alien a Notice of Intent to issue a Final Administrative Deportation Order (Notice of Intent, Form I–851), if the officer is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence, based upon questioning of the alien by an immigration officer and upon any other evidence obtained, to support a finding that the individual:

(i) Is an alien;

(ii) Has not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence;

(iii) Has been convicted (as demonstrated by one or more of the sources listed in §3.41 of this chapter) of an aggravated felony and such conviction has become final;

(iv) Is deportable under section 241(a)(2)(A)(iii) of the Act; and

(v) Does not appear statutorily eligible for any relief from deportation under the Act.

(2) *Notice.* (i) Deportation proceedings under section 242A(b) of the Act shall commence upon personal service of the Notice of Intent upon the alien, as prescribed by §§103.5a(a)(2) and 103.5a(c)(2) of this chapter. The Notice of Intent shall set for the preliminary determinations and inform the alien of the Service's intention to issue a Final Administrative Deportation Order (Final Administrative Deportation Order, Form I–851A) without a hearing before an Immigration Judge. This Notice shall constitute the charging document. The Notice of Intent shall include allegations of fact and conclusions of law. It shall advise that the alien: has the privilege of being represented by counsel of the alien's choosing, at no expense to the Government, as long as counsel is authorized to practice in deportation proceedings; may inspect the evidence supporting the Notice of Intent; and may rebut the charges within ten (10) calendar days after service of such Notice (or thirteen (13) calendar days if service of the Notice was by mail).

(ii) The Notice of Intent also shall advise the alien that he or she may designate in writing, within ten (10) calendar days of service of the Notice

of Intent (or thirteen (13) calendar days if service is by mail), the country to which he or she chooses to be deported in accordance with section 243 of the Act, in the event that a Final Administrative Deportation Order is issued, and that the Service will honor such designation only to the extent permitted under the terms, limitations, and conditions of section 243 of the Act.

(iii) The Service shall provide the alien with a list of available free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to part 292 of this chapter, located within the district or sector where the Notice of Intent is issued.

(iv) The Service must either provide the alien with a written translation of the Notice of Intent or explain the contents of the Notice of Intent to the alien in the alien's native language or in a language that the alien understands.

(c) *Alien's response*—(1) *Time for response.* The alien will have ten (10) calendar days from service of the Notice of Intent, or thirteen (13) calendar days if service is by mail, to file a response to the Notice. If the final date for filing such a response falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the response shall be considered due on the next business day. In the response, the alien may: Designate his or her choice of country for deportation; submit a written response rebutting the allegations supporting the charge and/or requesting the opportunity to review the Government's evidence; and/or request in writing an extension of time for response, stating the specific reasons why such an extension is necessary. Alternatively, the alien may, in writing, choose to accept immediate issuance of a Final Administrative Deportation Order. The deciding Service officer may extend the time for response for good cause shown. A request for extension of time for response will not automatically extend the period for the response. The alien will be permitted to file a response outside the prescribed period only if the deciding Service officer permits it. The alien must send the response to the deciding Service officer at the address provided in the Notice of Intent.

(2) *Nature of rebuttal or request to review evidence.* (i) If an alien chooses to rebut the allegations contained in the Notice, the alien's written response must indicate which finding(s) are being challenged and should be accompanied by affidavit(s), documentary information, or other specific evidence supporting the challenge. If the alien asserts that he or she is entitled to statutory relief from deportation, the alien also should include with the response a completed and signed application designed for the relief sought.

(ii) If an alien's written response requests the opportunity to review the Government's evidence, the Service shall serve the alien with a copy of the evidence in the record of proceeding upon which the Service is relying to support the charge. The alien may, within ten (10) calendar days following service of the Government's evidence (thirteen (13) calendar days if service is by mail), furnish a final response in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section. If the alien's final response is a rebuttal of the allegations, such a final response should be accompanied by affidavit(s), documentary information, or other specific evidence supporting the challenge. If the alien asserts that he or she is entitled to statutory relief from deportation, the alien also should include with the final response a completed and signed application designed for the relief sought.

(d) *Determination by deciding Service officer*—(1) *No response submitted or concession of deportability.* If the deciding Service officer does not receive a timely response and the evidence in the record of processing establishes deportability by clear, convincing, and unequivocal evidence, or if the alien concedes deportability, then the deciding Service officer shall issue and cause to be served upon the alien a Final Administrative Deportation Order that states the reasons for the deportation decision. The alien may knowingly and voluntarily waive in writing the 30-day waiting period before execution of the final order of deportation provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) *Response submitted*—(i) *Insufficient rebuttal; no prima facie claim or genuine*

issue of material fact: If the alien timely submits a rebuttal to the allegations, but the deciding Service officer finds that deportability is established by clear, convincing, and unequivocal evidence in the record of proceeding, and that the alien has not demonstrated a prima facie claim of eligibility for relief from deportation under the Act, the deciding Service officer shall issue and cause to be served upon the alien a Final Administrative Deportation Order that states the reasons for the deportation decision.

(ii) *Additional evidence required.* (A) If the deciding Service officer finds that the record of proceeding, including the alien's timely rebuttal, raises a genuine issue of material fact regarding the preliminary findings, the deciding Service officer may either obtain additional evidence from any source, including the alien, or cause to be issued an order to show cause to initiate deportation proceedings under section 242(b) of the Act. The deciding Service officer also may obtain additional evidence from any source, including the alien, if the deciding Service officer deems that such additional evidence may aid the officer in the rendering of a decision.

(B) If the deciding Service officer considers additional evidence from a source other than the alien, that evidence shall be made a part of the record of proceeding, and shall be provided to the alien. If the alien elects to submit a response to such additional evidence, such response must be filed with the Service within ten (10) calendar days of service of the additional evidence (or thirteen (13) calendar days if service is by mail). If the deciding Service officer finds, after considering all additional evidence, that deportability is established by clear, convincing, and unequivocal evidence in the record of proceeding, and that the alien does not have a prima facie claim of eligibility for relief from deportation under the Act, the deciding Service officer shall issue and cause to be served upon the alien a Final Administrative Deportation Order that states the reasons for the deportation decision.

(iii) *Statutory eligibility for relief; conversion to proceedings under section 242(b) of the Act.* If the deciding Service officer finds that the alien is not amenable to deportation under section 242A(b) of the Act or has presented a prima facie claim of statutory eligibility for a specific form of relief from deportation, the deciding Service officer shall terminate the expedited proceedings under section 242A(b) of the Act, and shall, where appropriate, cause to be issued an order to show cause for the purpose of initiating an Immigration Judge proceeding under section 242(b) of the Act.

(3) *Termination of proceedings by deciding Service officer.* Only the deciding Service officer may terminate proceedings under section 242A(b) of the Act, in accordance with this section.

(e) *Proceedings commenced under section 242(b) of the act.* In any proceeding commenced under section 242(b) of the Act, if it appears that the respondent alien is subject to deportation pursuant to section 242A(b) of the Act, the Immigration Judge may, upon the Service's request, terminate the case and, upon such termination, the Service may commence administrative proceedings under section 242A(b) of the Act. However, in the absence of any such request, the Immigration Judge shall complete the pending proceeding commenced under section 242(b) of the Act.

(f) *Executing final deportation order of deciding Service officer*—(1) *Time of execution.* Upon the issuance of a Final Administrative Deportation Order, the Service shall issue a warrant of deportation in accordance with 8 CFR 243.2; such warrant shall be executed no sooner than 30 calendar days after the date the Final Administrative Deportation Order is issued, unless the alien knowingly, voluntarily and in writing waives the 30-day period. The 72-hour provisions of § 243.3(b) of this chapter shall not apply.

(2) *Country to which alien is to be deported.* The deciding Service officer shall designate the country of deportation in the manner prescribed by section 243(a) of the Act.

(g) *Arrest and detention.* At the time of issuance of a Notice of Intent or at any time thereafter and up to the time the alien becomes the subject of a warrant of deportation, the alien may be arrested and taken into custody under

the authority of a warrant of arrest issued by an officer listed in § 242.2(c)(1) of this chapter. Pursuant to section 242(a)(2)(A) of the Act, the deciding Service officer shall not release an alien who has not been lawfully admitted. Pursuant to section 242(a)(2)(B) of the Act, the deciding Service officer may release an alien who has been lawfully admitted if, in accordance with § 242.2(h) of this chapter, the alien demonstrates that he or she is not a threat to the community and is likely to appear at any scheduled hearings. The decision of the deciding Service officer concerning custody or bond shall not be administratively appealable during proceedings initiated under section 242A(b) of the Act and this section.

(h) *Record of proceeding.* The Service shall maintain a record of proceeding for judicial review of the Final Administrative Deportation Order sought by any petition for review. The record of proceeding shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: the charging document (Notice of Intent); the Final Administrative Deportation Order (including any supplemental memorandum of decision); the alien's response, if any; all evidence in support of the charge; and any admissible evidence, briefs, or documents submitted by either party respecting deportability or relief from deportation.

(i) Effective March 3, 1997, the Service will cease issuance of both Form I–851 and Form I–851A. The Service retains the authority to execute at any time Form I–851A that is final before March 3, 1997. The Service will resume the issuance of Form I–851 and Form I–851A after April 1, 1997, pursuant to regulations implementing section 238(b) of the Act, as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act of 1996.

[60 FR 43961, Aug. 24, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 69020, Dec. 31, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 69020, Dec. 31, 1996, § 242.25 was amended by adding a new paragraph (i), effective Mar. 3, 1997.

§ 242.26 Deportation of S–5, S–6, and S–7 nonimmigrant.

(a) *Condition of classification.* As a condition of classification and continued stay in classification pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, nonimmigrants in S classification must have executed Form I–854, Part B, certifying that they have knowingly waived their right to a deportation hearing and right to contest, other than on the basis of an application for withholding of deportation, any deportation action, including detention pending deportation, instituted before lawful permanent resident status is obtained.

(b) *Determination of deportability.* A determination to deport an alien classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act shall be made by the district director having jurisdiction over the place where the alien is located.

(1) A determination to deport such an alien shall be based on one or more of the deportation grounds listed in section 241 of the Act based on conduct committed after, or conduct or a condition not disclosed to the Service prior to, the alien's classification as an S nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, or for a violation of, or failure to adhere to, the particular terms and conditions of status in S nonimmigrant classification.

(c) *Deportation procedures.* (1) A district director who determines to deport an alien witness or informant in S nonimmigrant classification shall notify the Commissioner, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and the relevant LEA 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 deport.

(2) A district director, who has provided notice as set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and who has been advised by the Commissioner that the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, has not objected, shall issue a warrant of deportation. The alien shall immediately be arrested and taken into custody by the district director

initiating the deportation. An alien classified under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act who is determined, pursuant to a warrant issued by a district director, to be deportable from the United States shall be deported from the United States to his or her country of nationality or last residence. The LEA who requested the alien's presence in the United States 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 Untied States and, in any event, shall notify the Commissioner of the alien's departure.

(d) *Withholding of deportation.* An alien classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act who applies for withholding of deportation shall have 10 days from the date the warrant of deportation is served upon the alien to file an application for such relief with the district director initiating the deportation order. The procedures contained in 8 CFR 208.2 and 208.16 shall apply to such an alien who applies for withholding of deportation.

[60 FR 44268, Aug. 25, 1995]

PART 243—DEPORTATION OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

Sec.

243.1 Final order of deportation.
243.2 Warrant of deportation.
243.3 Expulsion.
243.4 Stay of deportation.
243.5 Self-deportation.
243.6 Notice to transportation line.
243.7 Special care and attention for aliens.
243.8 Imposition of sanctions.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1253.

SOURCE: 26 FR 12113, Dec. 19, 1961, unless otherwise noted.

§243.1 Final order of deportation.

Except as otherwise required by section 242(c) of the Act for the specific purposes of that section, an order of deportation, including an alternate order of deportation coupled with an order of voluntary departure, made by the special inquiry officer in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter shall become final upon dismissal of an appeal by the Board of Immigration Appeals, upon waiver of appeal, or upon expiration of the time allotted for an appeal when no appeal is taken; or, if such an order is issued by the Board or approved by the Board upon certification, it shall be final as of the date of the Board's decision.

§243.2 Warrant of deportation.

A Form I–205, Warrant of deportation, based upon the final administrative order of deportation in the alien's case shall be issued by a district director. The district director shall exercise the authority contained in section 243 of the Act to determine at whose expense the alien shall be deported and whether his/her mental or physical condition requires personal care and attention en route to his/her destination.

[54 FR 39337, Sept. 26, 1989]

§243.3 Expulsion.

(a) *Execution of Order.* Except in the exercise of discretion by the district director, and for such reasons as are set forth in §212.5(a) of this chapter, once an order of deportation becomes final, an alien shall be taken into custody and the order shall be executed. For the purposes of this part, an order of deportation is final and subject to execution upon the date when any of the following occurs:

(1) A grant of voluntary departure expires;

(2) An immigration judge enters an order of deportation without granting voluntary departure or other relief, and the alien respondent waives his or her right to appeal;

(3) The Board of Immigration Appeals enters an order of deportation on appeal, without granting voluntary departure or other relief; or

(4) A federal district or appellate court affirms an administrative order of deportation in a petition for review or habeas corpus action.

(b) *Service of decision.* In the case of an order entered by any of the authorities enumerated above, the order shall be executed no sooner than 72 hours after service of the decision, regardless of whether the alien is in Service custody, *provided* that such period may be waived on the knowing and voluntary request of the alien. Nothing in this

paragraph shall be construed, however, to preclude assumption of custody by the Service at the time of issuance of the final order.

[51 FR 23042, June 25, 1986]

§ 243.4 Stay of deportation.

Any request of an alien under a final administrative order of deportation for a stay of deportation, except a request for withholding of deportation pursuant to section 243(h) of the Act, shall be filed on Form I–246 with the district director having jurisdiction over the place where the alien is at the time of filing. The district director, in his discretion, may grant a stay of deportation for such time and under such conditions as he may deem appropriate. Written notice of the disposition of the alien's request shall be served upon him and any notice of denial shall include specific reasons therefor; however, neither the making of the request nor the failure to receive notice of disposition of the request shall relieve the alien from strict compliance with any outstanding notice to surrender for deportation. Denial by the district director of a request for a stay is not appealable but such denial shall not preclude the Board from granting a stay in connection with a motion to reopen or a motion to reconsider as provided in part 3 of this chapter, nor such denial preclude the special inquiry officer, in his discretion, from granting a stay in connection with, and pending his determination of, a motion to reopen or a motion to reconsider a case falling within his jurisdiction pursuant to § 242.22 of this chapter, and also pending an appeal from such determination.

[40 FR 50702, Oct. 31, 1975]

§ 243.5 Self-deportation.

A district director may permit an alien ordered deported to depart at his own expense to a destination of his own choice. Any alien who has departed from the United States while an order of deportation is outstanding shall be considered to have been deported in pursuance of law, except that an alien who departed before the expiration of the voluntary departure time granted in connection with an alternate order of deportation shall not be considered to have been so deported.

[29 FR 6485, May 19, 1964]

§ 243.6 Notice to transportation line.

When a transportation line is responsible for the expenses of an alien's deportation, notification shall be made to such line on Form I–284, when applicable, and Form I–288. If special care and attention is required, notification to this effect shall be placed on Form I–288.

§ 243.7 Special care and attention for aliens.

When a transportation line is responsible for the expenses of an alien's deportation, the alien shall be delivered to the master, commanding officer, or the officer in charge of the vessel or aircraft on which the alien will be deported, who shall be given Forms I–287, I–287A, and I–287B. The reverse of Form I–287A shall be signed by the officer of the vessel or aircraft to whom the alien has been delivered and immediately returned to the immigration officer effecting delivery. Form I–287B shall be retained by the receiving officer and subsequently filled out by the agents or persons therein designated and returned by mail to the district director named on the form. The transportation line shall at its own expense forward the alien from the foreign port of disembarkation to the final destination specified on Form I–287. The special care and attention shall be continued to such final destination, except when the foreign public officers decline to allow such attendant to proceed and themselves take charge of the alien, in which case this fact shall be recorded by the transportation line on the reverse of Form I–287B. If the transportation line fails, refuses, or neglects to provide the necessary special care and attention or comply with the directions of Form I–287, the district director shall thereafter and without notice employ suitable persons, at the expense of the transportation line, and effect such deportation.

§ 243.8 Imposition of sanctions.

The provisions of section 243(g) of the Act have been applied to residents of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(USSR), Czechoslovakia, and Cuba. These provisions do not apply to an alien who is residing in Estonia, Latvia, or Lithuania who is not a national, citizen, or subject of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These provisons also do not apply to an alien who is residing in Cuba and can be classified as an immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) or a returning resident as defined in section 101(a)(27)(A). The sanctions imposed on residents of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia pursuant to section 243(g) may be waived in an individual case for the beneficiary of a petition accorded a status under section 201(b) or section 203(a) of the Act. The sanctions upon the USSR, Czechoslovakia may be waived upon an individual request by the Department of State in behalf of a visa applicant. Upon approval of a visa petition or upon an individual request by the Department of State in behalf of a visa applicant, the district director shall determine whether sanctions shall be waived. However, the regional commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, may direct that any case or class of cases be referred to him or her for any such determination. The consular officer shall be notified of any determination made with respect to the waiver of sanctions if a visa petition is approved. If the sanctions are not waived, the notice informing the petitoner that the petition has been approved shall also notfiy him or her that the sanctions imposed by section 243(g) of the Act have not been waived.

[48 FR 39034, Aug. 29, 1983, as amended at 56 FR 48730, Sept. 26, 1991]

PART 244—SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION AND VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE

Sec.
244.1 Application.
244.2 Extension of time to depart.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1252, 1254; 8 CFR part 2.

§244.1 Application.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an alien who is deportable because of a conviction on or after November 18, 1988, for an aggravated felony as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, shall not be eligible for voluntary departure as prescribed in part 242 of this chapter and section 244 of the Act. Pursuant to part 242 of this chapter and section 244 of the Act an immigration judge may authorize the suspension of an alien's deportation; or, if the alien establishes that he/she is willing and has the immediate means with which to depart promptly from the United States, an immigration judge may authorize the alien to depart voluntarily from the United States in lieu of deportation within such time as may be specified by the immigration judge when first authorizing voluntary departure, and under such conditions as the district director shall direct. An application for suspension of deportation shall be made on Form EOIR–40.

[46 FR 25598, May 8, 1981, as amended at 55 FR 24859, June 19, 1990; 60 FR 37328, July 20, 1995]

§244.2 Extension of time to depart.

Authority to reinstate or extend the time within which to depart voluntarily specified initially by an immigration judge or the Board is within the sole jurisdiction of the district director, except that an immigration judge or the Board may reinstate voluntary departure in a deportation proceeding that has been reopened for a purpose other than solely making an application for voluntary departure. A request by an alien for reinstatement or an extension of time within which to depart voluntarily shall be filed with the district director having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. Written notice of the district director's decision shall be served upon the alien and no appeal may be taken therefrom.

[52 FR 24982, July 2, 1987]

PART 245—ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS TO THAT OF PERSON ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Sec.
245.1 Eligibility.
245.2 Application.
245.3 Adjustment of status under section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957, as amended.

245.4 Documentary requirements.
245.5 Medical examination.
245.6 Interview.
245.7 Adjustment of status of certain Soviet and Indochinese parolees under the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1990 (Pub. L. 101–167).
245.8 Adjustment of status as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act.
245.9 Adjustment of Status of Certain Nationals of the People's Republic of China under Public Law 102–404.
245.10 Adjustment of status upon payment of additional sum under Public Law 103-317.
245.11 Adjustment of aliens in S nonimmigrant classification.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1182, 1255; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 245.1 Eligibility.

(a) *General.* Any alien who is physically present in the United States, except for an alien who is ineligible to apply for adjustment of status under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, may apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States if the applicant is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and an immigrant visa is immediately available at the time of filing of the application. A special immigrant described under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Act shall be deemed, for the purpose of applying the adjustment to status provisions of section 245(a) of the Act, to have been paroled into the United States, regardless of the actual method of entry into the United States.

(b) *Restricted aliens.* The following categories of aliens are ineligible to apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident alien under section 245 of the Act, unless the alien establishes eligibility under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act and § 245.10, is not included in the categories of aliens prohibited from applying for adjustment of status listed in § 245.1(c), is eligible to receive an immigrant visa, and has an immigrant visa immediately available at the time of filing the application for adjustment of status:

(1) Any alien who entered the United States in transit without a visa;

(2) Any alien who, on arrival in the United States, was serving in any capacity on board a vessel or aircraft or was destined to join a vessel or aircraft in the United States to serve in any capacity thereon;

(3) Any alien who was not admitted or paroled following inspection by an immigration officer;

(4) Any alien who, on or after January 1, 1977, was employed in the United States without authorization prior to filing an application for adjustment of status. This restriction shall not apply to an alien who is:

(i) An immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) of the Act;

(ii) A special immigrant as defined in section 101(a)(27)(H) or (J) of the Act;

(iii) Eligible for the benefits of Public Law 101–238 (the Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989) and files an application for adjustment of status on or before October 17, 1991; or

(iv) Eligible for the benefits of Public Law 101–238 (the Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989), and has not entered into or continued in unauthorized employment on or after November 29, 1990.

(5) Any alien who on or after November 6, 1986 is not in lawful immigration status on the date of filing his or her application for adjustment of status, except an applicant who is an immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) or a special immigrant as defined in section 101(a)(27) (H), (I), or (J).

(6) Any alien who files an application for adjustment of status on or after November 6, 1986, who has failed (other than through no fault of his or her own or for technical reasons) to maintain continuously a lawful status since entry into the United States, except an applicant who is an immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) of the Act or a special immigrant as defined in section 101(a)(27) (H), (I), or (J) of the Act;

(7) Any alien admitted as a visitor under the visa waiver provisions of § 212.1(e) of this chapter.

(8) Any alien admitted as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitor under the provisions of section 217 of the Act and part 217 of this chapter other than an immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) of the Act.

(c) *Ineligible aliens.* The following categories of aliens are ineligible to apply for adjustment of status to that of a

lawful permanent resident alien under section 245 of the Act:

(1) Any nonpreference alien who is seeking or engaging in gainful employment in the United States who is not the beneficiary of a valid individual or blanket labor certification issued by the Secretary of Labor or who is not exempt from certification requirements under § 212.8(b) of this chapter;

(2) Except for an alien who is applying for residence under the provisions of section 133 of the Immigration Act of 1990, any alien who has or had the status of an exchange visitor under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act and who is subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act, unless the alien has complied with the foreign residence requirement or has been granted a waiver of that requirement, under that section. An alien who has been granted a waiver under section 212(e)(iii) of the Act based on a request by a State Department of Health (or its equivalent) under Pub. L. 103–416 shall be ineligible to apply for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act if the terms and conditions specified in section 214(k) of the Act and § 212.7(c)(9) of this chapter have not been met;

(3) Any alien who has nonimmigrant status under paragraph (15)(A), (15)(E), or (15)(G) of section 101(a) of the Act, or has an occupational status which would, if the alien were seeking admission to the United States, entitle the alien to nonimmigrant status under those paragraphs, unless the alien first executes and submits the written waiver required by section 247(b) of the Act and part 247 of this chapter; and

(4) Any alien who claims immediate relative status under section 201(b) or preference status under sections 203(a) or 203(b) of the Act, unless the applicant is the beneficiary of a valid unexpired visa petition filed in accordance with part 204 of this chapter.

(5) Any alien who is already an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on a conditional basis pursuant to section 216 or 216A of the Act, regardless of any other quota or non-quota immigrant visa classification for which the alien may otherwise be eligible.

(6) Any alien admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant fiance as defined in section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act, unless the alien is applying for adjustment of status based upon a marriage which was contracted within 90 days of entry with the United States citizen who filed a petition on behalf of the alien pursuant to § 214.2(k) of this chapter.

(7) A nonimmigrant classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, unless the nonimmigrant is applying for adjustment of status pursuant to the request of a law enforcement authority, the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, and 8 CFR 245.11.

(8) Any alien who seeks to adjust status based upon a marriage which occurred on or after November 10, 1986, and while the alien was in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or judicial proceedings relating thereto.

(i) *Commencement of proceedings.* The period during which the alien is in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or judicial proceedings relating thereto commences:

(A) With the issuance of the Order to Show Case and Notice of Hearing (Form I–221) prior to June 20, 1991;

(B) With the filing of the Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing (Form I–221) issued on or after June 20, 1991 with the Immigration Court; or

(C) With the issuance of the Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing before Immigration Judge (Form I–122).

(ii) *Termination of Proceedings.* The period during which the alien is in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or judicial proceedings relating thereto terminates:

(A) 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;

(B) When the alien departs from the United States pursuant to an order of exclusion;

(C) When the alien is found not to be excludable or deportable from the United States;

(D) When the Order to Show Cause is canceled pursuant to 8 CFR 242.7(a);

(E) When the proceedings are terminated by the immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals; or

(F) When a petition for review or an action for habeas corpus is granted by a Federal Court on judicial review.

(iii) *Exemptions.* This prohibition shall no longer apply if:

(A) The alien is found not to be excludable or deportable from the United States;

(B) The Order to Show Cause is canceled pursuant to 8 CFR 242.7(a);

(C) Proceedings are terminated by the immigration judge or Board of Immigration Appeals;

(D) A petition for review or an action for habeas corpus is granted by a Federal Court on judicial review;

(E) The alien has resided outside the United States for two or more years following the marriage; or

(F) The alien establishes that the marriage is bona fide 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 a petition.

(iv) *Request for exemption.* No application or fee is required to request the exemption under section 245(e) of the Act. The request must be made in writing and submitted with the Form I–485. Application for Permanent Residence. The request must state the basis for requesting consideration for the exemption and must be supported by documentary evidence establishing eligibility for the exemption.

(v) *Evidence to establish eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption.* Section 204(g) of the Act provides that certain visa petitions based upon marriages entered into during deportation, exclusion or related judicial proceedings may be approved only if the petitioner provides clear and convincing evidence that the marriage is bona fide. Evidence that a visa petition based upon the same marriage was approved under the bona fide marriage exemption to section 204(g) of the Act will be considered primary evidence of eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption provided in this part. The applicant will not be required to submit additional evidence to qualify for the bona fide marriage exemption provided in this part, unless the district director determines that such additional evidence is needed. In cases where the district director notifies the applicant that additional evidence is required, the applicant must submit documentary evidence which clearly and convincingly establishes 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. Such evidence may include:

(A) Documentation showing joint ownership of property;

(B) Lease showing joint tenancy of a common residence;

(C) Documentation showing commingling of financial resources;

(D) Birth certificates of children born to the applicant and his or her spouse;

(E) Affidavits of third parties having knowledge of the bona fides of the marital relationship, or

(F) Other documentation establishing that the marriage was not entered into in order to evade the immigration laws of the United States.

(vi) *Decision.* An application for adjustment of status filed during the prohibited period shall be denied, unless the applicant establishes eligibility for an exemption from the general prohibition.

(vii) *Denials.* The denial of an application for adjustment of status because the marriage took place during the prohibited period shall be without prejudice to the consideration of a new application or a motion to reopen a previously denied application, if deportation or exclusion proceedings are terminated while the alien is in the United States. The denial shall also be without prejudice to the consideration of a new application or motion to reopen the adjustment of status application, if the applicant presents clear and convincing evidence establishing eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in this part.

(viii) *Appeals.* An application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident which is denied by the district director solely because the applicant failed to establish eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in this part may be appealed to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, in accordance with 8 CFR part 103. The appeal to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, shall be the single level of appellate review established by statute.

(d) *Definitions*—(1) *Lawful immigration status.* For purposes of section 245(c)(2) of the Act, the term ''lawful immigration status'' will only describe the immigration status of an individual who is:

(i) In lawful permanent resident status;

(ii) An alien admitted to the United States in nonimmigrant status as defined in section 101(a)(15) of the Act, whose initial period of admission has not expired or whose nonimmigrant status has been extended in accordance with part 214 of this chapter;

(iii) In refugee status under section 207 of the Act, such status not having been revoked;

(iv) In asylee status under section 208 of the Act, such status not having been revoked;

(v) In parole status which has not expired, been revoked or terminated; or

(vi) Eligible for the benefits of Public Law 101–238 (the Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989) and files an application for adjustment of status on or before October 17, 1991.

(2) *No fault of the applicant or for technical reasons.* The parenthetical phrase *other than through no fault of his or her own or for technical reasons* shall be limited to:

(i) Inaction of another individual or organization designated by regulation to act on behalf of an individual and over whose actions the individual has no control, if the inaction is acknowledged by that individual or organization (as, for example, where a designated school official certified under § 214.2(f) of this chapter or an exchange propram sponsor under § 214.2(j) of this chapter did not provide required notification to the Service of continuation of status, or did not forward a request for continuation of status to the Service); or

(ii) A technical violation resulting from inaction of the Service (as for example, where an applicant establishes that he or she properly filed a timely request to maintain status and the Service has not yet acted on that request). An individual whose refugee or asylum status has expired through passage of time, but whose status has not been revoked, will be considered to have gone out of status for a technical reason.

(iii) A technical violation caused by the physical inability of the applicant to request an extension of nonimmigrant stay from the Service either in person or by mail (as, for example, an individual who is hospitalized with an illness at the time nonimmigrant stay expires). The explanation of such a technical violation shall be accompanied by a letter explaining the circumstances from the hospital or attending physician.

(iv) A technical violation resulting from the Service's application of the maximum five/six year period of stay for certain H–1 nurses only if the applicant was subsequently reinstated to H–1 status in accordance with the terms of Public Law 101–656 (Immigration Amendments of 1988).

(3) *Effect of departure.* The departure and subsequent reentry of an individual who was employed without authorization in the United States after January 1, 1977 does not erase the bar to adjustment of status in section 245(c)(2) of the Act. Similarly, the departure and subsequent reentry of an individual who has not maintained a lawful immigration status on any previous entry into the United States does not erase the bar to adjustment of status in section 245(c)(2) of the Act for any application filed on or after November 6, 1986.

(e) *Special categories*—(1) *Alien medical graduates.* Any alien who is a medical graduate qualified for special immigrant classification under section 101(a)(27)(H) of the Act and is the beneficiary of an approved petition as required under section 204(a)(1)(E)(i) of the Act is eligible for adjustment of status. An accompanying spouse and children also may apply for adjustment

of status under this section. Temporary absences from the United States for 30 days or less, during which the applicant was practicing or studying medicine, do not interrupt the continuous presence requirement. Temporary absences authorized under the Service's advance parole procedures will not be considered interruptive of continuous presence when the alien applies for adjustment of status.

(2) *Adjustment of certain nurses who were in H–1 nonimmigrant status on September 1, 1989 (Pub. L. 101–238)*—(i) *Eligibility*. An alien is eligible to apply for adjustment of status without regard to the numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 of the Act if:

(A) The applicant was admitted to the United States in, or had been granted a change of status to, nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) of the Act on or before September 1, 1989, to perform services as a registered nurse (regardless of the date upon which the applicant's authorization to remain in the United States expired or will expire), and the applicant had not thereafter been granted a change to status to any other nonimmigrant classification prior to September 1, 1989,

(B) The applicant has been employed in the United States as a registered nurse for an aggregate of three years prior to the date of application for adjustment of status,

(C) The applicant's continued employment as a registered nurse meets the standards established for certification described in section 212(a)(5)(A)(i) of the Act,

(D) The applicant is the beneficiary of:

(*1*) A valid, unexpired visa petition filed prior to October 1, 1991, which has been approved to grant the applicant preference status under section 202(a)(3) or (6) of the Act (as in effect prior to October 1, 1991), and is deemed by operation of the automatic conversion provisions of section 4 of Public Law 102–110 (the Armed Forces Immigration Adjustment Act of 1991), to be effective to grant the applicant preference status under section 203(b) (2) or (3) of the Act (as in effect on and after October 1, 1991) because of his or here occupation as a registered nurse, provided the application for adjustment of status is approved no later than October 1, 1993, or

(*2*) A valid, unexpired visa petition filed on or after October 1, 1991, which has been approved to grant the applicant preference, status under section 203(b) (1), (2), or (3) of this Act (as in effect on and after October 1, 1991) because of his or her occupation as a registered nurse, and

(E) The applicant properly files an application for adjustment of status under the provisions of section 245 of the Act.

(ii) *Application period*. To benefit from the provisions of Public Law 101–238, an alien must properly file an application for adjustments of status under section 245 of the Act on or before March 20, 1995.

(iii) *Application*. An applicant for the benefits of Public Law 101–238 must file an application for adjustment of status on Form I–485, accompanied by the fee and supporting documents described in § 245.2 of this part. Beneficiaries of Public Law 101–238 must also submit:

(A) Evidence that the applicant is the beneficiary of:

(*1*) A valid, unexpired visa petition filed prior to October 1, 1991, which has been approved to grant the applicant preference status under section 203(a)(3) or (6) of the Act (as in effect prior to October 1, 1991) and is deemed by operation of the automatic conversion provisions of section 4 of Public Law 101–110 to be effective to grant the applicant preference status under section 203(b) (2) or (3) of the Act (as in effect on and after October 1, 1991) because of his or her occupation as a registered nurse, provided the application for adjustment of status is approved no later than October 1, 1993, or

(*2*) A valid, unexpired visa petition filed on or after October 1, 1991, which has been approved to grant the applicant preference status under section 203(b) (1), (2), or (3) of the Act (as in effect on and after October 1, 1991) because of his or her occupation as a registered nurse, and

(B) A request, made on Form ETA 750 submitted in duplicate, for a determination by the district director that the alien is qualified for and will engage in the occupation of registered

nurse, as currently listed on Schedule A (20 CFR part 656),

(C) Evidence showing that the applicant has been employed in the United States as a registered nurse for an aggregate of three years prior to the date the application for adjustment of status is filed, in the form of:

(*1*) Letters from employers stating the beginning and ending dates of employment as a registered nurse, or

(*2*) Other evidence of employment as a registered nurse, such as pay receipts supported by affidavits of co-workers, which is accompanied by evidence that the nurse has made reasonable efforts to obtain employment letter(s), but has been unable to do so because the current or former employer refuses to issue the letter or has gone out of business,

(D) Evidence that the applicant was licensed, either temporarily or permanently, as a registered nurse during all periods of qualifying employment, and

(E) Evidence which establishes that the applicant was in the United States in H–1 nonimmigrant status for the purpose of performing services as a registered nurse on September 1, 1989.

(iv) *Effect of section 245(c)(2).* An applicant for the benefits of the adjustment of status provisions of Public Law 101–238 must establish eligibility for adjustment of status under all provisions of section 245 unless those provisions have specifically been waived.

(A) *Application for adjustment of status filed on or before October 17, 1991.* An applicant who qualifies for the benefits of Public Law 101–238, who properly files an application for adjustment of status on or before October 17, 1991, may be granted adjustment of status even though the alien has engaged or is engaging in unauthorized employment. For purposes of adjustment of status, the applicant will be considered to have continuously maintained a lawful nonimmigrant status throughout his or her stay in the United States as a nonimmigrant and to be in lawful nonimmigrant status at the time the application is filed.

(B) *Application for adjustment of status filed after October 17, 1991.* An alien who files an application for adjustment of status after October 17, 1991, will not automatically be considered as having maintained lawful nonimmigrant status. An alien who files for adjustment after this date will be subject to the statutory bar of section 245(c)(2) of the Act and will be ineligible to apply for adjustment of status if he or she has failed to continuously maintain lawful nonimmigrant status (other than through no fault of his or her own or for technical reasons); if he or she was not in lawful nonimmigrant status at the time the application was filed; or if he or she was employed without authorization on or after November 29, 1990. Unauthorized employment which has been waived as a basis for ineligibility for adjustment of status may not be used as the basis of a determination that the applicant is ineligible for adjustment of status due to failure to continuously maintain lawful nonimmigrant status.

(C) *Motions to reopen.* Public Law 101–649 (the Immigration Act of 1990), which became law on November 29, 1990, retroactively amended Public Law 101–238 (the Immigration Nursing Relief Act of 1989). An alien whose application for adjustment of status under the provisions of Public Law 101–238 was denied by the district director before November 29, 1990, because of unauthorized employment, failure to continuously maintain a lawful nonimmigrant status, or not being in lawful immigration status at the time of filing, may file a motion to reopen the adjustment application. The motion to reopen must be made in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 103.5. The district director will reopen the application for adjustment of status and enter a new decision based upon the provisions of Public Law 101–238, as amended by Public Law 101–649. Any other alien whose application for adjustment of status was denied may file a motion to reopen or reconsider in accordance with normal statutory and regulatory provisions.

(v) *Description of qualifying employment.* Qualifying employment as a registered nurse may have taken place at any time before the alien files the application for adjustment of status. It may have occurred before, on, or after the enactment of Public Law 101–238. All qualifying employment must have occurred in the United States. The

qualifying employment as a registered nurse may have occurred while the alien was in any immigration status, provided that the alien had been admitted in or changed to H–1 status for the purpose of performing services as a registered nurse on or before September 1, 1989, and had not thereafter changed from H–1 status to any other status before September 1, 1989. The employment need not have been continuous, provided the applicant can establish that he or she engaged in qualifying employment for a total of three or more years. Qualifying employment may include periods when the applicant possessed a provisional, temporary, interim, or other permit or license authorizing the applicant to perform services as a registered nurse; provided the license or permit was issued or recognized by the State Board of Nursing of the state in which the employment was performed. Qualifying employment may not include periods when the applicant performed duties as a registered nurse in violation of any state law regulating the employment of registered nurses in that state.

(vi) *Effect of enactment on spouse or child*—(A) *Spouse or child accompanying principal alien.* The accompanying spouse or child of an applicant for adjustment of status who benefits from Public Law 101–238, may also apply for adjustment of status. All benefits and limitations of this section, including those resulting from the implementation of the adjustment of status provisions of section 162(f) of Public Law 101–649, apply equally to the principal applicant and his or her accompanying spouse or child.

(B) *Spouse or child residing outside the United States or ineligible for adjustment of status.* A spouse or child who is ineligible to apply for adjustment of status as an accompanying spouse or child is not immediately eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa under the provisions of Public Law 101–238. However, the spouse or child may be eligible for visa issuance under other provisions of the Act.

(*1*) *Existing relationship.* A spouse or child acquired by the principal alien prior to the approval of the principal's adjustment of status application may be accorded the derivative priority date and preference category of the principal alien. The spouse or child may use the priority date and category when it becomes current, in accordance with existing limitations outlined in sections 201 and 202 of the Act. The priority date is not considered immediately available for these family members under Public Law 101–238.

(*2*) *Relationship entered into after adjustment of status is approved.* An alien who acquires lawful permanent residence under the provisions of Public Law 101–238 may file a petition under section 204 of the Act for an alien spouse, unmarried son or unmarried daughter in accordance with existing laws and regulations. The priority date is not considered immediately available for these family members under Public Law 101–238.

(3) *Special immigrant juveniles.* Any alien qualified for special immigrant classification under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Act shall be deemed, for the purpose of section 245(a) of the Act, to have been paroled into the United States, regardless of the alien's actual method of entry into the United States. Neither the provisions of section 245(c)(2) nor the exclusion provisions of sections 212(a)(4), (5)(A), or (7)(A) of the Act shall apply to a qualified special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Act. The exclusion provisions of sections 212(a)(2)(A), (2)(B), (2)(C) (except for so much of such paragraph as related to a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana), (3)(A), (3)(B), (3)(C), or (3)(E) of the Act may not be waived. Any other exclusion provision may be waived on an individual basis for humanitarian purposes, family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest; however, the relationship between the alien and the alien's natural parents or prior adoptive parents shall not be considered a factor in a discretionary waiver determination.

(f) *Concurrent applications to overcome exclusionary grounds.* Except as provided in parts 235 and 249 of this chapter, an application under this part shall be the sole method of requesting the exercise of discretion under section 212 (g), (h), (i), and (k) of the Act, as they relate to the excludability of an

alien in the United States. Any applicant for adjustment under this part may also apply for the benefits of section 212(c) of the Act, for permission to reapply after deportation or removal under section 212(a)(17) of the Act, and for the benefits of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Act. No fee is required for filing an application to overcome the exclusionary grounds of the Act if filed concurrently with an application for adjustment of status under the provisions of the Act of October 28, 1977, and of this part.

(g) *Availability of immigrant visas under section 245 and priority dates*—(1) *Availability of immigrant visas under section 245.* An alien is ineligible for the benefits of section 245 of the Act unless an immigrant visa is immediately available to him or her at the time the application is filed. If the applicant is a preference alien, the current Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs Visa Bulletin will be consulted to determine whether an immigrant visa is immediately available. An immigrant visa is considered available for accepting and processing the application Form I–485 if the preference category applicant has a priority date on the waiting list which is earlier than the date shown in the Bulletin (or the Bulletin shows that numbers for visa applicants in his or her category are current), and (if the applicant is seeking status pursuant to section 203(b) of the Act) the applicant presents evidence that the appropriate petition filed on his or her behalf has been approved. An immigrant visa is also considered immediately available if the applicant establishes eligibility for the benefits of Public Law 101–238. Information concerning the immediate availability of an immigrant visa may be obtained at any Service office.

(2) *Priority dates.* The priority date of an applicant who is seeking the allotment of an immigrant visa number under one of the preference classes specified in section 203(a) or 203(b) of the Act by virtue of a valid visa petition approved in his or her behalf shall be fixed by the date on which such approved petition was filed.

(h) *Conditional basis of status.* Whenever an alien spouse (as defined in section 216(g)(1) of the Act), an alien son or daughter (as defined in section 216(g)(2) of the Act), an alien entrepreneur (as defined in section 216A(f)(1) of the Act), or an alien spouse or child (as defined in section 216A(f)(2) of the Act) is granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent residence, the alien shall be considered to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions of section 216 or 216A of the Act, as appropriate.

(Title I of Pub. L. 95–145 enacted Oct. 28, 1977 (91 Stat. 1223), sec. 103 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1103). Interpret or apply secs. 101, 212, 242 and 245 (8 U.S.C. 1101, 1182, 1252 and 1255))

[30 FR 14778, Nov. 30, 1965]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §245.1, see the List of Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§245.2 Application.

(a) *General*—(1) *Jurisdiction.* An alien who believes he meets the eligibility requirements of section 245 of the Act or section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966, and §245.1 of this chapter shall apply to the director having jurisdiction over his place of residence unless otherwise instructed in 8 CFR part 245. After an alien has been served with an order to show cause or warrant of arrest, his application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act or section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966 shall be made and considered only in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter. An adjustment application by an alien paroled under section 212(d)(5) of the Act, which has been denied by the director, may be renewed in exclusion proceedings under section 236 of the Act only under the following two conditions: First, the denied application must have been properly filed subsequent to the applicant's earlier inspection and admission to the United States; second, the applicant's later absence from and return to the United States must have been under the terms of an advance parole authorization on Form I–512 granted to permit the applicant's absence and return to pursue the previously filed adjustment application.

(2) *Proper filing of application*—(i) *Under section 245.* Before an application

for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act may be considered properly filed, a visa must be immediately available. If a visa would be immediately available upon approval of a visa petition, the application will not be considered properly filed unless such petition has first been approved. If an immediate relative petition filed for classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act or a preference petition filed for classification under section 203(a) of the Act is submitted simultaneously with the adjustment application, the adjustment application shall be retained for processing only if approval of the visa petition would make a visa immediately available at the time of filing the adjustment application. If the visa petition is subsequently approved, the date of filing the adjustment application shall be deemed to be the date on which the accompanying petition was filed.

(ii) *Under the Act of November 2, 1966.* An application for the benefits of section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966 is not properly filed unless the applicant was inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States subsequent to January 1, 1959. An applicant is ineligible for the benefits of the Act of November 2, 1966 unless he or she has been physically present in the United States for one year (amended from two years by the Refugee Act of 1980).

(3) *Submission of documents*—(i) *General.* A separate application shall be filed by each applicant for benefits under section 245, or the Act of November 2, 1966. Each application shall be accompanied by an executed Form G–325A, if the applicant has reached his or her 14th birthday. Form G–325A shall be considered part of the application. An application under this part shall be accompanied by the document specified in the instructions which are attached to the application.

(ii) *Under section 245.* An application for adjustment of status is submitted on Form I–485, Application for Permanent Residence. The application must be accompanied by the appropriate fee as explained in the instructions to the application.

(iii) *Under section 245(i).* An alien who seeks adjustment of status under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act must file Form I–485, with the required fee. The alien must also file Supplement A to Form I–485, with any required additional sum.

(iv) *Under the Act of November 2, 1966.* An application for adjustment of status is made on Form I–485A. The application must be accompanied by Form I–643, Health and Human Services Statistical Data Sheet. The application must include a clearance from the local police jurisdiction for any area in the United States when the applicant has lived for six months or more since his or her 14th birthday.

(4) *Effect of departure*—(i) *General.* The effect of a departure from the United States is dependent upon the law under which the applicant is applying for adjustment.

(ii) *Under section 245.* The departure from the United States of an applicant who is under deportation proceedings shall be deemed an abandonment of the application constituting grounds for termination of the deportation proceeding by reason of the departure. The departure of an applicant who is not under deportation proceedings shall be deemed an abandonment of his or her application constituting grounds for termination, unless the applicant was previously granted advance parole by the Service for such absence, and was inspected upon returning to the United States. If the application of an individual granted advance parole is subsequently denied, the applicant will be subject to the exclusion provisions of section 236 of the Act. No alien granted advance parole and inspected upon return shall be entitled to a deportation hearing.

(iii) *Under the Act of November 2, 1966.* If an applicant who was admitted or paroled subsequent to January 1, 1959, later departs from the United States temporarily with no intention of abandoning his or her residence, and is readmitted or paroled upon return, the temporary absence shall be disregarded for purposes of the applicant's ''last arrival'' into the United States in regard to cases filed under section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966.

(5) *Decision*—(i) *General.* The applicant shall be notified of the decision of the director and, if the application is denied, the reasons for the denial.

(ii) *Under section 245.* If the application is approved, the applicant's permanent residence shall be recorded as of the date of the order approving the adjustment of status. An application for adjustment of status as a preference alien shall not be approved until an immigrant visa number has been allocated by the Department of State, except when the applicant has established eligibility for the benefits of Public Law 101–238. No appeal lies from the denial of an application by the director, but the applicant retains the right to renew his or her application in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter, or under part 236 if the applicant is a parolee and meets the two conditions outlined in §245.2(a)(1). At the time of renewal of the application, an applicant does not need to meet the statutory requirement of section 245(c) of the Act, or the regulatory requirements of §245.1(g), if in fact those requirements were met at the time the renewed application was initially filed with the director.

(iii) *Under the Act of November 2, 1966.* If the application is approved, the applicant's permanent residence shall be recorded in accordance with the provisions of section 1. No appeal lies from the denial of an application by the director, but the applicant retains the right to renew his or her application in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter, or under part 236, if the applicant is a parolee and meets the two conditions outlined in paragraph 1 of §245.2(a)(1).

(b) *Application under section 2 of the Act of November 2, 1966.* An application by a native or citizen of Cuba or by his spouse or child residing in the United States with him, who was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence prior to November 2, 1966, and who desires such admission to be recorded as of an earlier date pursuant to section 2 of the Act of November 2, 1966, shall be made on Form I–485A. The application shall be accompanied by the Alien Registration Receipt Card, Form I–151 or I–551, issued to the applicant in connection with his lawful admission for permanent residence, and shall be submitted to the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States. The decision on the application shall be made by the director. No appeal shall lie from his decision. If the application is approved, the applicant will be furnished with a replacement of his Form I–151 or I–551 bearing the new date as of which the lawful admission for permanent residence has been recorded.

(c) *Application under section 214(d).* An application for permanent resident status pursuant to section 214(d) of the Act shall be filed on Form I–485 with the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. A separate application shall be filed by each applicant. If the application is approved, the director shall record the lawful admission of the applicant as of the date of approval. The fee previously paid for filing the application shall be considered payment of the required visa fees, as of the date of the approval of the application. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reasons therefor. No appeal shall lie from the denial of an application by the director but such denial shall be without prejudice to the alien's right to renew his application in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter.

[30 FR 14778, Nov. 30, 1965]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §245.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§245.3 Adjustment of status under section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957, as amended.

Any application for benefits under section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957, as amended, must be filed on Form I–485 with the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. The benefits under section 13 are limited to aliens who were admitted into the United States under section 101, paragraphs (a)(15)(A)(i), (a)(15)(A)(ii), (a)(15)(G)(i), or (a)(15)(G)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act who performed diplomatic or semi-diplomatic duties and to their immediate families, and who establish that there are compelling reasons why the applicant or the member of the applicant's immediate family is

unable to return to the country represented by the government which accredited the applicant and that adjustment of the applicant's status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence would be in the national interest. Aliens whose duties were of a custodial, clerical, or menial nature, and members of their immediate families, are not eligible for benefits under section 13. In view of the annual limitation of 50 on the number of aliens whose status may be adjusted under section 13, any alien who is prima facie eligible for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident under another provision of law shall be advised to apply for adjustment pursuant to such other provision of law. An applicant for the benefits of section 13 shall not be subject to the labor certification requirement of section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal under the provisions of part 103 of this chapter. Any applications pending with the Service before December 29, 1981 must be resubmitted to comply with the requirements of this section.

(Secs. 103, 245, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; 71 Stat. 642, as amended, sec. 17, Pub. L. 97–116, 95 Stat. 1619 (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1255, 1255b))

[47 FR 44238, Oct. 7, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 33905, July 1, 1994]

§ 245.4 Documentary requirements.

The provisions of part 211 of this chapter relating to the documentary requirements for immigrants shall not apply to an applicant under this part.

(Secs. 103, 214, 245 Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1184, 8 U.S.C. 1255, Sec. 2, 96 Stat. 1157, 8 U.S.C. 1255 note))

[30 FR 14779, Nov. 30, 1965. Redesignated at 48 FR 4770, Feb. 3, 1983, and further redesignated at 52 FR 6322, Mar. 3, 1982, and further redesignated at 56 FR 49481, Oct. 2, 1991]

§ 245.5 Medical examination.

Pursuant to section 234 of the Act, an applicant for adjustment of status shall be required to have a medical examination by a designated civil surgeon, whose report setting forth the findings of the mental and physical condition of the applicant shall be incorporated into the record. A medical examination shall not be required of an applicant for adjustment of status who entered the United States as a non-immigrant fiance or fiancee of a United States citizen as defined in section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act pursuant to § 214.2(k) of this chapter if the applicant was medically examined prior to, and as a condition of, the issuance of the nonimmigrant visa; provided that the medical examination must have occurred not more than one year prior to the date of application for adjustment of status. Any applicant certified under paragraphs (1)(A)(ii) or (1)(A)(iii) 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.

[56 FR 49841, Oct. 2, 1991]

§ 245.6 Interview.

Each applicant for adjustment of status under this part shall be interviewed by an immigration officer. This interview may be waived in the case of a child under the age of 14; when the applicant is clearly ineligible under section 245(c) of the Act or § 245.1 of this chapter; or when it is determined by the Service that an interview is unnecessary.

[57 FR 49375, Nov. 2, 1992]

§ 245.7 Adjustment of status of certain Soviet and Indochinese parolees under the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1990 (Pub. L. 101–167).

(a) *Application.* Each person applying for benefits under section 599E of Public Law 101–167 must file Form I–485 (Application for Lawful Permanent Residence) with the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence and must pay the appropriate fee. Each application shall be accompanied by Form I–643 (Health and Human Services Statistical Data Sheet), the results of a medical examination given in accordance with § 245.8 of this part, and, if the applicant has reached his or her 14th birthday but is not over 79 years of age, Form G–325A

and an applicant fingerprint card (Form FD–258).

(b) *Aliens eligible to apply for adjustment.* The benefits of this section shall only apply to an alien who:

(1) Was a national of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, and

(2) Was inspected and granted parole into the United States during the period beginning on August 15, 1988, and ending on September 30, 1990, after being denied refugee status.

(c) *Eligibility.* Benefits under Section 599E of Public Law 101–167 are limited to any alien described in paragraph (b) of this section who:

(1) Applies for such adjustment,

(2) Has been physically present in the United States for at least one year and is physically present in the United States on the date the application for such adjustment is filed,

(3) Is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, and

(4) Pays a fee for the processing of such application.

(d) *Waiver of certain grounds for inadmissibility.* The provisions of paragraphs (14), (15), (20), (21), (25), (28) (other than subparagraph (F), and (32) of section 212(a) of the Act shall not apply to adjustment under this section. The Attorney General may waive any other provision of section 212(a) (other than paragraph (23)(B), (27), (29), or (33)) with respect to such an adjustment for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest.

(e) *Date of approval.* Upon approval of such an application for adjustment of status, the Attorney General shall create a record of the alien's admission as a lawful permanent resident as of the date of the alien's inspection and parole described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(f) *No offset in number of visas available.* When an alien is granted the status of having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, the Secretary of State shall not be required to reduce the number of immigrant visas authorized to be issued under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

[55 FR 24860, July 19, 1990. Redesingated at 56 FR 49841, Oct. 2, 1991, as amended at 59 FR 33905, July 1, 1994]

§245.8 Adjustment of status as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act.

(a) *Application.* Each person applying for adjustment of status as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act must file a Form I–485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, with the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. Benefits under this section are limited to aliens who have served honorably (or are enlisted to serve) in the Armed Forces of the United States for at least 12 years, and their spouses and children. For purposes of this section, special immigrants described in section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act and his or her spouse and children shall be deemed to have been paroled into the United States pursuant to section 245(g) of the Act. Each applicant must file a separate application with the appropriate fee.

(b) *Eligibility.* The benefits of this section shall apply only to an alien described in section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act who applies for such adjustment. The accompanying spouse or child of an applicant for adjustment of status who benefits from Public Law 102–110 may also apply for adjustment of status. The provisions of section 245(c) of the Act do not apply to the principal Armed Forces special immigrant or to his or her spouse or child.

(c) *Interview of the applicant.* Upon completion of the adjustment of status interview for a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act, the director shall make a *prima facie* determination regarding eligibility for naturalization benefits if the applicant is to be granted status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. If the director determines that the applicant is immediately eligible for naturalization under section 328 or 329 of the Act, the director shall advise the applicant that he or she is eligible to apply for naturalization on Form N–400, Application to File Petition for Naturalization. If the applicant wishes

to apply for naturalization, the director shall instruct the applicant concerning the requirements for naturalization and provide him or her with the necessary forms.

(d) *Spouse or child outside the United States.* When a spouse or child of an alien granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act is outside the United States, the principal alien may file Form I–824, Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition, with the office which approved the original application.

(e) *Deportation provisions of section 241.* If the Service is made aware by notification from the appropriate executive department or by any other means that a section 101(a)(27)(K) special immigrant who has already been granted permanent residence fails to complete his or her total active duty service obligation for reasons other than an honorable discharge, the alien may become subject to the deportation provisions of section 241 of the Act, provided the alien is in one or more of the classes of deportable aliens specified in section 241 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.

(f) *Rescission proceedings under section 246 of the Act.* If the Service determines that a military special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act was not in fact eligible for adjustment of status, the Service may pursue rescission proceedings under section 246 of the Act.

[57 FR 33862, July 31, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 50836, Sept. 29, 1993]

§ 245.9 Adjustment of Status of Certain Nationals of the People's Republic of China under Public Law 102–404.

(a) *Principal applicant status.* All nationals of the People's Republic of China who qualify under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section may apply for adjustment of status as principals in their own right, regardless of age or marital status. Nationals of other countries who meet the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section may apply for adjustment of status as qualified family members.

(b) *Aliens eligible to apply for adjustment.* An alien is eligible to apply for adjustment of status under the provisions of Public Law 102–404, if the alien:

(1) Is a national of the People's Republic of China or a qualified family member of an eligible national of the People's Republic of China;

(2) Was in the United States at some time between June 5, 1989, and April 11, 1990, inclusive, or would have been in the United States during this time period except for a brief, casual, and innocent departure from this country;

(3) Has resided continuously in the United States since April 11, 1990, except for brief, casual, and innocent absences;

(4) Was not physically present in the People's Republic of China for more than a cumulative total of 90 days between April 11, 1990, and October 9, 1992;

(5) Is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, unless the basis for excludability has been waived;

(6) Establishes eligibility for adjustment of status under all provisions of section 245 of the Act, unless the basis for ineligibility has been waived; and

(7) Properly files an application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act.

(c) *Qualified family member who is not a national of the People's Republic of China.* A qualified family member within the meaning of this section includes the spouse, child, son, or daughter of a national of the People's Republic of China who is eligible for benefits under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, provided that:

(1) He or she qualified as the spouse or child (as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act) of an eligible national of the People's Republic of China as of April 11, 1990; and

(2) The qualifying relationship continues to exist, or the family member is a son or daughter of an eligible national of the People's Republic of China and the family member was unmarried and under the age of 21 on April 11, 1990.

(d) *Waivers of excludability under section 212(a).* An applicant for the benefits of the adjustment of status provisions of Public Law 102–404 automatically exempted from compliance with the requirements of section 212(a)(5) and 212(a)(7)(A) of the Act. A Public Law 102–404 applicant may also apply for one or more waivers of excludability under section 212(a) of the Act, except for excludability under section 212(a)(2)(C), 212(a)(3)(A), 212(a)(3)(B), 212(a)(3)(C) or 212(a)(3)(E) of the Act.

(e) *Waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement of section 212(e).* An applicant for the benefits of the adjustment of status provisions of Public Law 102–404 is automatically exempted from compliance with the two-year foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act.

(f) *Waiver of section 245(c) of the Act.* Public Law 102–404 provides that the provisions of section 245(c) of the Act shall not apply to persons applying for the adjustment of status benefits of Public Law 102–404.

(g) *Application.* Each applicant must file an application for adjustment of status on Form I–485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, accompanied by the prescribed fee, and the supporting documents specified on the instructions to Form I–485 and described in § 245.2. Secondary evidence may be submitted if the applicant is unable to obtain the required primary evidence. Applicants who are nationals of the People's Republic of China should complete Part 2 of Form I–485 by checking box ''h—other'' and writing ''CSPA—Principal'' next to that block. Applicants who are not nationals of the People's Republic of China should complete Part 2 of Form I–485 by checking box ''h—other'' and writing ''CSPA—Qualified Family Member'' next to that block. Each applicant for the benefits of Public Law 102–404 must also submit evidence of eligibility for the adjustment of status benefits of Public Law 102–404:

(1) A photocopy of all pages of the applicant's most recent passport or an explanation of why the applicant does not have a passport;

(2) An attachment on a plain piece of paper showing:

(i) The date of the applicant's last arrival in the United States before or on April 11, 1990;

(ii) The date of each departure the applicant made from the United States since that arrival (if the applicant did not depart the United States after the initial date of arrival, the applicant should write ''I was in the United States on April 11, 1990, and I have not departed the United States since April 11, 1990'');

(iii) The reason for each departure; and

(iv) The date of each return to the United States.

(3) An attachment on a plain piece of paper showing:

(i) The date the applicant arrived in the People's Republic of China; and

(ii) The date the applicant left the People's Republic of China for each trip the applicant made to the People's Republic of China between April 11, 1990, and October 9, 1992 (if the applicant did not travel to the People's Republic of China, the applicant should write ''I was not in the People's Republic of China between April 11, 1990, and October 9, 1992'');

(4) A copy of evidence showing that the applicant was found eligible for benefits under E.O. 12711, such as deferred enforced departure (DED), employment authorization, and/or waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement, if the applicant previously applied for benefits under E.O. 12711; and

(5) Primary or secondary evidence of a qualifying family relationship to an eligible national of the People's Republic of China, such as a birth or marriage certificate, if the applicant is a qualified family member who is not a national of the People's Republic of China.

(h) *Secondary evidence.* If any required primary evidence is unavailable, church or school records, or other secondary evidence pertinent to the facts in issue, may be submitted. If such documents are unavailable, affidavits may be submitted. The applicant may submit as many types of secondary evidence as necessary to establish the birth, marriage, or other event. Documentary evidence establishing that primary evidence is unavailable need

not accompany secondary evidence of birth or marriage in the People's Republic of China.

(i) *Filing.* The application period begins on July 1, 1993. To benefit from the provisions of Public Law 102–404 (the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992), an alien must properly file an application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act on or before June 30, 1994. All applications for the benefits of Public Law 102–404 must be submitted by mail to the Service Center having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States. Pursuant to the deactivation clause of Public Law 102–404, if the President of the United States determines and certifies to Congress before July 1, 1993, that conditions in the People's Republic of China permit persons covered by Public Law 102–404 to safely return to the People's Republic of China, no applications for lawful permanent resident status under Public Law 102–404 will be processed or granted.

(j) *Immigrant classification and assignment of priority date.* Public Law 102–404 provides eligible applicants with automatic classifications as immigrants under section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Act. No immigrant visa petition is required and applicants need not meet the usual requirements for classification as skilled workers. The applicant's priority date shall be the date his or her application for adjustment of status under Public Law 102–404 is properly filed with the Service.

(k) *Effect of immigrant visa number limitations.* Eligible Public Law 102–404 applicants are exempt from the per-country immigrant visa number limitations of section 202(a)(2) of the Act. Eligible Public Law 102–404 applicants may file an application for adjustment of status under Public Law 102–404 without regard to immigrant visa number limitations of sections 202(a)(2) and 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Act. However, the adjustment of status application may not be approved and adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States may not be granted until a visa number becomes available for the applicant under the worldwide allocation of immigrant visa numbers for employment-based aliens under section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Act. The applicant may request initial or continued employment authorization during this period by filing Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization. If the applicant needs to travel outside the United States during this period, he or she may file a request for advance parole on Form I–131, Application for Travel Document.

(l) *Decision.* In the case of an application for adjustment of status filed pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 102–404, the authority conferred upon district directors in 8 CFR part 245 to accept and adjudicate an application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act is delegated exclusively to the service center director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States. If the service center director transfers the application to the district director, authority to adjudicate an application for adjustment of status filed pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 102–404 lies with the district director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence.

(m) *Effect of enactment on family members other than qualified family members.* The adjustment of status benefits and waivers provided by Public Law 102–404 do not apply to a spouse or child who is not a qualified family member as defined in paragraph (c) of this section. However, a spouse or child whose relationship to the principal alien was established prior to the approval of the principal's adjustment of status application may be accorded the derivative priority date and preference category of the principal alien, in accordance with the provisions of section 203(d) of the Act. The spouse or child may use the priority date and category when it becomes current, in accordance with the limitations set forth in sections 201 and 202 of the Act. Persons who are unable to maintain lawful nonimmigrant status in the United States and are not immediately eligible to apply for adjustment of status may request voluntary departure pursuant to 8 CFR part 242. Persons who have been granted voluntary departure may request employment authorization by filing

Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization.

[58 FR 35838, July 1, 1993]

§245.10 Adjustment of status upon payment of additional sum under Public Law 103–317.

(a) *Eligibility.* Any alien who is included in the categories of restricted aliens under §245.1(b) may apply for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act if the alien:

(1) Is physically present in the United States;

(2) Is eligible for immigrant classification and has an immigrant visa number immediately available at the time of filing for adjustment of status;

(3) Is not excludable from the United States under any provision of section 212 of the Act, or all grounds for excludability have been waived;

(4) Properly files Form I–485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status on or after October 1, 1994, with the fee required for that application;

(5) Properly files Supplement A to Form I–485 on or after October 1, 1994;

(6) Pay an additional sum of five times the fee required for filing Form I–485, unless payment of the additional sum is waived under section 245(i) of the Act; and

(7) Will adjust status under section 245 of the Act to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States on or after October 1, 1994, and before October 1, 1997.

(b) *Payment of additional sum.* An applicant filing under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act must pay the standard adjustment of status filing fee, as shown on Form I–485 and contained in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter. The applicant must also pay an additional sum of five times the standard filing fee, unless at the time the application for adjustment of status is filed, the alien is:

(1) Unmarried and less than 17 years of age;

(2) The spouse of a legalized alien, qualifies for and has properly filed Form I–817, Application for Voluntary Departure under the Family Unity Program, and submits a copy of his or her receipt or approval notice for filing Form I–817; or

(3) The child of a legalized alien, is unmarried and less than 21 years of age, qualifies for and has properly filed Form I-817, and submits a copy of his or her receipt or approval notice for filing Form I-817.

(c) *Application period.* An application for the adjustment of status benefits of section 245(i) of the Act may not be filed before October 1, 1994. An application for the adjustment of status benefits of section 245(i) of the Act cannot be granted on or after October 1, 1997. A prospective applicant who is seeking the benefits of section 245(i) of the Act must file the application sufficiently in advance of October 1, 1997, to ensure that it may be completed before that date.

(d) *Adjustment application filed on or after October 1, 1994, without Supplement A to Form I–485.* An adjustment of status applicant will be allowed the opportunity to amend an adjustment of status application filed on or after October 1, 1994, to request consideration under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act, if it appears that the alien is not otherwise ineligible for adjustment of status. The applicant will be notified in writing of the intent to deny the adjustment of status application unless Supplement A to Form I–485 and any required additional sum is filed within thirty days of the date of the notice.

(e) *Applications for Adjustment of Status filed before October 1, 1994.* The provisions of section 245(i) of the Act shall not apply to an application for adjustment of status that was filed before October 1, 1994. The provisions of section 245(i) of the Act shall also not apply to a motion to reopen or reconsider an application for adjustment of status if the application for adjustment of status was filed before October 1, 1994. If otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act, the alien may file a new application for adjustment of status, accompanied by the required filing fee, Supplement A to Form I–485, and any additional sum required by section 245(i) of the Act.

[59 FR 51095, Oct. 7, 1994; 59 FR 53020, Oct. 20, 1994]

§ 245.11 Adjustment of aliens in S nonimmigrant classification.

(a) *Eligibility*. An application on Form I–854, requesting that an alien witness or informant in S nonimmigrant classification be allowed to adjust status to that of lawful permanent resident, may only be filed by the federal or state law enforcement authority (''LEA'') (which shall include a federal or state court or a United States Attorney's Office) that originally requested S classification for the alien. The completed application shall be filed with the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, who will forward only properly certified applications to the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, for approval. Upon receipt of an approved Form I–854 allowing the S nonimmigrant to adjust status to that of lawful permanent resident, the alien may proceed to file with that Form, Form I–485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, pursuant to the following process.

(1) *Request to allow S nonimmigrant to apply for adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident.* The LEA that requested S nonimmigrant classification for an S nonimmigrant witness or informant pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act may request that the principal S nonimmigrant be allowed to apply for adjustment of status by filing Form I–854 with the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, in accordance with the instructions on, or attached to, that form and certifying that the alien has fulfilled the terms of his or her admission and classification. The same Form I–854 may be used by the LEA to request that the principals nonimmigrant's spouse, married and unmarried sons and daughters, regardless of age, and parents who are in derivative S nonimmigrant classification and who are qualified family members as described in paragraph (b) of this section similarly be allowed to apply for adjustment of status pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act.

(2) *Certification*. Upon receipt of an LEA's request for the adjustment of an alien in S nonimmigrant classification on Form I–854, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, shall review the information and determine whether to certify the request to the Commissioner in accordance with the instructions on the form.

(3) *Submission of requests for adjustment of status to the Commissioner.* No application by an LEA on Form I–854 requesting the adjustment to lawful permanent resident status of an S nonimmigrant shall be forwarded to the Commissioner unless first certified by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

(4) *Decision on request to allow adjustment of S nonimmigrant.* The Commissioner shall make the final decision on a request to allow an S nonimmigrant to apply for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(i) In the event the Commissioner decides to deny an application on Form I–854 to allow an S nonimmigrant to apply for adjustment of status, 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 deny.

(ii) Upon approval of the request on Form I–854, the Commissioner shall forward a copy of the approved form to the Assistant Attorney General and the S nonimmigrant, notifying them that the S nonimmigrant may proceed to file Form I–485 and request adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident, and that, to be eligible for adjustment of status, the nonimmigrant must otherwise:

(A) Meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, if requesting adjustment as a qualified family member of the certified principal S nonimmigrant witness or informant;

(B) Be admissible to the United States as an immigrant, unless the

ground of excludability has been waived;

(C) Establish eligibility for adjustment of status under all provisions of section 245 of the Act, unless the basis for ineligibility has been waived; and

(D) Properly file with his or her Form I–485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, the approved Form I–854.

(b) *Family members*—(1) *Qualified family members.* A qualified family member of an S nonimmigrant includes the spouse, married or unmarried son or daughter, or parent of a principal S nonimmigrant who meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, provided that:

(i) The family member qualified as the spouse, married or unmarried son or daughter, or parent (as defined in section 101(b) of the Act) of the principal S nonimmigrant when the family member was admitted as or granted a change of status to that of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act;

(ii) The family member was admitted in S nonimmigrant classification to accompany, or follow to join, the principal S–5 or S–6 alien pursuant to the LEA's request;

(iii) The family member is not excludable from the United States as a participant in Nazi persecution or genocide as described in section 212(a)(3)(E) of the Act;

(iv) The qualifying relationship continues to exist; and

(v) The principal alien has adjusted status, has a pending application for adjustment of status or is concurrently filing an application for adjustment of status under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act.

(vi) Paragraphs (b)(1)(iv) and (v) of this section do not apply if the alien witness or informant has died and, in the opinion of the Attorney General, was in compliance with the terms of his or her S classification under section 245(i) (1) and (2) of the Act.

(2) *Other family member.* The adjustment provisions in this section do not apply to a family member who has not been classified as an S nonimmigrant pursuant to a request on Form I–854 or who does not otherwise meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. However, a spouse or an unmarried child who is less than 21 years old, and whose relationship to the principal S nonimmigrant or qualified family member was established prior to the approval of the principal S nonimmigrant's adjustment of status application, may be accorded the priority date and preference category of the principal S nonimmigrant or qualified family member, in accordance with the provisions of section 203(d) of the Act. Such a spouse or child:

(i) May use the principal S nonimmigrant or qualified member's priority date and category when it becomes current, in accordance with the limitations set forth in sections 201 and 202 of the Act;

(ii) May seek immigrant visa issuance abroad or adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States when the priority date becomes current for the spouse's or child's country of chargeability under the fourth employment-based preference classification;

(iii) Must meet all the requirements for immigrant visa issuance or adjustment of status, unless those requirements have been waived;

(iv) Is not applying for adjustment of status under 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, is not required to file Form I–854, and is not required to obtain LEA certification; and

(v) Will lose eligibility for benefits if the child marries or has his or her twenty-first birthday before being admitted with an immigrant visa or granted adjustment of status.

(c) *Waivers of excludability.* An alien seeking to adjust status pursuant to the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act may not be denied adjustment of status for conduct or a condition which:

(1) Was disclosed to the Attorney General prior to admission; and

(2) Was specifically waived pursuant to the waiver provisions set forth at section 212(d)(1) and 212(d)(3) of the Act.

(d) *Application.* Each S nonimmigrant requesting adjustment of status under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act must:

(1) File Form I–485, with the prescribed fee, accompanied by the approved Form I–854, and the supporting

documents specified in the instructions to Form I–485 and described in 8 CFR 245.2. Secondary evidence may be submitted if the nonimmigrant is unable to obtain the required primary evidence as provided in 8 CFR 103.2(b)(2). The S nonimmigrant applying to adjust must complete Part 2 of Form I–485 by checking box ''h-other'' and writing ''S'' or ''S-Qualified Family Member.'' Qualified family members must submit documentary evidence of the relationship to the principal S nonimmigrant witness or informant.

(2) Submit detailed and inclusive evidence of eligibility for the adjustment of status benefits of S classification, which shall include:

(i) A photocopy of all pages of the alien's most recent passport or an explanation of why the alien does not have a passport; or

(ii) An attachment on a plain piece of paper showing the dates of all arrivals and departures from the United States in S nonimmigrant classification and the reason for each departure; and

(iii) Primary evidence of a qualifying relationship to the principal S nonimmigrant, such as birth or marriage certificate. If any required primary evidence is unavailable, church or school records, or other secondary evidence may be submitted. If such documents are unavailable, affidavits may be submitted as provided in 8 CFR 103.2(b)(2).

(e) *Priority date.* The S nonimmigrant's priority date shall be the date his or her application for adjustment of status as an S nonimmigrant is properly filed with the Service.

(f) *Visa number limitation.* An adjustment of status application under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act may be filed regardless of the availability of immigrant visa numbers. The adjustment of status application may not, however, be approved and the alien's adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident of the United States may not be granted until a visa number becomes available for the alien under the worldwide allocation for employment-based immigrants under section 201(d) and section 203(b)(4) of the Act. The alien may request initial or continued employment authorization while the adjustment application is pending by filing Form I–765, Application for Employment Authorization. If the alien needs to travel outside the United States during this period, he or she may file a request for advance parole on Form I–131, Application for Travel Document.

(g) *Filing and decision.* An application for adjustment of status filed by an S nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act shall be filed with the district director having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. Upon approval of adjustment of status under this section, the district director shall record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date of such approval. The district director shall notify the Commissioner and the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, of the adjustment.

(h) *Deportation under section 241 of the Act.* Nothing in this section shall prevent an alien adjusted pursuant to the terms of these provisions from being deported for conviction of a crime of moral turpitude committed within 10 years after being provided lawful permanent residence under this section or for any other ground under section 241 of the Act.

(i) *Denial of application.* In the event the district director decides to deny an application on Form I–485 and an approved Form I–854 to allow an S nonimmigrant to adjust status, 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 deny. A denial of an adjustment application under this paragraph may not be renewed in subsequent deportation proceedings.

[60 FR 44269, Aug. 25, 1995; 60 FR 52248, Oct. 5, 1995]

PART 245a—ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS TO THAT OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR LAWFUL TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS UNDER SECTION 245A OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Sec.

245a.1 Definitions.
245a.2 Application for temporary residence.
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245a.4 Adjustment to lawful resident status of certain nationals of countries for which extended voluntary departure has been made available.
245a.5 Temporary disqualification of certain newly legalized aliens from receiving benefits from programs of financial assistance furnished under federal law.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1255a and 1255a note.

SOURCE: 52 FR 16208, May 1, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§245a.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(a) *Act* means the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

(b) *Service* means the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(c)(1) *Resided continuously* as used in section 245A(a)(2) of the Act, means that the alien shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States if, at the time of filing of the application for temporary resident status:

An alien who after appearing for a scheduled interview to obtain an immigrant visa at a Consulate or Embassy in Canada or Mexico but who subsequently is not issued an immigrant visa and who is paroled back into the United States, pursuant to the stateside criteria program, shall be regarded as having been granted advance parole by the Service.

(i) No single absence from the United States has exceeded forty-five (45) days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded one hundred and eighty (180) days between January 1, 1982 through the date the application for temporary resident status is filed, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons, his or her return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period allowed;

(ii) The alien was maintaining residence in the United States; and

(iii) The alien's departure from the United States was not based on an order of deportation.

An alien who has been absent from the United States in accordance with the Service's advance parole procedures shall not be considered as having interrupted his or her continuous residence as required at the time of filing an application.

(2) *Continuous residence,* as used in section 245A(b)(1)(B) of the Act, means that the alien shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States if, at the time of applying for adjustment from temporary residence to permanent resident status: No single absence from the United States has exceeded thirty (30) days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded ninety (90) days between the date of granting of lawful temporary resident status and of applying for permanent resident status, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons the return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period(s) allowed.

(d) In the term *alien's unlawful status was known to the government,* the term *government* means the Immigration and Naturalization Service. An alien's unlawful status was *known to the government* only if:

(1) The Service received factual information constituting a violation of the alien's nonimmigrant status from any agency, bureau or department, or subdivision thereof, of the Federal government, and such information was stored or otherwise recorded in the official Service alien file, whether or not the Service took follow-up action on the information received. In order to meet the standard of *information constituting a violation of the alien's nonimmigrant status,* the alien must have made a clear statement or declaration to the other federal agency, bureau or department that he or she was in violation of nonimmigrant status; or

(2) An affirmative determination was made by the Service prior to January

1, 1982 that the alien was subject to deportation proceedings. Evidence that may be presented by an alien to support an assertion that such a determination was made may include, but is not limited to, official Service documents issued prior to January 1, 1982, i.e., Forms I–94, Arrival-Departure Records granting a period of time in which to depart the United States without imposition of proceedings; Forms I–210, Voluntary Departure Notice letter; and Forms I–221, Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing. Evidence from Service records that may be used to support a finding that such a determination was made may include, but is not limited to, record copies of the aforementioned forms and other documents contained in alien files, i.e., Forms I–213, Record of Deportable Alien;

Unexecuted Forms I–205, Warrant of Deportation; Forms I–265, Application for Order to Show Cause and Processing Sheet; Forms I–541, Order of Denial of Application for Extension of Stay granting a period of time in which to depart the United States without imposition of proceedings, or any other Service record reflecting that the alien's nonimmigrant status was considered by the Service to have terminated or the alien was otherwise determined to be subject to deportation proceedings prior to January 1, 1982, whether or not deportation proceedings were instituted; or

(3) A copy of a response by the Service to any other agency which advised that agency that a particular alien had no legal status in the United States or for whom no record could be found.

(4) The applicant produces documentation from a school approved to enroll foreign students under § 214.3 which establishes that the said school forwarded to the Service a report that clearly indicated the applicant had violated his or her nonimmigrant student status prior to January 1, 1982. A school may submit an affirmation that the school did forward to the Service the aforementioned report and that the school no longer has available copies of the actual documentation sent. In order to be eligible under this part, the applicant must not have been reinstated to nonimmigrant student status.

(e) The term *to make a determination* as used in § 245a.2(t)(3) of this part means obtaining and reviewing all information required to adjudicate an application for the benefit sought and making a decision thereon. If fraud, willful misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact, knowingly providing a false writing or document, knowingly making a false statement or representation, or any other activity prohibited by section 245A(c)(6) of the Act is established during the process of making the determination on the application, the Service shall refer to the United States Attorney for prosecution of the alien or of any person who created or supplied a false writing or document for use in an application for adjustment of status under this part.

(f) The term *continuous physical presence* as used in section 245A(a)(3)(A) of the Act means actual continuous presence in the United States since November 6, 1986 until filing of any application for adjustment of status. Aliens who were outside of the United States on the date of enactment or departed the United States after enactment may apply for legalization if they reentered prior to May 1, 1987, provided they meet the continuous residence requirements, and are otherwise eligible for legalization.

(g) *Brief, casual, and innocent* means a departure authorized by the Service (advance parole) subsequent to May 1, 1987 of not more than thirty (30) days for legitimate emergency or humanitarian purposes unless a further period of authorized departure has been granted in the discretion of the district director or a departure was beyond the alien's control.

(h) The term *brief and casual absences* as used in section 245a(b)(3)(A) of the Act permits temporary trips abroad as long as the alien establishes a continuing intention to adjust to lawful permanent resident status. However, such absences must comply with § 245a.3(b)(2) of this chapter in order for the alien to maintain continuous residence as specified in the Act.

(i) *Public cash assistance* means income or needs-based monetary assistance to include, but not limited to,

supplemental security income received by the alien 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).

(j) *Legalization Office* means 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 INS district directors in whose districts such offices are located.

(k) *Regional Processing Facility* means Service offices established in each of the four Service regions to adjudicate, under the authority of the INS Directors of the Regional Processing Facilities, applications for adjustment of status under section 210, 245A(a) or 245A(b)(1) of the Act.

(l) *Designated entity* means any state, local, church, community, farm labor organization, voluntary organization, association of agricultural employers or individual determined by the Service to be qualified to assist aliens in the preparation of applications for Legalization status.

(m) The term *family unity* as used in section 245(d)(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 under 18 years of age who are not members of some other household, and parents who reside regularly in the household of the family group.

(n) The term *prima facie* as used in section 245(e)(1) and (2) of the Act means eligibility is established if the applicant presents a completed I–687 and specific factual information which in the absence of rebuttal will establish a claim of eligibility under this part.

(o) *Misdemeanor* means a crime committed in the United States, either (1) punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or less, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any, or (2) a crime treated as a misdemeanor under 8 CFR 245a.1(p). For purposes of this definition, any crime punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of five days or less shall not be considered a misdemeanor.

(p) *Felony* means a crime committed in the United States, punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any, except: When the offense is defined by the State as a misdemeanor and the sentence actually imposed is one year or less regardless of the term such alien actually served. Under this exception, for purposes of 8 CFR part 245a, the crime shall be treated as a misdemeanor.

(q) *Subject of an Order to Show Cause* means actual service of the Order to Show Cause upon the alien through the mail or by personal service.

(r) *A qualified designated entity in good-standing with the Service* means those designated entities whose cooperative agreements were not suspended or terminated by the Service or those whose agreements were not allowed to lapse by the Service prior to January 30, 1989 (the expiration date of the INS cooperative agreements for all designated entities), or those whose agreements were not terminated for cause by the Service subsequent to January 30, 1989.

Subsequent to January 30, 1989, and throughout the period ending on November 6, 1990, a QDE in good-standing may: (1) Serve as an authorized course provider under § 245a.3(b)(5)(i)(C) of this chapter; (2) Administer the IRCA Test for Permanent Residency (proficiency test), provided an agreement has been entered into with and authorization has been given by INS under § 245a.1(s)(5) of this chapter; and, (3) Certify as true and complete copies of original documents submitted in support of Form I–698 in the format prescribed in § 245a.3(d)(2) of this chapter.

(s) *Satisfactorily pursuing,* as used in section 245A(b)(1)(D)(i)(II) of the Act, means:

(1) An applicant for permanent resident status has attended a recognized program for at least 40 hours of a minimum 60-hour course as appropriate for

his or her ability level, and is demonstrating progress according to the performance standards of the English/citizenship course prescribed by the recognized program in which he or she is enrolled (as long as enrollment occurred on or after May 1, 1987, course standards include attainment of particular functional skills related to communicative ability, subject matter knowledge, and English language competency, and attainment of these skills is measured either by successful completion of learning objectives appropriate to the applicant's ability level, or attainment of a determined score on a test or tests, or both of these); or

(2) An applicant presents a high school diploma or general educational development diploma (GED) from a school in the United States. A GED gained in a language other than English is acceptable only if a GED English proficiency test has been passed. (The curriculum for both the high school diploma and the GED must have included at least 40 hours of instruction in English and U.S. history and government); or

(3) An applicant has attended for a period of one academic year (or the equivalent thereof according to the standards of the learning institution), a state recognized, accredited learning institution in the United States and that institution certifies such attendance (as long as the curriculum included at least 40 hours of instruction in English and U.S. history and government); or

(4) An applicant has attended courses conducted by employers, social, community, or private groups certified (retroactively, if necessary, as long as enrollment occurred on or after May 1, 1987, and the curriculum included at least 40 hours of instruction in English and U.S. history and government) by the district director or the Director of the Outreach Program under § 245a.3(b)(5)(i)(D) of this chapter; or

(5) An applicant attests to having completed at least 40 hours of individual study in English and U.S. history and government and passes the proficiency test for legalization, called the IRCA Test for Permanent Residency, indicating that the applicant is able to read and understand minimal functional English within the context of the history and government of the United States. Such test may be given by INS, as well as, State Departments of Education (SDEs) (and their accredited educational agencies) and Qualified Designated Entities in good-standing (QDEs) upon agreement with and authorization by INS. Those SDEs and QDEs wishing to participate in this effort should write to the Director of the INS Outreach Program at 425 ''I'' Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536, for further information.

(t) Minimal understanding of ordinary English as used in section 245A(b)(1)(D)(i) of the Act means an applicant can satisfy basic survival needs and routine social demands. The person can handle jobs that involve following simple oral and very basic written communication.

(u) *Curriculum* means a defined course for an instructional program. Minimally, the curriculum prescribes what is to be taught, how the course is to be taught, with what materials, and when and where. The curriculum must:

(1) Teach words and phrases in ordinary, everyday usage;

(2) Include the content of the Federal Citizenship Text series as the basis for curriculum development (other texts with similar content may be used in addition to, but not in lieu of, the Federal Citizenship Text series);

(3) Be designed to provide at least 60 hours of instruction per class level;

(4) Be relevant and educationally appropriate for the program focus and the intended audience; and

(5) Be available for examination and review by INS as requested.

(v) The term *developmentally disabled* means the same as the term *developmental disability* defined in section 102(5) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1987, Public Law 100–146. As a convenience to the public, that definition is printed here in its entirety:

The term *developmental disability* means a severe, chronic disability of a person which:

(1) Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;

(2) Is manifested before the person attains age twenty-two;

(3) Is likely to continue indefinitely;

(4) Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: (i) Self-care, (ii) receptive and expressive language, (iii) learning, (iv) mobility, (v) self direction, (vi) capacity for independent living, and (vii) economic self-sufficiency; and

(5) Reflects the person's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic care, treatment, or other services which are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

[52 FR 16208, May 1, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 43845, Nov. 17, 1987; 53 FR 9863, Mar. 28, 1988; 53 FR 23382, June 22, 1988; 53 FR 43992, Oct. 31, 1988; 54 FR 29448, July 12, 1989; 56 FR 31061, July 9, 1991]

§245a.2 Application for temporary residence.

(a) *Application period for temporary residence.* (1) An alien who has resided unlawfully in the United States since January 1, 1982, who believes that he or she meets the eligibility requirements of section 245A of the Act must make application within the twelve month period beginning on May 5, 1987 and ending on May 4, 1988, except as provided in the following paragraphs.

(2)(i) [Reserved]

(ii) An alien who is the subject of an Order to Show Cause issued under section 242 of the Act during the period beginning on May 5, 1987 and ending on April 4, 1988 must file an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident prior to the thirty-first day after the issuance of the Order to Show Cause.

(iii) An alien who is the subject of an Order to Show Cause issued under section 242 of the Act during the period beginning on April 5, 1988 and ending on May 4, 1988 must file an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident not later than May 4, 1988.

(iv) An alien, described in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, who fails to file an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident under section 245A(a) of the Act during the respective time period(s), will be statutorily ineligible for such adjustment of status.

(b) *Eligibility.* The following categories of aliens, who are otherwise eligible to apply for legalization, may file for adjustment to temporary residence status:

(1) An alien (other than an alien who entered as a nonimmigrant) who establishes that he or she entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status, and who has been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986, until the date of filing the application.

(2) An alien who establishes that he or she entered the United States as a nonimmigrant prior to January 1, 1982, and whose period of authorized admission expired through the passage of time prior to January 1, 1982, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status, and who has been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986, until the date of filing the application.

(3) An alien who establishes that he or she entered the United States as a nonimmigrant prior to January 1, 1982, and whose unlawful status was known to the Government as of January 1, 1982, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status, and who has been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986, until the date of filing the application.

(4) An alien described in paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section who was at any time a nonimmigrant exchange visitor (as defined in section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act), must establish that he or she was not subject to the two-year foreign residence requirements of section 212(e) or has fulfilled that requirement or has received a waiver of such requirements and has resided continuously in the United States in unlawful status since January 1, 1982.

(5) An alien who establishes that he or she was granted voluntary departure, voluntary return, extended voluntary departure or placed in deferred action category by the Service prior to January 1, 1982 and who has thereafter resided continuously in such status in the United States and who has been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986 until the date of filing the application.

(6) An alien who establishes that he or she was paroled into the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and whose parole status terminated prior to January 1, 1982, and who has thereafter resided continuously in such status in the United States, and who has been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986, until the date of filing the application.

(7) An alien who establishes that he or she is a Cuban or Haitian Entrant who was physically present in the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States, and who has been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986, until the date of filing the application, without regard to whether such alien has applied for adjustment of status pursuant to section 202 of the Act.

(8) An alien's eligibility under the categories described in section 245(a)(2)(b) (1) through (7) and (9) through (15) shall not be affected by entries to the United States subsequent to January 1, 1982 that were not documented on Service Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record.

(9) An alien who would be otherwise eligible for legalization and who was present in the United States in an unlawful status prior to January 1, 1982, and reentered the United States as a nonimmigrant, such entry being documented on Service Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record, in order to return to an unrelinquished unlawful residence.

(10) An alien described in paragraph (b)(9) of this section must receive a waiver of the excludable charge 212(a)(19) as an alien who entered the United States by fraud.

(11) A nonimmigrant who entered the United States for duration of status (''D/S'') is one of the following classes, A, A–1, A–2, G, G–1, G–2, G–3 or G–4, whose qualifying employment terminated or who ceased to be recognized by the Department of State as being entitled to such classification prior to January 1, 1982, and who has thereafter continued to reside in the United States in an unlawful status. An alien who was a dependent family member and who may be otherwise eligible for legalization may be considered a member of this class of eligible aliens if the dependent family member was also in A and G status when the principal A or G alien's status terminated or ceased to be recognized by the Department of State.

(12) A nomimmigrant who entered the United States for duration of status (''D/S'') in one of the following classes, F, F–1, or F–2, who completed a full course of study, including practical training and whose time period if any to depart the United States after completion of study expired prior to January 1, 1982 and who has remained in the United States in an unlawful status since that time. A dependent F–2 alien otherwise eligible who was admitted into the United States with a specific time period, as opposed to duration of status, documented on Service Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record that extended beyond January 1, 1982 is considered eligible if the principal F–1 alien is found eligible.

(13) An alien who establishes that he or she is a member of the class in the Silva-Levi lawsuit (No. 76–C–4268 (N.D. ILL. March 22, 1977)); that is, an alien from an independent country of the Western Hemisphere who was present in the United States prior to March 11, 1977, and was known by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to have a priority date for the issuance of an immigrant visa between July 1, 1968 and December 31, 1976, inclusive, and who was clearly eligible for an immigrant visa.

(14) An alien who filed an asylum application prior to January 1, 1982 and whose application was subsequently denied or whose application has not yet been decided is considered an alien in an unlawful status known to the government.

(15) An alien, otherwise eligible who departed the United States and was paroled into the United States on or before May 1, 1987 in order to return to an unrelinquished unlawful residence.

(c) *Ineligible aliens.* (1) An alien who has been convicted of a felony, or three or more misdemeanors.

(2) An alien who has assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

(3) An alien excludable under the provisions of section 212(a) of the Act whose grounds of excludability may not be waived, pursuant to section 245A(d)(2)(B)(ii) of this Act.

(4) An alien who at any time was a nonimmigrant exchange visitor who is subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement unless the requirement has been satisfied or waived pursuant to the provisions of section 212(e) of the Act who has resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status since January 1, 1982.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) An alien who is the subject of an Order to Show Cause issued under section 242 of the Act during the period beginning on May 5, 1987 and ending on April 4, 1988 who does not file an application for adjustment of status to that of temporary resident under section 245A(a) of the Act prior to the thirty-first day after issuance of the order.

(7) An alien who is the subject of an Order to Show Cause issued under section 242 of the Act during the period beginning on April 5, 1988 and ending on May 4, 1988 who does not file an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident under section 245A(a) of the Act prior to May 5, 1988.

(8) An alien who was paroled into the United States prior to January 1, 1982 and whose parole status terminated or expired subsequent to January 1, 1982, except an alien who was granted advance parole.

(d) *Documentation*. Evidence to support an alien's eligibility for the legalization program shall include documents establishing proof of identity, proof of residence, and proof of financial responsibility, as well as photographs, a completed fingerprint card (Form FD–258), and a completed medical report of examination (Form I–693). All documentation submitted will be subject to Service verification. Applications submitted with unverifiable documentation may be denied. Failure by an applicant to authorize release to INS of information protected by the Privacy Act and/or related laws in order for INS to adjudicate a claim may result in denial of the benefit sought. Acceptable supporting documents for these three categories are discussed below.

(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 the alien's country of origin bearing photo and fingerprint (e.g., a ''cedula'' or ''cartilla'');

(iv) Driver's license or similar document issued by a state if it contains a photo;

(v) Baptismal Record/Marriage Certificate; or

(vi) Affidavits.

(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. The applicant's true identity is established pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section. The assumed name must appear in the documentation provided by the applicant to establish eligibility. To meet the requirements of this paragraph documentation must be submitted to prove the common identity, i.e., that the assumed name was in fact used by the applicant.

(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, 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 affiant under the assumed name in question will carry greater weight.

(3) *Proof of residence.* Evidence to establish proof of continuous residence in the United States during the requisite period of time may consist of any combination of the following:

(i) Past employment records, which may consist of pay stubs, W–2 Forms,

certification of the filing of Federal income tax returns on IRS Form 6166, state verification of the filing of state income tax returns, letters from employer(s) or, if the applicant has been in business for himself or herself, letters from banks and other firms with whom he or she has done business. In all of the above, the name of the alien and the name of the employer or other interested organization must appear on the form or letter, as well as relevant dates. Letters from employers should be on employer letterhead stationery, if the employer has such stationery, and must include:

(A) Alien's address at the time of employment;

(B) Exact period of employment;

(C) Periods of layoff;

(D) Duties with the company;

(E) Whether or not the information was taken from official company records; and

(F) Where records are located and whether the Service may have access to the records.

If the records are unavailable, an affidavit form-letter stating that the alien's employment records are unavailable and why such records are unavailable may be accepted in lieu of (3)(i)(E) and (3)(i)(F) of this paragraph. This affidavit form-letter shall be signed, attested to by the employer under penalty of perjury, and shall state the employer's willingness to come forward and give testimony if requested.

(ii) Utility bills (gas, electric, phone, etc.), receipts, or letters from companies showing the dates during which the applicant received service are acceptable documentation.

(iii) School records (letters, report cards, etc.) from the schools that the applicant or their children have attended in the United States must show name of school and periods of school attendance.

(iv) Hospital or medical records showing treatment or hospitalization of the applicant or his or her children must show the name of the medical facility or physician and the date(s) of the treatment or hospitalization.

(v) Attestations by churches, unions, or other organizations to the applicant's residence by letter which:

(A) Identifies applicant by name;

(B) Is signed by an official (whose title is shown);

(C) Shows inclusive dates of membership;

(D) States the address where applicant resided during membership period;

(E) Includes the seal of the organization impressed on the letter or the letterhead of the organization, if the organization has letterhead stationery;

(F) Establishes how the author knows the applicant; and

(G) Establishes the origin of the information being attested to.

(vi) Additional documents to support the applicant's claim may include:

(A) Money order receipts for money sent in or out of the country;

(B) Passport entries;

(C) Birth certificates of children born in the United States;

(D) Bank books with dated transactions;

(E) Letters or correspondence between applicant and another person or organization;

(F) Social Security card;

(G) Selective Service card;

(H) Automobile license receipts, title, vehicle registration, etc.;

(I) Deeds, mortgages, contracts to which applicant has been a party;

(J) Tax receipts;

(K) Insurance policies, receipts, or letters; and

(L) Any other relevant document.

(4) *Proof of financial responsibility*. An applicant for adjustment of status under this part is subject to the provisions of section 212(a)(15) of the Act relating to excludability of aliens likely to become public charges. Generally, the evidence of employment submitted under paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section will serve to demonstrate the alien's financial responsibility during the documented period(s) of employment. If the alien's period(s) of residence in the United States include significant gaps in employment or if there is reason to believe that the alien may have received public assistance while employed, the alien may be required to provide proof that he or she has not received public cash assistance. An applicant for residence who is determined likely to become a public charge and is unable to overcome this determination

after application of the special rule will be denied adjustment. The burden of proof to demonstrate the inapplicability of this provision of law lies with the applicant who may provide:

(i) Evidence of a history of employment (i.e., employment letter, W–2 Forms, income tax returns, etc.);

(ii) Evidence that he/she is self-supporting (i.e., bank statements, stocks, other assets, etc.); or

(iii) Form I–134, Affidavit of Support, completed by a spouse in behalf of the applicant and/or children of the applicant or a parent in behalf of children which guarantees complete or partial financial support. Acceptance of the affidavit of support shall be extended to other family members where family circumstances warrant.

(5) *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 resided in the United States for the requisite periods, is admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 245a of the Act, and is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under this section. 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 paragraph (d) of this section.

(6) *Evidence.* The sufficiency of all evidence produced by the applicant will be judged according to its probative value and credibility. To meet his or her burden of proof, an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony. In judging the probative value and credibility of the evidence submitted, greater weight will be given to the submission of original documentation.

(e) *Filing of application.* (1) The application must be filed on Form I–687 at an office of a designated entity or at a Service Legalization Office within the jurisdiction of the District wherein the applicant resides. If the application is filed with a designated entity, the alien must have consented to having the designated entity forward the application to the legalization office. In the case of applications filed at a legalization office, the district director may, at his or her discretion:

(i) Require the applicant to file the application in person; or

(ii) Require the applicant to file the application by mail; or

(iii) Permit the filing of applications either by mail or in person.

The applicant must appear for a personal interview at the legalization office as scheduled. If the applicant is 14 years of age or older, the application must be accompanied by a completed Form FD–258 (Applicant Card).

(2) At the time of the interview, wherever possible, original documents must be submitted except 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, original documents, even if accompanied by certified copies, may be temporarily retained for forensic examination by the Document Analysis Unit at the Regional Processing Facility having jurisdiction over the legalization office to which the documents were submitted.

(3) A separate application (I–687) must be filed by each eligible applicant. All fees required by § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter must be submitted in the exact amount in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or certified 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.

(f) *Filing date of application.* The date the alien submits a completed application to a Service Legalization Office or designated entity shall be considered the filing date of the application, provided that in the case of an application filed at a designated entity the alien has consented to having the designated entity forward the application to the Service Legalization Office having jurisdiction over the location of the alien's residence. The designated entities are required to forward completed applications to the appropriate Service Legalization Office within sixty days of receipt.

(g) *Selective Service registration.* At the time of filing an application under this section, male applicants over the age of 17 and under the age of 26 are required to be registered under the Military Selective Service Act. An applicant shall present evidence that he has previously registered under that Act in the form of a letter of acknowledgement from the Selective Service System, or such alien shall present a completed and signed Form SSS–1 at the time of filing Form I–687 with the Immigration and Naturalization Service or a designated entity. Form SSS–1 will be forwarded to the Selective Service System by the Service.

(h) *Continuous residence.* (1) For the purpose of this Act, an applicant for *temporary resident status* shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States if, at the time of filing of the application:

(i) No single absence from the United States has exceeded forty-five (45) days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded one hundred and eighty (180) days between January 1, 1982 through the date the application for temporary resident status is filed, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons, his or her return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period allowed;

(ii) The alien was maintaining a residence in the United States; and

(iii) The alien's departure from the United States was not based on an order of deportation.

(2) An alien who has been absent from the United States in accordance with the Service's advance parole procedures shall not be considered as having interrupted his or her continuous residence as required at the time of filing an application under this section.

(i) *Medical examination.* An applicant under this part shall be required to submit to an examination by a designated civil surgeon at no expense to the government. The designated civil surgeon shall report on the findings of the mental and physical condition of the applicant and the determination of the alien's immunization status. Results of the medical examinaton must be presented to the Service at the time of interview and shall be incorporated into the record. Any applicant certified under paragraphs (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.

(j) *Interview.* Each applicant, regardless of age, must appear at the appropriate Service Office and must be fingerprinted for the purpose of issuance of an employment authorization document and Form I–688. Each applicant shall be interviewed by an immigration officer, except that the interview may be waived for a child under 14, or when it is impractical because of the health or advanced age of the applicant.

(k) *Applicability of exclusion grounds*—(1) *Grounds of exclusion not to be applied.* The following paragraphs of section 212(a) of the Act shall not apply to applicants for temporary resident status: (14) Workers entering without Labor Certification; (20) immigrants not in possession of a valid entry document; (21) visas issued without compliance with section 203; (25) illiterates; and (32) graduates of non-accredited medical schools.

(2) *Waiver of grounds of exclusion.* Except as provided in paragraph (k)(3) of this section, the Attorney General 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 filed jointly with an application for temporary residence under this section, it shall be accepted for processing at the legalization office. 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 must be in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or bank check. No personal checks or currency will be accepted. Fees will not be waived or refunded under any circumstances. An application for waiver of grounds of excludability under this part shall 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 except that in cases involving clear statutory ineligibility or admitted fraud, such application may be denied by the district director in whose jurisdiction the application is filed, and in cases returned to a Service Legalization Office for re-interview, such application may be approved at the discretion of the district director. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason therefor. Appeal from an adverse decision under this part may be taken by the applicant on Form I–694 within 30 days after the service of the notice only to the Service's Administrative Appeals Unit pursuant to the provisions of § 103.3(a) of this chapter.

(3) *Grounds of exclusion that may not be waived.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Act, the following provisions of section 212(a) may not be waived by the Attorney General under paragraph (k)(2) of this section:

(i) Paragraphs (9) and (10) (criminals);

(ii) Paragraph (23) (narcotics) except for a single offense of simple possession of thirty grams or less of marijuana;

(iii) Paragraphs (27) (prejudicial to the public interest), (28) (communist), and (29) (subversive);

(iv) Paragraph (33) (participated in Nazi persecution).

(4) *Special rule for determination of public charge.* An alien who has a consistent employment history which shows the ability to support himself or herself even though his or her income may be below the poverty level, may be admissible. The alien's employment history need not be continuous in that it is uninterrupted. It should be continuous in the sense that the alien 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 without recourse to public cash assistance. This regulation is prospective in that the Service shall determine, based on the alien'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.

(5) *Public assistance and criminal history verification.* Declarations by an applicant that he or she has not been the recipient of public cash assistance and/or has not had a criminal record are subject to a verification of facts by the Service. The applicant must agree to fully cooperate in the verification process. Failure to assist the Service in verifying information necessary for the adjudication of the application may result in a denial of the application.

(l) *Continous physical presence since November 6, 1986.* (1) An alien applying for adjustment to temporary resident status must establish that he or she has been continuously physically present in the United States since November 6, 1986. Aliens who were outside of the United States on the date of enactment or departed the United States

after enactment may apply for legalization if they reentered prior to May 1, 1987, and meet the continuous residence requirements and are otherwise eligible for legalization.

(2) A brief, casual and innocent absence means a departure authorized by the Service (advance parole) subsequent to May 1, 1987 of not more than thirty (30) days for legitimate emergency or humanitarian purposes unless a further period of authorized departure has been granted in the discretion of the district director or a departure was beyond the alien's control.

(m) *Departure.* (1) During the time period from the date that an alien's application establishing prima facie eligibility for temporary resident status is reviewed at a Service Legalization Office and the date status as a temporary resident is granted, the alien applicant can only be readmitted to the United States provided his or her departure was authorized under the Service's advance parole provisions contained in § 212.5(e) of this chapter.

(2) An alien whose application for temporary resident status has been approved may be admitted to the United States upon return as a returning temporary resident provided he or she:

(i) Is not under deportation proceedings, such proceedings having been instituted subsequent to the approval of temporary resident status. A temporary resident alien will not be considered deported if that alien departs the United States while under an outstanding order of deportation issued prior to the approval of temporary resident status;

(ii) Has not been absent from the United States more than thirty (30) days on the date application for admission is made;

(iii) Has not been absent from the United States for an aggregate period of more than 90 days since the date the alien was granted lawful temporary resident status;

(iv) Presents Form I–688;

(v) Presents himself or herself for inspection; and

(vi) Is otherwise admissible.

(3) The periods of time in paragraph (m)(2)(ii) and (m)(2)(iii) of this section may be waived at the discretion of the Attorney General in cases where the absence from the United States was due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad due to emergent or extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control.

(n)(1) *Employment and travel authorization; general.* Authorization for employment and travel abroad for temporary resident status applicants under section 245A(a) of the Act may only be granted by a Service Office. INS district directors will determine the Service location for the completion of processing of travel documentation. In the case of an application which has been filed with a designated entity, employment authorization may only be granted by the Service after the application has been properly received at the Service Office.

(2) *Employment authorization prior to the granting of temporary resident status.* (i) Permission to travel abroad and accept employment may be granted to the applicant after an interview has been conducted in connection with an application establishing prima facie eligibility for temporary resident status. Permission to travel abroad may be granted in emergent circumstances in accordance with the Service's advance parole provisions contained in § 212.5(e) of this chapter after an interview has been conducted in connection with an application establishing prima facie eligiblity for temporary resident status.

(ii) 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 of 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.

(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, authorizing employment and travel abroad.

(4) *Revocation of employment authorization upon denial of temporary resident status.* Upon denial of an application for adjustment to temporary resident status the alien will be notified that if a timely appeal is not submitted, employment authorization shall be automatically revoked on the final day of the appeal period.

(o) *Decision.* The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision, and, if the application is denied, of the reason therefor. An appeal from an adverse decision under this part may be taken by the applicant on Form I–694.

(p) *Appeal process.* An adverse decision under this part may be appealed to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit). Any appeal with the required fee shall be filed with the Regional Processing Facility within thirty (30) days after service of the notice of denial in accordance with the procedures of § 103.3(a) of this chapter. An appeal received after the thirty (30) day period has tolled will not be accepted. The thirty (30) day period includes any time required for service or receipt by mail.

(q) *Motions.* The Regional Processing Facility director may *sua sponte* reopen and reconsider any adverse decision. When an appeal to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) has been filed, the INS director of the Regional Processing Facility may issue a new decision that will grant the benefit which has been requested. The director's new decision must be served on the appealing party within 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.

(r) *Certifications.* The Regional Processing Facility director may, in accordance with § 103.4 of this chapter, certify a decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) when the case involves an unusually complex or novel question of law or fact. The party affected shall be given notice of such certification and of the right to submit a brief within thirty (30) days from service of the notice.

(s) *Date of adjustment to temporary residence.* 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 indicated on the application fee receipt issued at Service Legalization Office.

(t) *Limitation on access to information and confidentiality.* (1) No person other than a sworn officer or employee of the Justice Department or bureau of agency thereof, will be permitted to examine individual applications, except employees of designated entities where applications are filed with the same designated entity. For purposes of this part, any individual employed under contract by the Service to work in connection with the legalization program shall be considered an ''employee of the Justice Department or bureau or agency thereof.''

(2) Files and records prepared by designated entites 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) No information furnished pursuant to an application for legalization under this section shall be used for any purpose except: (i) To make a determination on the application; or, (ii) for the enforcement of the provisions encompassed in section 245A(c)(6) of the Act, except as provided in paragraph (t)(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 245A(c)(6) of the Act, the Service shall refer the matter to the United States Attorney for prosecution of the alien or of any person who created or supplied a false writing or document for use in an application for adjustment of status under this part.

(5) Information obtained in a granted legalization application and contained in the applicant's file is subject to subsequent review in reference to future benefits applied for (including petitions for naturalization and permanent resident status for relatives).

(u) *Termination of temporary resident staus*—(1) *Termination of temporary resident status; General.* The status of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence under section 245A(a)(1) of the Act may be terminated at any time in accordance with section 245A(b)(2) of the Act. It is not necessary that a final order of deportation be entered in order to terminate temporary resident status. The temporary resident status may be terminated upon the occurence of any of the following:

(i) It is determined that the alien was ineligible for temporary residence under section 245A of this Act;

(ii) The alien commits an act which renders him or her inadmissible as an immigrant, unless a waiver is secured pursuant to § 245a.2(k)(2).

(iii) The alien is convicted of any felony, or three or more misdemeanors;

(iv) The alien fails to file for adjustment of status from temporary resident to permanent resident on Form I–698 within forty–three (43) months of the date he/she was granted status as a temporary resident under § 245a.1 of this part.

(2) *Procedure*—(i) *Termination by the Service.* Except as provided in paragraph (u)(2)(ii) of this section, termination of an alien's temporary resident status under paragraph (u)(1) of this section will be made before instituting deportation proceedings against a temporary resident alien and only on notice sent to the alien by certified mail directed to his or her last known address, and to his or her representative, if any. 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). 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 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 upon entry of final order of deportation or exclusion.* (A) The Service may institute deportation or exclusion proceedings against a temporary resident alien without regard to the procedures set forth in paragraph (u)(2)(i) of this section:

(*1*) If the ground for deportation arises under section 241(a)(2)(A)(iii) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1251(a)(2)(A)(iii));

(*2*) If the ground for deportation arises after the acquisition of temporary resident status, and the basis of such ground of deportation is not waivable pursuant to section 245A(d)(2)(B)(ii) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a(d)(2)(B)(ii)); or

(*3*) If the ground for exclusion arises after the acquisition of temporary resident status and is not waivable pursuant to section 245A(d)(2)(B)(ii) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a(d)(2)(B)(ii)).

(B) In such cases, the entry of a final order of deportation or exclusion will

automatically terminate an alien's temporary resident status acquired under section 245A(a)(1) of the Act.

(3) *Termination not construed as rescission under section 246.* For the purposes of this part the phrase *termination of status* of an alien granted lawful temporary residence under section 245A(a) of the Act shall not be construed to necessitate a rescission of status as described in section 246 of the Act, and the proceedings required by the regulations issued thereunder shall not apply.

(4) *Return to unlawful status after termination.* Termination of the status of any alien previously adjusted to lawful temporary residence under section 245A(a) of the Act shall act to return such alien to the unlawful status held prior to the adjustment, and render him or her amenable to exclusion or deportation proceedings under section 236 or 242 of the Act, as appropriate.

(v) *Ineligibility for immigration benefits.* An alien whose status is adjusted to that of a lawful temporary resident under section 245A of the Act is not entitled to submit a petition pursuant to section 203(a)(2) or to any other benefit or consideration accorded under the Act to aliens lawfuly admitted for permanent residence.

(w) *Declaration of Intending Citizen.* An alien who has been granted the status of temporary resident under section 245A(a)(1) of this Act may assert a claim of discrimination on the basis of citizenship status under section 274B of the Act only if he or she has previously filed Form I–772 (Declaration of Intending Citizen) after being granted such status. The Declaration of Intending Citizen is not required as a basis for filing a petition for naturalization; nor shall it be regarded as a right to United States citizenship; nor shall it be regarded as evidence of a person's status as a resident.

[52 FR 16208, May 1, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 43845, 43846, Nov. 17, 1987; 53 FR 23382, June 22, 1988; 54 FR 29449, July 12, 1989; 56 FR 31061, July 9, 1991; 58 45236, Aug. 27, 1993; 60 FR 21040, May 1, 1995; 60 FR 21975, May 4, 1995; 61 FR 46536, Sept. 4, 1996]

§245a.3 Application for adjustment from temporary to permanent resident status.

(a) *Application period for permanent residence.* (1) An alien may submit an application for lawful permanent resident status, with fee, immediately subsequent to the granting of lawful temporary resident status. Any application received prior to the alien's becoming eligible for adjustment to permanent resident status will be administratively processed and held by the INS, but will not be considered filed until the beginning of the nineteenth month after the date the alien was granted temporary resident status as defined in §245a.2(s) of this chapter.

(2) No application shall be denied for failure to timely apply before the end of 43 months from the date of actual approval of the temporary resident application.

(3) The Service Center Director shall sua sponte reopen and reconsider without fee any application which was previously denied for late filing. No additional fee will be required for those applications which are filed during the twelve month extension period but prior to July 9, 1991.

(b) *Eligibility.* Any alien who has been lawfully admitted for temporary resident status under section 245A(a) of the Act, such status not having been terminated, may apply for adjustment of status of that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien:

(1) Applies for such adjustment anytime subsequent to the granting of temporary resident status but on or before the end of 43 months from the date of actual approval of the termporary resident application. The alien need not be physically present in the United States at the time of application; however, the alien must establish continuous residence in the United States in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b)(2) of this section and must be physically present in the United States at the time of interview and/or processing for permanent resident status (ADIT processing);

(2) Establishes continuous residence in the United States since the date the alien was granted such temporary residence status. An alien shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States for the purpose of this part if, at the time of applying for adjustment from temporary to permanent resident status, or as of the date of eligibility for permanent residence, whichever is later, no single absence from the United States has exceeded thirty (30) days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded ninety (90) days between the date of approval of the temporary resident application, Form I-687 (not the ''roll-back'' date) and the date the alien applied or became eligible for permanent resident status, whichever is later, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons or circumstances beyond his or her control, the return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period(s) allowed. A single absence from the United States of more than 30 days, and aggregate absences of more than 90 days during the period for which continuous residence is required for adjustment to permanent residence, shall break the continuity of such residence, unless the temporary resident can establish to the satisfaction of the district director or the Director of the Regional Processing Facility that he or she did not, in fact, abandon his or her residence in the United States during such period;

(3) Is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (g) of this section; and has not been convicted of any felony, or three or more misdemeanors; and

(4)(i)(A) Can demonstrate that the alien meets the requirements of section 312 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (relating to minimal understanding of ordinary English and a knowledge and understanding of the history and government of the United States); or

(B) Is satisfactorily pursuing a course of study recognized by the Attorney General to achieve such an understanding of English and such a knowledge and understanding of the history and government of the United States.

(ii) The requirements of paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section must be met by each applicant. However, these requirements shall be waived without formal application for persons who, as of the date of application or the date of eligibility for permanent residence under this part, whichever date is later, are:

(A) Under 16 years of age; or

(B) 65 years of age or older; or

(C) Over 50 years of age who have resided in the United States for at least 20 years and submit evidence establishing the 20-year qualification requirement. Such evidence must be submitted pursuant to the requirements contained in Section 245a.2(d)(3) of this chapter; or

(D) Developmentally disabled as defined at § 245a.1(v) of this chapter. Such persons must submit medical evidence concerning their developmental disability; or

(E) Physically unable to comply. The physical disability must be of a nature which renders the applicant unable to acquire the four language skills of speaking, understanding, reading, and writing English in accordance with the criteria and precedence established in OI 312.1(a)(2)(iii) (Interpretations). Such persons must submit medical evidence concerning their physical disability.

(iii) (A) Literacy and basic citizenship skills may be demonstrated for purposes of complying with paragraph (b)(4)(i)(A) of this section by:

(*1*) Speaking and understanding English during the course of the interview for permanent resident status. An applicant's ability to read and write English shall be tested by excerpts from one or more parts of the Federal Textbooks on Citizenship at the elementary literacy level. The test of an applicant's knowledge and understanding of the history and form of government of the United States shall be given in the English language. The scope of the testing shall be limited to subject matter covered in the revised (1987) Federal Textbooks on Citizenship or other approved training material. The test questions shall be selected from a list of 100 standardized questions developed by the Service. In choosing the subject matter and in phrasing questions, due

consideration shall be given to the extent of the applicant's education, background, age, length of residence in the United States, opportunities available and efforts made to acquire the requisite knowledge, and any other elements or factors relevant to an appraisal of the adequacy of his or her knowledge and understanding; or

(*2*) By passing a standardized section 312 test (effective retroactively as of November 7, 1988) such test being given in the English language by the Legalization Assistance Board with the Educational Testing Service (ETS) or the California State Department of Education with the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS). The scope of the test is based on the 1987 edition of the Federal Textbooks on Citizenship series written at the elementary literacy level. An applicant may evidence passing of the standardized section 312 test by submitting the approved testing organization's standard notice of passing test results at the time of filing Form I–698, subsequent to filing the application but prior to the interview, or at the time of the interview. The test results may be independently verified by INS, if necessary.

(B) An applicant who fails to pass the English literacy and/or the U.S. history and government tests at the time of the interview, shall be afforded a second opportunity after six (6) months (or earlier, at the request of the applicant) to pass the tests, submit evidence of passing an INS approved section 312 standardized examination or submit evidence of fulfillment of any one of the ''satisfactorily pursuing'' alternatives listed at § 245a.1(s) of this chapter. The second interview shall be conducted prior to the denial of the application for permanent residence and may be based solely on the failure to pass the basic citizenship skills requirements. An applicant whose period of eligibility expires prior to the end of the six-month re-test period, shall still be accorded the entire six months within which to be re-tested.

(iv) To satisfy the English language and basic citizenship skills requirements under the ''satisfactorily pursuing'' standard as defined at § 245a.1(s) of this chapter the applicant must submit evidence of such satisfactory pursuit in the form of a ''Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit'' (Form I–699) issued by the designated school or program official attesting to the applicant's satisfactory pursuit of the course of study as defined at § 245a.1(s)(1) and (4) of this chapter; or a high school diploma or general educational development diploma (GED) under § 245a.1(s)(2) of this chapter; or certification on letterhead stationery from a state recognized, accredited learning institution under § 245a.1(s)(3) of this chapter; or evidence of having passed the IRCA Test for Permanent Residency under § 245a.1(s)(5) of this chapter. Such applicants shall not then be required to demonstrate that they meet the requirements of § 245a.3(b)(4)(i)(A) of this chapter in order to be granted lawful permanent residence provided they are otherwise eligible. Evidence of ''Satisfactory Pursuit'' may be submitted at the time of filing Form I–698, subsequent to filing the application but prior to the interview, or at the time of the interview (the applicant's name and A90M number must appear on any such evidence submitted). An applicant need not necessarily be enrolled in a recognized course of study at the time of application for permanent residency.

(v) Enrollment in a recognized course of study as defined in § 245a.3(b)(5) and issuance of a ''Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit'' must occur subsequent to May 1, 1987.

(5) A course of study in the English language and in the history and government of the United States shall satisfy the requirement of paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section if the course materials for such instruction include textbooks published under the authority of section 346 of the Act, and it is

(i) Sponsored or conducted by: (A) An established public or private institution of learning recognized as such by a qualified state certifying agency; (B) An institution of learning approved to issue Forms I–20 in accordance with § 214.3 of this chapter; (C) A qualified designated entity within the meaning of section 245A(c)(2) of the Act, in good-standing with the Service; or (D) Is certified by the district director in whose jurisdiction the program is conducted, or is certified by the Director of the Outreach Program nationally.

(ii) A program seeking certification as a course of study recognized by the Attorney General under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(D) of this section shall file Form I–803, Petition for Attorney General Recognition to Provide Course of Study for Legalization: Phase II, with the Director of Outreach for national level programs or with the district director having jurisdiction over the area in which the school or program is located. In the case of local programs, a separate petition must be filed with each district director when a parent organization has schools or programs in more than one INS district. A petition must identify by name and address those schools or programs included in the petition. No fee shall be required to file Form I–803;

(A) The Director of Outreach and the district directors may approve a petition where they have determined that (*1*) a need exists for a course of study in addition to those already certified under § 245a.3(b)(5)(i) (A), (B), or (C); and/or (*2*) of this chapter the petitioner has historically provided educational services in English and U.S. history and government but is not already certified under § 245a.3(b)(5)(i)(A), (B), or (C); and (*3*) of this chapter the petitioner is otherwise qualified to provide such course of study;

(B) Upon approval of the petition the Director of Outreach and district directors shall issue a Certificate of Attorney General Recognition on Form I–804 to the petitioner. If the petition is denied, the petitioner shall be notified in writing of the decision therefor. No appeal shall lie from a denial of Form I–803, except that in such case where the petitions of a local, cross-district program are approved in one district and denied in another within the same State, the petitioner may request review of the denied petition by the appropriate Regional Commissioner. The Regional Commissioner shall then make a determination in this case;

(C) Each district director shall compile and maintain lists of programs approved under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(D) of this section within his or her jurisdiction. The Director of Outreach shall compile and maintain lists of approved national level programs.

(6) *Notice of participation*. All courses of study recognized under § 245a.3(b)(5)(i)(A) through (C) of this chapter which are already conducting or will conduct English and U.S. history and government courses for temporary residents must submit a Notice of Participation to the district director in whose jurisdiction the program is conducted. Acceptance of ''Certificates of Satisfactory Pursuit'' (Form I–699) shall be delayed until such time as the course provider submits the Notice of Participation, which notice shall be in the form of a letter typed on the letterhead of the course provider (if available) and include the following:

(i) The name(s) of the school(s)/program(s).

(ii) The complete addresses and telephone numbers of sites where courses will be offered, and class schedules.

(iii) The complete names of persons who are in charge of conducting English and U.S. history and government courses of study.

(iv) A statement that the course of study will issue ''Certificates of Satisfactory Pursuit'' to temporary resident enrollees according to INS regulations.

(v) A list of designated officials of the recognized course of study authorized to sign ''Certificates of Satisfactory Pursuit'', and samples of their original signatures.

(vi) A statement that if a course provider charges a fee to temporary resident enrollees, the fee will not be excessive.

(vii) Evidence of recognition under 8 CFR 245a.3(b)(5)(i)(A), (B), or (C) (e.g., certification from a qualified state certifying agency; evidence of INS approval for attendance by nonimmigrant students, such as the school code number, or the INS identification number from the QDE cooperative agreement).

The course provider shall notify the district director, in writing, of any changes to the information contained in the Notice of Participation subsequent to its submission within ten (10) days of such change.

A Certificate of Attorney General Recognition to Provide Course of Study for Legalization (Phase II), Form I–804, shall be issued to course providers who have submitted a Notice of Participation in accordance with the provisions

of this section by the distict director. A Notice of Participation deficient in any way shall be returned to the course provider to correct the deficiency. Upon the satisfaction of the district director that the deficiency has been corrected, the course provider shall be issued Form I–804. Each district director shall compile and maintain lists of recognized courses within his or her district.

(7) *Fee structure.* No maximum fee standard will be imposed by the Attorney General. However, if it is believed that a fee charged is excessive, this factor alone will justify non-certification of the course provider by INS as provided in § 245a.3(b)(10) and/or (12) of this section. Once fees are established, any change in fee without prior approval of the district director or the Director of Outreach may justify de-certification. In determining whether or not a fee is excessive, district directors and the Director of Outreach shall consider such factors as the means of instruction, class size, prevailing wages of instructors in the area of the program, and additional costs such as rent, materials, utilities, insurance, and taxes. District directors and the Director of Outreach may also seek the assistance of various Federal, State and local entities as the need arises (e.g., State Departments of Education) to determine the appropriateness of course fees.

(8) The Citizenship textbooks to be used by applicants for lawful permanent residence under section 245A of the Act shall be distributed by the Service to appropriate representatives of public schools. These textbooks may otherwise be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, and are also available at certain public institutions.

(9) *Maintenance of Student Records.* Course providers conducting courses of study recognized under § 245a.3(b)(5) of this chapter shall maintain for each student, for a period of three years from the student's enrollment, the following information and documents:

(i) Name (as copied exactly from the I–688A or I–688);

(ii) A-number (90 million series);

(iii) Date of enrollment;

(iv) Attendance records;

(v) Assessment records;

(vi) Photocopy of signed ''Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit'' issued to the student.

(10) *Issuance of ''Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit'' (I–699).* (i) Each recognized course of study shall prepare a standardized certificate that is signed by the designated official. The Certificate shall be issued to an applicant who has attended a recognized course of study for at least 40 hours of a minimum of 60-hour course as appropriate for his or her ability level, and is demonstrating progress according to the performance standards of the English and U.S. history and government course prescribed. Such standards shall conform with the provisions of § 245a.1(s) of this chapter.

(ii) The district director shall reject a certificate if it is determined that the certificate is fraudulent or was fraudulently issued.

(iii) The district director shall reject a Certificate if it is determined that the course provider is not complying with INS regulations. In the case of non-compliance, the district director will advise the course provider in writing of the specific deficiencies and give the provider thirty (30) days within which to correct such deficiencies.

(iv) District directors will accept Certificates from course providers once it is determined that the deficiencies have been satisfactorily corrected.

(v) Course providers which engage in fraudulent activities or fail to conform with INS regulations will be removed from the list of INS approved programs. INS will not accept Certificates from these providers.

(vi) Certificates may be accepted if a program is cited for deficiencies or decertified at a later date and no fraud was involved.

(vii) Certificates shall not be accepted from a course provider that has been decertified unless the alien enrolled in and had been issued a certificate prior to the decertification, provided that no fraud was involved.

(viii) The appropriate State agency responsbile for SLIAG funding shall be notified of all decertifications by the district director.

(11) *Designated official.* (i) The designated official is the authorized person from each recognized course of

study whose signature appears on all ''Certificates of Satisfactory Pursuit'' issued by that course;

(ii) The designated official must be a regularly employed member of the school administration whose office is located at the school and whose compensation does not come from commissions for recruitment of foreign students;

(iii) (A) The head of the school system or school, the director of the Qualified Designated Entity, the head of a program approved by the Attorney General, or the president or owner of other institutions recognized by the Attorney General must specify a *designated official*. Such designated official may not delegate this designation to any other person. Each school or institution may have up to three (3) designated officials at any one time. In a multi-campus institution, each campus may have up to three (3) designated officials at any one time;

(B) Each designated official shall have read and otherwise be familiar with the ''Requirements and Guidelines for Courses of Study Recognized by the Attorney General''. The signature of a designated official shall affirm the official's compliance with INS regulations;

(C) The name, title, and sample signature of each designated official for each recognized course of study shall be on file with the district director in whose jurisdiction the program is conducted.

(12) *Monitoring by INS.* (i) INS Outreach personnel in conjunction with the district director shall monitor the course providers in each district in order to:

(A) Assure that the program is a course of study recognized by the Attorney General under the provisions of § 245a.3(b)(5).

(B) Verify the existence of curriculm as defined in § 245a.1(u) on file for each level of instruction provided in English language and U.S. history and government classes.

(C) Assure that ''Certificates of Satisfactory Pursuit'' are being issued in accordance with § 245a.3(b)(10).

(D) Assure that records are maintained on each temporary resident enrollee in accordance with § 245a.3(b)(9).

(E) Assure that fees (if any) assessed by the course provider are in compliance in accordance with § 245a.3(b)(7).

(ii) If INS has reason to believe that the service is not being provided to the applicant, INS will issue a 24-hour minimum notice to the service provider before any site visit is conducted.

(iii) If it is determined that a course provider is not performing according to the standards established in either § 245a.3(b)(10) or (12) of this chapter, the district director shall institute decertification proceedings. Notice of Intent to Decertify shall be provided to the course provider. The course provider has 30 days within which to correct performance according to standards established. If after the 30 days, the district director is not satisfied that the basis for decertification has been overcome, the course provider will be decertified. The appropriate State agency shall be notified in accordance with § 245a.3(b)(10)(viii) of this chapter. A copy of the notice of decertification shall be sent to the State agency.

(13) Courses of study recognized by the Attorney General as defined at § 245a.3(b)(5) of this chapter shall provide certain standards for the selection of teachers. Since some programs may be in locations where selection of qualified staff is limited, or where budget constraints restrict options, the following list of qualities for teacher selection is provided as guidance. Teacher selections should include as many of the following qualities as possible:

(i) Specific training in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL);

(ii) Experience as a classroom teacher with adults;

(iii) Cultural sensitivity and openness;

(iv) Familiarity with compentency-based education;

(v) Knowledge of curriculum and materials adaptation;

(vi) Knowledge of a second language.

(c) *Ineligible aliens.* (1) An alien who has been convicted of a felony, or three or more misdemeanors in the United States.

(2) An alien who is inadmissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided in § 245a.3(g)(1).

(3) An alien who was previously granted temporary resident status pursuant to section 245A(a) of the Act who has not filed an application for permanent resident status under section 245A(b)(1) of the Act by the end of 43 months from the date of actual approval of the temporary resident application.

(4) An alien who was not previously granted temporary resident status under section 245A(a) of the Act.

(5) An alien whose temporary resident status has been terminated under § 245a.2(u) of this chapter

(d) *Filing the application.* The provisions of part 211 of this chapter relating to the documentary requirements for immigrants shall not apply to an applicant under this part.

(1) The application must be filed on Form I–698. Form I–698 must be accompanied by the correct fee and documents specified in the instructions. The application will be mailed to the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence.

(2) *Certification of documents.* The submission of original documents is not required at the time of filing Form I–698. A copy of a document submitted in support of Form I–698 filed pursuant to section 245A(b) of the Act and this part may be accepted, though unaccompanied by the original, if the copy is certified as true and complete by

(i) An attorney in the format prescribed in § 204.2(j)(1) of this chapter; or

(ii) An alien's representative in the format prescribed in § 204.2(j)(2) of this chapter; or

(iii) A qualified designated entity (QDE) in good standing as defined in § 245a.1(r) of this chapter, if the copy bears a certification by the QDE in good-standing, typed or rubber-stamped in the following language:

I certify that I have compared this copy with its original and it is a true and complete copy.

Signed: _____
Date: _____
Name: _____
QDE in good-standing representative
Name of QDE in good-standing: _____
Address of QDE in good-standing: _____
INS–QDE Cooperative Agreement Number: —

(iv) *Authentication.* Certification of documents must be authenticated by an original signature. A facsimile signature on a rubber stamp will not be acceptable.

(v) *Original documents.* Original documents must be presented when requested by the Service. 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 which are submitted in evidence must be certified as true and complete by such parties and must bear their seal or signature or the signature and title of persons authorized to act in their behalf. At the discretion of the district director and/or the Regional Processing Facility director, original documents may be kept for forensic examination.

(3) A separate application (I–698) must be filed by each eligible applicant. All fees required by § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter must be submitted in the exact amount in the form of a money order, cashier's check or certified bank check. No personal checks or currency will be accepted. Fees will not be waived or refunded under any circumstances.

(4) Applicants who filed for temporary resident status prior to December 1, 1987, are required to submit the results of a serologic test for HIV virus on Form I–693, ''Medical Examination of Aliens Seeking Adjustment of Status'', completed by a designated civil surgeon, unless the serologic test for HIV was performed and the results were submitted on Form I–693 when the applicant filed for temporary resident status. Applicants who did submit an I–693 reflecting a serologic test for HIV was performed prior to December 1, 1987, must submit evidence of this fact when filing the I–698 application in order to be relieved from the requirement of submitting another I–693. If such evidence is not available, applicants may note on their I–698 application their prior submission of the results of the serologic test for HIV. This information shall then be verified at the Regional Processing Facility. Applicants having to submit an I–693 pursuant to this section are not required

to have a complete medical examination. All HIV-positive applicants shall be advised that a waiver of the ground of excludability under section 212(a)(6) of the Act is available and shall be provided the opportunity to apply for the waiver. To be eligible for the waiver, the applicant must establish that:

(i) The danger to the public health of the United States created by the alien's admission to the United States is minimal,

(ii) The possibility of the spread of the infection created by the alien's admission to the United States is minimal, and

(iii) There will be no cost incurred by any government agency without prior consent of that agency. Provided these criteria are met, the waiver may be granted only for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when the granting of such a waiver is in the public interest in accordance with § 245a.3(g)(2) of this chapter.

(5) If necessary, the validity of an alien's temporary resident card (I–688) will be extended in increments of one (1) year until such time as the decision on an alien's properly filed application for permanent residence becomes final.

(6) An application lacking the proper fee or incomplete in any way shall be returned to the applicant with request for the proper fee, correction, additional information, and/or documentation. Once an application has been accepted by the Service and additional information and/or documentation is required, the applicant shall be sent a notice to submit such information and/or documentation. In such case the application Form I–698 shall be retained at the RPF. If a response to this request is not received within 60 days, a second request for correction, additional information, and/or documentation shall be made. If the second request is not complied with by the end of 43 months from the date the application for temporary residence, Form I–687, was approved the application for permanent residence will be adjudicated on the basis of the existing record.

(e) *Interview*. Each applicant regardless of age, must appear at the appropriate Service office and must be fingerprinted for the purpose of issuance of Form I–551. Each applicant shall be interviewed by an immigration officer, except that the adjudicative interview may be waived for a child under 14, or when it is impractical because of the health or advanced age of the applicant. An applicant failing to appear for the scheduled interview may, for good cause, be afforded another interview. Where an applicant fails to appear for two scheduled interviews, his or her application shall be held in abeyance until the end of 43 months from the date the application for temporary residence was approved and adjudicated on the basis of the existing record.

(f) *Numerical limitations.* The numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 of the Act do not apply to the adjustment of aliens to lawful permanent resident status under section 245A(b) of the Act.

(g) *Applicability of exclusion grounds*—(1) *Grounds of exclusion not to be applied.* The following paragraphs of section 212(a) of the Act shall not apply to applicants for adjustment of status from temporary resident to permanent resident status: (14) workers entering without labor certification; (20) immigrants not in possession of valid entry documents; (21) visas issued without compliance of section 203; (25) illiterates; and (32) graduates of non-accredited medical schools.

(2) *Waiver of grounds of excludability*. Except as provided in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, the Service may waive any 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 otherwise in the public interest. In any case where a provision of section 212(a) of the Act has been waived in connection with an alien's application for lawful temporary resident status under section 245A(a) of the Act, no additional waiver of the same ground of excludability will be required when the alien applies for permanent resident status under section 245A(b)(1) of the Act. In the event that the alien was excludable under any provision of section 212(a) of the Act at the time of temporary residency and failed to apply for a waiver in connection with the application for

temporary resident status, or becomes excludable subsequent to the date temporary residence was granted, a waiver of the ground of excludability, if available, will be required before permanent resident status may be granted.

(3) *Grounds of exclusion that may not be waived.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Act the following provisions of section 212(a) of the Act may not be waived by the Attorney General under paragraph (g)(2) of this section:

(i) Paragraphs (9) and (10) (criminals);

(ii) Paragraph (15) (public charge) except for an alien who is or was an aged, blind, or disabled individual (as defined in section 1614(a)(1) of the Social Security Act);

(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) (subversives);

(v) Paragraph (33) (participated in Nazi persecution).

(4) *Determination of Likely to become a public charge* and Special Rule. Prior to use of the special rule for determination of public charge, paragraph (g)(4)(iii) of this section, an alien must first be determined to be excludable under section 212(a)(15) of the Act. If the applicant is determined to be *likely to become a public charge,* he or she may still be admissible under the terms of the Special Rule.

(i) In determining whether an alien is *likely to become a public charge* financial responsibility of the alien is to be established by examining the totality of the alien's circumstances at the time of his or her application for legalization. The existence or absence of a particular factor should never be the sole criteria for determining if an alien is likely to become a public charge. The determination of financial responsibility should be a prospective evaluation based on the alien's age, health, income, and vocation.

(ii) The Special Rule for determination of public charge, paragraph (g)(4)(iii) of this section, is to be applied only after an initial determination that the alien is inadmissible under the provisions of section 212(a)(15) of the act.

(iii) *Special Rule.* An alien who has a consistent employment history which shows the ability to support himself or herself even though his or her income may be below the poverty level is not excludable under paragraph (g)(3)(ii) of this section. The alien's employment history need not be continuous in that it is uninterrupted. It should be continuous in the sense that the alien 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 without recourse to public cash assistance. The Special Rule is prospective in that the Service shall determine, based on the alien'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. It is not necessary to file a waiver in order to apply the Special Rule for Determination of Public Charge.

(5) *Public cash assistance and criminal history verification.* Declarations by an applicant that he or she has not been the recipient of public cash assistance and/or has not had a criminal record are subject to a verification of facts by the Service. The applicant must agree to fully cooperate in the verification process. Failure to assist the Service in verifying information necessary for proper adjudication may result in denial of the application.

(h) *Departure.* An applicant for adjustment to lawful permanent resident status under section 245A(b)(1) of the Act who was granted lawful temporary resident status under section 245A(a) of the Act, shall be permitted to return to the United States after such brief and casual trips abroad, as long as the alien reflects a continuing intention to adjust to lawful permanent resident status. However, such absences from the United States must not exceed the periods of time specified in § 245a.3(b)(2)

of this chapter in order for the alien to maintain continuous residence as specified in the Act.

(i) *Decision*. The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision, and, if the application is denied, of the reason therefor. Applications for permanent residence under this chapter will not be denied at local INS offices (districts, suboffices, and legalization offices) until the entire record of proceeding has been reviewed. An application will not be denied if the denial is based on adverse information not previously furnished to the Service by the alien without providing the alien an opportunity to rebut the adverse information and to present evidence in his or her behalf. If inconsistencies are found between information submitted with the adjustment application and information previously furnished to the Service, the applicant shall be afforded the opportunity to explain discrepancies or rebut any adverse information. A party affected under this part by an adverse decision is entitled to file an appeal on Form I–694. If an application is denied, work authorization will be granted until a final decision has been rendered on an appeal or until the end of the appeal period if no appeal is filed. An applicant whose appeal period has ended is no longer considered to be an Eligible Legalized Alien for the purposes of the administration of State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG) funding. An alien whose application is denied will not be required to surrender his or her temporary resident card (I–688) until such time as the appeal period has tolled, or until expiration date of the I–688, whichever date is later. After exhaustion of an appeal, an applicant who believes that the grounds for denial have been overcome may submit another application with fee, provided that the application is submitted within his or her eligibility period.

(j) *Appeal process*. An adverse decision under this part may be appealed to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) the appellate authority designated in § 103.1(f)(2). Any appeal shall be submitted to the Regional Processing Facility with the required fee within thirty (30) days after service of the Notice of Denial in accordance with the procedures of § 103.3(a) of this chapter. An appeal received after the thirty (30) day period has tolled will not be accepted. The thirty (30) day period for submitting an appeal begins three days after the notice of denial is mailed. If a review of the Record of Proceeding (ROP) is requested by the alien or his or her legal representative and an appeal has been properly filed, an additional thirty (30) days will be allowed for this review from the time the Record of Proceeding is photocopied and mailed. A brief may be submitted with the appeal form or submitted up to thirty (30) calendar days from the date of receipt of the appeal form at the Regional Processing Facility. Briefs filed after submission of the appeal should be mailed directly to the Regional Processing Facility. For good cause shown, the time within which a brief supporting an appeal may be submitted may be extended by the Director of the Regional Processing Facility.

(k) *Motions*. The Regional Processing Facility director may reopen and reconsider any adverse decision *sua sponte*. When an appeal to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) has been filed, the INS director of the Regional Processing Facility may issue a new decision that will grant the benefit which has been requested. The director's new 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.

(l) *Certifications*. The Regional Processing Facility director or district director may, in accordance with § 103.4 of this chapter, certify a decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) when the case involves an unusually complex or novel question of law or fact. The decision on an appealed case subsequently remanded back to either the Regional Processing Facility director or the district director will be certified to the Administrative Appeals Unit.

(m) *Date of adjustment to permanent residence*. The status of an alien whose

application for permanent resident status is approved shall be adjusted to that of a lawful permanent resident as of the date of filing of the application for permanent residence or the eligibility date, whichever is later. For purposes of making application to petition for naturalization, the continuous residence requirements for naturalization shall begin as of the date the alien's status is adjusted to that of a person lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this part.

(n) *Limitation on access to information and confidentiality.* (1) No person other than a sworn officer or employee of the Department of Justice or bureau of agency thereof, will be permitted to examine individual applications. For purposes of this part, any individual employed under contract by the Service to work in connection with the Legalization Program shall be considered an *employee of the Department of Justice or bureau or agency thereof.*

(2) No information furnished pursuant to an application for permanent resident status under this section shall be used for any purpose except: (i) To make a determination on the application; or (ii) for the enforcement of the provisions encompassed in section 245A(c)(6) of the Act, except as provided in paragraph (n)(3) of this section.

(3) 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 245A(c)(6) of the Act, the Service shall refer the matter to the United States Attorney for prosecution of the alien and/or of any person who created or supplied a false writing or document for use in an application for adjustment of status under this part.

(4) Information contained in granted legalization files may be used by the Service at a later date to make a decision (i) On an immigrant visa petition or other status filed by the applicant under section 204(a) of the Act; (ii) On a naturalization application submitted by the applicant; (iii) For the preparation of reports to Congress under section 404 of IRCA, or; (iv) For the furnishing of information, at the discretion of the Attorney General, in the same manner and circumstances as census information may be disclosed by the Secretary of Commerce under section 8 of title 13, Unites States Code.

(o) *Rescission.* Rescission of adjustment of status under 245a shall occur under the guidelines established in section 246 of the Act.

[54 FR 29449, July 12, 1989; 54 FR 43384, Oct. 24, 1989; as amended at 56 FR 31061, July 9, 1991; 57 FR 3926, Feb. 3, 1992; 59 FR 33905, July 1, 1994]

§245a.4 Adjustment to lawful resident status of certain nationals of countries for which extended voluntary departure has been made available.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section: (1) *Act* means the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

(2) *Service* means the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(3) *Resided continuously* means that the alien shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States if, at the time of filing of the application for temporary resident status:

(i) No single absence from the United States has exceeded 45 days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded 180 days between July 21, 1984, through the date the application for temporary resident status is filed, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons, his or her return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period allowed;

(ii) The alien was maintaining residence in the United States; and

(iii) The alien's departure from the United States was not based on an order of deportation.

An alien who has been absent from the United States in accordance with the Service's advance parole procedures shall not be considered as having interrupted his or her continuous residence as required at the time of filing an application. An alien who, after appearing for a scheduled interview to obtain an immigrant visa at a Consulate or Embassy in Canada or Mexico but who

subsequently is not issued an immigrant visa and who is paroled back into the United States pursuant to the stateside criteria program, shall be considered as having *resided continuously*.

(4) *Continous residence* means that the alien shall be regarded as having resided continously in the United States if, at the time of applying for adjustment from temporary residence to permanent resident status: No single absence from the United States has exceeded 30 days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded 90 days between the date on which lawful temporary resident status was granted and the date permanent resident status was applied for, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons or extenuating circumstances beyond his or her control, the return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period(s) allowed. A single absence from the United States of more than 30 days, and aggregate absences of more than 90 days during the period for which continuous residence is required for adjustment to permanent resident status, shall break the continuity of such residence unless the temporary resident can establish to the satisfaction of the district director that he or she did not, in fact, abandon his or her residence in the United States during such period.

(5) *To make a determination* means obtaining and reviewing all information required to adjudicate an application for the benefit sought and making a decision thereon. If fraud, willful misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact, knowingly providing a false writing or document, knowingly making a false statement or representation, or any other activity prohibited by the Act is established during the process of making the determination on the application, the Service shall refer the matter to the United States Attorney for prosecution of the alien or of any person who created or supplied a false writing or document for use in an application for adjustment of status under this part.

(6) *Continuous physical presence* means actual continuous presence in the United States since December 22, 1987, until filing of any application for adjustment of status. Aliens who were outside of the United States after enactment may apply for temporary residence if they reentered prior to March 21, 1988, provided they meet the continuous residence requirements, and are otherwise eligible for legalization.

(7) *Brief, casual, and innocent* means a departure authorized by the Service (advance parole) subsequent to March 21, 1988, for not more than 30 days for legitimate emergency or humanitarian purposes unless a further period of authorized departure has been granted in the discretion of the district director or a departure was beyond the alien's control.

(8) *Brief and casual* means temporary trips abroad as long as the alien establishes a continuing intention to adjust to lawful permanent resident status. However, such absences must not exceed the specific periods of time required in order to maintain continuous residence.

(9) *Certain nationals of countries for which extended voluntary departure has been made available on the basis of a nationality group determination at any time during the 5-year period ending on November 1, 1987* is limited to nationals of Poland, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

(10) *Public cash assistance* means income or need-based monetary assistance to include, but not limited to, supplemental security income received by the alien 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).

(11) *Designated entity* means any state, local, church, community, farm labor organization, voluntary organization, association of agricultural employers or individual determined by the Service to be qualified to assist aliens in the preparation of applications for legalization status.

(12) *Through the passage of time* means through the expiration date of the nonimmigrant permission to remain in the United States, including any extensions and/or change of status.

(13) *Prima facie eligibility* means eligibility is established if the applicant presents a completed I–687 and specific factual information which in the absence of rebuttal will establish a claim of eligibility under this part.

(b) *Application for temporary residence*—(1) *Application for temporary residence.* (i) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan who has resided continuously in the United States since prior to July 2l, 1984, and who believes that he or she meets the eligibility requirements of section 245A of the Act must make application within the 21-month period beginning on March 21, 1988, and ending on December 22, 1989.

(ii) An alien who fails to file an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident under § 245A.4 of this part during the time period, will be statutorily ineligible for such adjustment of status.

(2) *Eligibility* (i) The following categories of aliens who are not otherwise excludable under section 212(a) of the Act are eligible to apply for status to that of a person admitted for temporary residence:

(A) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan, (other than an alien who entered as a nonimmigrant) who establishes that he or she entered the United States prior to July 21, 1984, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States, and who has been physically present in the United States from December 22, 1987, until the date of filing the application.

(B) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan, and establishes that he or she entered the United States as a nonimmigrant prior to July 21, 1984, and whose period of authorized admission expired through the passage of time prior to January 21, 1985, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States, and who has been physically present in the United States from December 22, 1987, until the date of filing the application.

(C) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan, and establishes that he or she entered the United States as a nonimmigrant prior to July 21, 1984, and who applied for asylum prior to July 21, 1984, and who has thereafter resided continuously in the United States, and who has been physically present in the United States from December 22, 1987, until the date of filing the application.

(D) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan, who would otherwise be eligible for temporary resident status and who establishes that he or she resided continuously in the United States prior to July 21, 1984, and who subsequently reentered the United States as a nonimmigrant in order to return to an unrelinquished residence. An alien described in this paragraph must have received a waiver of 212(a)(19) as an alien who entered the United States by fraud.

(E) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan, and was a nonimmigrant who entered the United States in the classification A, A–1, A–2, G, G–1, G–2, G–3, or G–4, for Duration of Status (D/S), and whose qualifying employment terminated or who ceased to be recognized by the Department of State as being entitled to such classification prior to January 21, 1985, and who thereafter continued to reside in the United States.

(F) An alien who is a national of Poland, Uganda, Ethiopia, or Afghanistan, and who was a nonimmigrant who entered the United States as an F, F–1, or F–2 for Duration of Status (D/S), and who completed a full course of studies, including practical training (if any), and whose time period to depart the United States after completion of studies expired prior to January 21, 1985, and who has thereafter continued to reside in the United States. Those students placed in a *nunc pro tunc* retroactive student status which would otherwise preclude their eligibility for legalization under this section, must present evidence that they had otherwise terminated their status during the requisite time period. A dependent F–2

alien otherwise eligible who was admitted into the United States with a specific time period, as opposed to duration of status, documented on Service Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record that extended beyond July 21, 1984 is considered eligible if the principal F–1 alien is found eligible.

(3) *Ineligible aliens.* (i) An alien who has been convicted of a felony, or three or more misdemeanors.

(ii) An alien who has assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

(iii) An alien excludable under the provisions of section 212(a) of the Act whose grounds of excludability may not be waived.

(4) *Documentation.* Evidence to support an alien's eligibility for temporary residence status shall include documents establishing proof of identity, proof of nationality, proof of residence, and proof of financial responsibility, as well as photographs, a completed fingerprint card (Form FD–258), and a completed medical report of examination (Form I–693). All documentation submitted will be subject to Service verification. Applications submitted with unverifiable documentation may be denied. Failure by an applicant to authorize release to INS of information protected by the Privacy Act and/or related laws in order for INS to adjudicate a claim may result in denial of the benefit sought. Acceptable supporting documents for the four categories of documentation are discussed as follows:

(i) *Proof of identity.* Evidence to establish identity is listed below in descending order of preference:

(A) Passport;

(B) Birth certificate;

(C) Any national identity document from the alien's country of origin bearing photo and fingerprint;

(D) Driver's license or similar document issued by a state if it contains a photo;

(E) Baptismal Record/Marriage Certificate; or

(F) Affidavits.

(ii) *Proof of nationality.* Evidence to establish nationality is listed as follows:

(A) Passport;

(B) Birth certificate;

(C) Any national identity document from the alien's country of origin bearing photo and fingerprint;

(D) Other credible documents, including those created by, or in the possession of the INS, or any other documents (excluding affidavits) that, when taken singly, or together as a whole, establish the alien's nationality.

(iii) *Assumed names*—(A) *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. The applicant's true identity is established pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (b)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section. The assumed name must appear in the documentation provided by the applicant to establish eligibility. To meet the requirement of this paragraph, documentation must be submitted to prove the common identity, i.e., that the assumed name was in fact used by the applicant.

(B) *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, 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.

(iv) *Proof of residence.* Evidence to establish proof of continuous residence in the United States during the requisite period of time may consist of any combination of the following:

(A) Past employment records, which may consist of pay stubs, W–2 Forms, certification of the filing of Federal income tax returns on IRS Form 6166, a state verification of the filing of state income tax returns, letters from employer(s) or, if the applicant has been

in business for himself or herself, letters from banks and other firms with whom he or she has done business. In all of the above, the name of the alien and the name of the employer or other interested organizations must appear on the form or letter, as well as relevant dates. Letters from employers should be on employer letterhead stationery, if the employer has such stationery, and must include:

(*1*) Alien's address at the time of employment;

(*2*) Exact period of employment;

(*3*) Periods of layoff;

(*4*) Duties with the company;

(*5*) Whether or not the information was taken from official company records; and

(*6*) Where records are located, whether the Service may have access to the records.

If the records are unavailable, an affidavit form letter stating that the alien's employment records are unavailable and why such records are unavailable may be accepted in lieu of paragraphs (b)(4)(iv)(A)(*5*) and (*6*) of this section. This affidavit form letter shall be signed, attested to by the employer under penalty of perjury, and shall state the employer's willingness to come forward and give testimony if requested.

(B) Utility bills (gas, electric, phone, etc.) receipts, or letters from companies showing the dates during which the applicant received service are acceptable documentation.

(C) School records (letters, report cards, etc.) from the schools that the applicant or his or her children have attended in the United States must show the name of school and periods of school attendance.

(D) Hospital or medical records showing treatment or hospitalization of the applicant or his or her children must show the name of the medical facility or physician and the date(s) of the treatment or hospitalization.

(E) Attestations by churches, unions, or other organizations as to the applicant's residence by letter which:

(*1*) Identify applicant by name;

(*2*) Are signed by an official (whose title is shown);

(*3*) Show inclusive dates of membership;

(*4*) State the address where applicant resided during membership period;

(*5*) Include the seal of the organization impressed on the letter or the letterhead of the organization, if the organization has letterhead stationery;

(*6*) Establish how the author knows the applicant; and

(*7*) Establish the origin of the information being attested to.

(F) Additional documents to support the applicant's claim may include:

(*1*) Money order receipts for money sent into or out of the country;

(*2*) Passport entries;

(*3*) Birth certificates of children born in the United States;

(*4*) Bank books with dated transactions;

(*5*) Letters or correspondence between applicant and other person or organization;

(*6*) Social Security card;

(*7*) Selective Service card;

(*8*) Automobile license receipts, title, vehicle registration, etc.;

(*9*) Deeds, mortgages, contracts to which applicant has been a party;

(*10*) Tax receipts;

(*11*) Insurance policies, receipts, or letters; and

(*12*) Any other relevant document.

(v) *Proof of financial responsibility*. An applicant for adjustment of status under this part is subject to the provisions of section 212(a)(15) of the Act relating to excludability of aliens likely to become public charges. Generally, the evidence of employment submitted under paragraph (b)(4)(iv)(A) of this section will serve to demonstrate the alien's financial responsibility during the documented period(s) of employment. If the alien's period(s) of residence in the United States include significant gaps in employment or if there is reason to believe that the alien may have received public assistance while employed, the alien may be required to provide proof that he or she has not received public cash assistance. An applicant for residence who is determined likely to become a public charge and is unable to overcome this determination after application of the Special Rule under paragraph (b)(11)(iv)(C) of this section will be denied adjustment. The burden of proof to demonstrate the inapplicability of this provision of law

lies with the applicant who may provide:

(A) Evidence of a history of employment (i.e., employment letter, W–2 forms, income tax returns, etc.);

(B) Evidence that he/she is self-supporting (i.e., bank statements, stocks, other assets, etc.); or

(C) Form I–134. Affidavit of Support, completed by a spouse on behalf of the applicant and/or children of the applicant or a parent in behalf of children which guarantees complete or partial financial support. Acceptance of the Affidavit of Support shall be extended to other family members in unusual family circumstances.

Generally, the evidence of employment submitted under paragraph (b)(4)(iv)(A) of this section will serve to demonstrate the alien's financial responsibility during the documented period(s) of employment. If the alien's period(s) of residence in the United States include significant gaps in employment or if there is reason to believe that the alien may have received public assistance while employed, the alien may be required to provide proof that he or she has not received public cash assistance. An applicant for residence who is likely to become a public charge will be denied adjustment.

(vi) *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 resided in the United States for the requisite periods, is admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 245A of the Act, and is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under this section. The inference to be drawn from the documentation provided shall depend on the extent of the documentation, its credibility and amenability to verification.

(vii) *Evidence.* The sufficiency of all evidence produced by the applicant will be judged according to its probative value and credibility. To meet his or her burden of proof, an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony. In judging the probative value and credibility of the evidence submitted, greater weight will be given to the submission of original documentation.

(5) *Filing of application.* (i) The application must be filed on Form I–687 at an office of a designated entity or at a Service office within the jurisdiction of the district where the applicant resides. If the application is filed with a designated entity, the alien must have consented to having the designated entity forward the application to the Service office. In the case of applications filed at a Service office, the district director may, at his or her discretion:

(A) Require the applicant to file the application in person; or

(B) Require the applicant to file the application by mail; or

(C) Permit the filing of applications whether by mail or in person.

The applicant must appear for a personal interview at the Service office as scheduled. If the applicant is 14 years of age or older, the application must be accompanied by a completed Form FD–258 (Applicant Card).

(ii) At the time of the interview, whenever possible, original documents must be submitted except the following: Official government records; employment or employment-related records maintained by employers, union, 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 the original document is desired by the applicant, the document 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, original documents, even if accompanied by certified copies, may be temporarily retained for forensic examination by the Document Analysis Unit at the Regional Processing Facility having jurisdiction over the Service office

to which the documents were submitted.

(iii) A separate application (I–687) must be filed by each eligible applicant. All fees required by § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter must be submitted in the exact amount in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or certified 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.

(6) *Filing date of application.* The date the alien submits a completed application to a Service office or designated entity shall be considered the filing date of the application, provided that in the case of an application filed at a designated entity the alien has consented to having the designated entity forward the application to the Service office having jurisdiction over the location of the alien's residence. Designated entities are required to forward completed applications to the appropriate Service office within 60 days of receipt.

(7) *Selective Service registration.* At the time of filing an application under this section, male applicants over the age of 17 and under the age of 26, are required to be registered under the Military Selective Service Act. An applicant shall present evidence that he has previously registered under that Act in the form of a letter of acknowledgement from the Selective Service System, or such alien shall present a completed and signed Form SSS–1 at the time of filing Form I–687 with the Immigration and Naturalization Service or a designated entity. Form SSS–1 will be forwarded to the Selective Service System by the Service.

(8) *Continuous residence.* (i) For the purpose of this Act, an applicant for temporary residence status shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States if, at the time of filing of the application:

(A) No single absence from the United States has exceeded 45 days, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded 180 days between July 21, 1984, through the date the application for temporary resident status is filed, unless the alien can establish that due to emergent reasons, his or her return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period allowed;

(B) The alien was maintaining a residence in the United States; and

(C) The alien's departure from the United States was not based on an order of deportation.

(ii) An alien who has been absent from the United States in accordance with the Service's advance parole procedures shall not be considered as having interrupted his or her continuous residence as required at the time of filing an application under this section.

(9) *Medical examination.* (i) An applicant under this part shall be required to submit to an examination by a designated civil surgeon at no expense to the government. The designated civil surgeon shall report on the findings of the mental and physical condition of the applicant and the determination of the alien's immunization status on Form I–693, ''Medical Examination of Aliens Seeking Adjustment of Status, (Pub. L. 99–603)''. Results of the medical examination must be presented to the Service at the time of interview and shall be incorporated into the record. Any applicant certified under paragraphs (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.

(ii) All applicants who file for temporary resident status are required to include the results of a serological test for the HIV virus on the I–693. All HIV-positive applicants shall be advised that a waiver is available and shall be provided with the opportunity to apply for a waiver.

(10) *Interview.* Each applicant, regardless of age, must appear at the appropriate Service office and must be fingerprinted for the purpose of issuance of an employment authorization document and Form I–688. Each applicant shall be interviewed by an immigration officer, except that the interview may be waived for a child under 14 years of age, or when it is impractical because of the health or advanced age of the applicant.

(11) *Applicability of exclusion grounds*—(i) *Grounds of exclusion not to be applied.* Paragraphs (14), (workers entering

without labor certification); (20), (immigrants not in possession of a valid entry document); (21), (visas issued without compliance with section 203); (25), (illiterates); and (32) (graduates of non-accredited medical schools) of section 212(a) of the Act shall not apply to applicants for temporary resident status.

(ii) *Waiver of grounds of exclusion.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(11)(iii) of this section, the Attorney General 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 filed jointly with an application for temporary residence under this section, it shall be accepted for processing at the Service office. If an application for waiver of grounds of excludability is submitted after the alien's preliminary interview at the Service 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 must be in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or bank check. No personal checks or currency will be accepted. Fees will not be waived or refunded under any circumstances. An application for waiver of grounds of excludability under this part shall be approved or denied by the director of the Regional Processing Facility in whose jurisdiction the alien's application for adjustment of status was filed except that in cases involving clear statutory ineligibility or fraud, such application may be denied by the district director in whose jurisdiction the application is filed, and in cases returned to a Service office for re-interview, such application may be approved at the discretion of the district director. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason therefore. Appeal from an adverse decision under this part may be taken by the applicant on Form I–694 within 30 days after the service of the notice only to the Service's Administrative Appeals Unit pursuant to the provisions of section 103.3(a) of this chapter.

(iii) *Grounds of exclusion that may not be waived.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Act, the following provisions of section 212(a) may not be waived by the Attorney General under paragraph (b)(11)(ii) of this section:

(A) Paragraphs (9) and (10) (criminals);

(B) Paragraph (23) (narcotics) except for a single offense of simple possession of thirty grams or less of marijuana;

(C) Paragraphs (27) (prejudicial to the public interest), (28) (communist), and (29) (subversive);

(D) Paragraph (33) (participated in Nazi persecution).

(iv) *Determination of Likely to become a public charge* and the special rule. (A) Prior to use of the special rule for determination of public charge, an alien must first be determined to be excludable under section 212(a)(15) of the Act. If the applicant is determined to be *likely to become a public charge,* he or she may still be admissible under the terms of the Special Rule.

(B) In determining whether an alien is *likely to become a public charge,* financial responsibility of the alien is to be established by examining the totality of the alien's circumstances at the time of his or her application for legalization. The existence or absence of a particular factor should never be the sole criterion for determining if an alien is likely to become a public charge. The determination of financial responsibility should be a prospective evaluation based on the alien's age, health, income and vocation.

(C) An alien who has a consistent employment history which shows the ability to support himself or herself even though his or her income may be below the poverty level may be admissible under this section. The alien's employment history need not be continuous in that it is uninterrupted. It should be continuous in the sense that the alien 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 without recourse to public cash assistance. The Special Rule is prospective in that the Service shall determine, based on the alien'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. It is not necessary to file a waiver in order to apply the Special Rule for Determination of Public Charge.

(v) *Public assistance and criminal history verification.* Declarations by an applicant that he or she has not been the recipient of public cash assistance and/or has not had a criminal record are subject to a verification of facts by the Service. The applicant must agree to fully cooperate in the verification process. Failure to assist the Service in verifying information necessary for the adjudication of the application may result in a denial of the application.

(12) *Continuous physical presence since December 22, 1987.* (i) An alien applying for adjustment to temporary resident status must establish that he or she has been continuously physically present in the United States since December 22, 1987. Aliens who were outside of the United States on the date of enactment or departed the United States after enactment may apply for legalization if they reentered prior to March 21, 1988, and meet the continuous residence requirements and are otherwise eligible for legalization.

(ii) A brief, casual and innocent absence means a departure authorized by the Service (advance parole) subsequent to March 21, 1988, of not more than thirty (30) days for legitimate emergency or humanitarian purposes unless a further period of authorized departure has been granted in the discretion of the district director or a departure was beyond the alien's control.

(13) *Departure.* (i) During the time period from the date that an alien's application establishing prima facie eligibility for temporary resident status is reviewed at a Service office and the date status as a temporary resident is granted, the alien applicant can be readmitted to the United States provided his or her departure was authorized under the Service's advance parole provisions contained in § 212.5(e) of this chapter.

(ii) An alien whose application for temporary resident status has been approved may be admitted to the United States upon return as a returning temporary resident provided he or she:

(A) Is not under deportation proceedings, such proceedings having been instituted subsequent to the approval of temporary resident status. A temporary resident alien will not be considered deported if that alien departs the United States while under an outstanding order of deportation issued prior to the approval of temporary resident status;

(B) Has not been absent from the United States for more than 30 days on the date application for admission is made;

(C) Has not been absent from the United States for an aggregate period of more than 90 days since the date the alien was granted lawful temporary resident status;

(D) Presents Form I–688;

(E) Presents himself or herself for inspection; and

(F) Is otherwise admissible.

(iii) The periods of time in paragraphs (b)(13)(ii)(B) and (C) of this section may be waived at the discretion of the Attorney General in cases where the absence from the United States was due merely to a brief and casual trip abroad due to emergent or extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control.

(14) *Employment and travel authorization*—(i) *General.* Authorization for employment and travel abroad for temporary resident status applicants under this section may be granted only by a Service office. INS district directors will determine the Service location for the completion of processing travel documentation. In the case of an application which has been filed with a designated entity, employment authorization may be granted by the Service only after the application has been properly received at the Service office.

(ii) *Employment and travel authorization prior to the granting of temporary resident status.* (A) Permission to travel abroad and accept employment may be granted to the applicant after an interview has been conducted in connection with an application establishing prima facie eligibility for temporary resident status. Permission to travel abroad may be granted in emergent circumstances in accordance with the Service's advance parole provisions contained in § 212.5(e) of this chapter after an interview has been conducted in connection with an application establishing prima facie eligibility for temporary resident status.

(B) If an appointment cannot be scheduled within 30 days, authorization to accept employment will be granted, valid until the scheduled appointment date. The appointment letter will be endorsed with the temporary employment authorization. An employment authorization document will be given to the applicant after an interview has been completed by an immigration officer unless a formal denial is issued by a Service office. This temporary employment authorization will be restricted to six-months duration, pending final determination on the application for temporary resident status.

(iii) *Employment and travel authorization upon grant of temporary resident status.* Upon grant of an application for adjustment to temporary resident status by a Regional Processing Facility, the processing facility will forward a notice of approval to the alien at his or her last known address, or to his or her legal representative. The alien will be required to return to the appropriate INS office, surrender the I–688A or employment authorization document previously issued, and obtain Form I–688, Temporary Resident Card, authorizing employment and travel abroad.

(iv) *Revocation of employment authorization upon denial of temporary resident status.* Upon denial of an application for adjustment to temporary resident status, the alien will be notified that if a timely appeal is not submitted, employment authorization shall be automatically revoked on the final day of the appeal period. An applicant whose appeal period has ended is no longer considered to be an Eligible Legalized Alien for the purposes of the administration of State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG) funding.

(15) *Decision.* The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision. If the application is denied, the reason(s) for the decision shall be provided to the applicant. An appeal from an adverse decision under this part may be taken by the applicant on Form I–694.

(16) *Appeal process.* An adverse decision under this part may be appealed to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit), the appellate authority designated in § 103.1(f)(2). Any appeal shall be submitted to the Regional Processing Facility (RPF) with the required fee within 30 days after service of the Notice of Denial in accordance with the procedures of § 103.3(a) of this chapter. An appeal received after the 30-day period will not be accepted. The 30-day period for submission of an appeal begins three days after the Notice of Denial is mailed as provided in § 103.5a(b) of this Act. If a review of the Record of Proceeding (ROP) is requested by the alien or his or her legal representative and an appeal has been properly filed, an additional 30 days will be allowed for this review beginning at the time the ROP is mailed. A brief may be submitted with the appeal form or submitted up to 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the appeal form at the RPF. Briefs filed after submission of the appeal should be mailed directly to the RPF. For good cause shown, the time within which a brief supporting an appeal may be submitted may be extended by the Director of the Regional Processing Facility.

(17) *Motions.* The Regional Processing Facility director may *sua sponte* reopen and reconsider any adverse decision. When an appeal to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) has been filed, the INS director of the Regional Processing Facility may issue a new decision granting the benefit which has been requested. The director's new decision must be served on the appealing party within 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.

(18) *Certifications.* The Regional Processing Facility director may, in accordance with § 103.4 of this chapter, certify a decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) when the case involves an unusually complex or novel question of law or fact. The decision on an appealed case subsequently remanded to the Regional Processing Facility director will be certified to the Administrative Appeals Unit.

(19) *Date of adjustment to temporary residence.* 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 indicated on the application fee receipt issued at the Service office.

(20) *Termination of temporary resident status*—(i) *Termination of temporary resident status (General).* The status of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence under § 245a.4 of this part may be terminated at any time. It is not necessary that a final order of deportation be entered in order to terminate temporary resident status. The temporary resident status may be terminated upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(A) It is determined that the alien was ineligible for temporary residence under § 245a.4 of this part;

(B) The alien commits an act which renders him or her inadmissible as an immigrant unless a waiver is obtained, as provided in this part;

(C) The alien is convicted of any felony, or three or more misdemeanors;

(D) The alien fails to file for adjustment of status from temporary resident to permanent resident within 31 months of the date he or she was granted status as a temporary resident.

(ii) *Procedure.* Termination of an alien's status will be made only on notice to the alien sent by certified mail directed to his or her last known address, and, if applicable, 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 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 reason for the termination, and further notify the alien that any Service Form 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 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). Any appeal along with the required fee, shall be filed with the Regional Processing Facility within 30 days after the service of the notice of termination. If no appeal is filed within that period, the 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.

(iii) *Termination not construed as rescission under section 246.* For the purposes of this part the phrase *termination of status* of an alien granted lawful temporary residence under this section shall not be construed to necessitate a rescission of status as described in section 246 of the Act, and the proceedings required by the regulations issued thereunder shall not apply.

(iv) *Return to unlawful status after termination.* Termination of the status of any alien previously adjusted to lawful temporary residence shall act to return such alien to the status held prior to the adjustment, and render him or her amenable to exclusion or deportation proceedings under sections 236 or 242 of the Act, as appropriate.

(21) *Ineligibility for immigration benefits.* An alien whose status is adjusted to that of a lawful temporary resident under § 245a.4 of this part is not entitled to submit a petition pursuant to section 203(a)(2), nor is such alien entitled to any other benefit or consideration accorded under the Act to aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(22) *Declaration of intending citizen.* An alien who has been granted the status of temporary resident under § 245a.4 of this part may assert a claim of discrimination on the basis of citizenship status under section 274B of the Act only if he or she has previously filed Form I–772 (Declaration of Intending Citizen) after being granted such status. The Declaration of Intending Citizen is not required as a basis for filing a petition for naturalization; nor shall it be regarded as a right to United States citizenship; nor shall it be regarded as evidence of a person's status as a resident.

(23) *Limitation on access to information and confidentiality.* (i) No person other than a sworn officer or employee of the Department of Justice or bureau or agency thereof, will be permitted to examine individual applications. For purposes of this part, any individual employed under contract by the Service to work in connection with the Legalization Program shall be considered an *employee of the Department of Justice or bureau or agency thereof.*

(ii) No information furnished pursuant to an application for temporary or permanent resident status under this section shall be used for any purpose except:

(A) To make a determination on the application; or,

(B) for the enforcement of the provisions encompassed in section 245A(c)(6) of the Act, except as provided in paragraph (b)(23)(iii) of this section.

(iii) 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 245A(c)(6) of the Act, the Service shall refer the matter to the United States Attorney for prosecution of the alien or of any person who created or supplied a false writing or document for use in an application for adjustment of status under this part.

(iv) Information contained in granted legalization files may be used by the Service at a later date to make a decision on an immigrant visa petition (or other status petition) filed by the applicant under section 204(a), or for naturalization applications submitted by the applicant.

(c) *Adjustment from temporary to permanent resident status.* The provisions of § 245a.3 of this part shall be applied to aliens adjusting to permanent residence under this part.

[54 FR 6505, Feb. 13, 1989, as amended at 54 FR 29455, July 12, 1989; 54 FR 47676, Nov. 16, 1989; 60 FR 21976, May 4, 1995]

§ 245a.5 Temporary disqualification of certain newly legalized aliens from receiving benefits from programs of financial assistance furnished under federal law.

(a) Except as provided in § 245a.5(b), any alien who has obtained the status of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence pursuant to section 245A of the Act (Adjustment of Status of Certain Entrants Before January 1, 1982, to that of Person Admitted for Lawful Residence) or 210A of the Act (Determinations of Agricultural Labor Shortages and Admission of Additional Special Agricultural Workers) is ineligible, for a period of five years from the date such status was obtained, for benefits financed directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, through the programs identified in § 245a.5(c) of this chapter.

(b)(1) Section 245a.5(a) shall not apply to a Cuban or Haitian entrant (as defined in paragraph (1) or (2)(A) of section 501(e) of Public Law 96–422, as in effect on April 1, 1983), or in the case of assistance (other than aid to families with dependent children) which is furnished to an alien who is an aged, blind, or disabled individual (as defined in section 1614(a)(1) of the Social Security Act).

(2) With respect to any alien who has obtained the status of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence pursuant to section 210A of the Act only, assistance furnished under the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996, *et seq.*) or title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 *et seq.*) shall not be construed to be financial assistance referred to in § 245a.5(a).

(3) Section 245a.5(a) shall not apply to benefits financed through the programs identified in §245a.5(c), which are marked with an asterisk (*), except to the extent that such benefits:

(i) Consist of, or are financed by, financial assistance in the form of grants, wages, loan, loan guarantees, or otherwise, which is furnished by the Federal Government directly, or indirectly through a State or local government or a private entity, to eligible individuals or to private suppliers of goods or services to such individuals, or is furnished to a State or local government that provides to such individuals goods or services of a kind that is offered by private suppliers, and

(ii) Are targeted to individuals in financial need; either (A) in order to be eligible, individuals must establish that their income or wealth is below some maximum level, or, with respect to certain loan or loan guarantee programs, that they are unable to obtain financing from alternative sources, or at prevailing interest rates, or at rates that would permit the achievement of program goals, or (B) distribution of assistance is directed, geographically or otherwise, in a way that is intended to primarily benefit persons in financial need, as evidenced by references to such intent in the authorizing legislation.

(c) The programs of Federal financial assistance referred to in §245a.5(a) are those identified in the list set forth below. The General Services Administration (GSA) Program Numbers set forth in the right column of the program list refer to the program identification numbers used in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published by the United States General Services Administration, as updated through December, 1986.

	GSA Program Numbers
Department of Agriculture:	
Farm Operating Loans	10.406
Farm Ownership Loans	10.407
Department of Health and Human Services:	
Assistance Payments—Maintenance Assistance (Maintenance Assistance; Emergency Assistance; State Aid; Aid to Families with Dependent Children)	13.780
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	13.789
*Community Services Block Grant	13.792
*Community Services Block Grant—Discretionary Awards	13.793
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	
Mortgage Insurance—Housing in Older, Declining Areas (223(e))	14.123
Mortgage Insurance—Special Credit Risks (237)	14.140
*Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218
*Community Development Block Grants/Small Cities Program (Small Cities)	14.219
Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans (312)	14.220
*Urban development action grants	14.221
*Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228
Section 221(d)(3) Mortgage Insurance for Multifamily Rental Housing for Low and Moderate Income Families (Below Market Interest Rate)	14.136
Department of Labor:	
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	17.235
Office of Personnel Management:	
Federal Employment for Disadvantaged Youth—Part-Time (Stay-in-School Program)	27.003
Federal Employment for Disadvantaged Youth—Summer (Summer Aides)	27.004
Small Business Administration:	
Small Business Loans (7(a) Loans)	59.012
Department of Energy:	
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	81.042
Department of Education:	
Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowships (Graduate and Professional Study; Graduate and Professional Study Opportunity Fellowships; Public Service Education Fellowships)	84.094
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged (The American Bar Association Fund for Public Education)	84.136
Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program (Ellender Fellowship)	84.148
Legal Services Corporation:	
Payments to Legal Services Corporation	.....

[54 FR 29437, July 12, 1989, as amended at 54 FR 49964, Dec. 4, 1989]

PART 246—RESCISSION OF ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

Sec.
246.1 Notice.
246.2 Allegations admitted; no answer filed; no hearing requested.
246.3 Allegations contested or denied; hearing requested.
246.4 Special inquiry officer's authority; withdrawal and substitution.
246.5 Hearing.
246.6 Decision and order.
246.7 Appeals.
246.8 Reopening or reconsideration.
246.9 Surrender of Form I–151 or I–551.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1259.

SOURCE: 27 FR 10789, Nov. 6, 1962, unless otherwise noted.

§ 246.1 Notice.

If it appears to a district director that a person residing in his district was not in fact eligible for the adjustment of status made in his case, a proceeding shall be commenced by the personal service upon such person of a notice of intention to rescind which shall inform him of the allegations upon which it is intended to rescind the adjustment of his status. In such a proceeding the person shall be known as the respondent. The notice shall also inform the respondent that he may submit, within thirty days from the date of service of the notice, an answer in writing under oath setting forth reasons why such rescission shall not be made, and that he may, within such period, request a hearing before a special inquiry officer in support of, or in lieu of his written answer. The respondent shall further be informed that he may have the assistance of or be represented by counsel or representative of his choice qualified under part 292 of this chapter, without expense of the Government, in the preparation of his answer or in connection with his hearing, and that he may present such evidence in his behalf as may be relevant to the rescission.

[28 FR 6737, June 29, 1963, as amended at 37 FR 11471, June 8, 1972]

§ 246.2 Allegations admitted; no answer filed; no hearing requested.

If the answer admits all the allegations in the notice, or if no answer is filed within the thirty-day period, or if no hearing is requested within such period, and the status of that of a permanent resident was acquired through suspension of deportation under section 19(c) of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, or under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the district director shall forward the respondent's file containing a copy of the notice and the answer, if any, to the regional commissioner for further action in accordance with section 246 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. If the answer admits the allegations in the notice, or if no answer is filed within the thirty-day period, or if no hearing is requested within such period, and the status of that of a permanent resident was acquired through adjustment of status under section 245 or 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the district director shall rescind the adjustment of status previously granted, and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

§ 246.3 Allegations contested or denied; hearing requested.

If, within the prescribed time following service of the notice pursuant to § 246.1, the respondent has filed an answer which contests or denies any allegation in the notice, or a hearing is requested, a hearing pursuant to § 246.5 shall be conducted by a special inquiry officer and the procedures specified in §§ 242.10, 242.11, 242.12, 242.13, 242.14 (c), (d) and (e), and 242.15 of this chapter shall apply.

[29 FR 13243, Sept. 24, 1964]

§ 246.4 Special inquiry officer's authority; withdrawal and substitution.

In any proceeding conducted under this part, the special inquiry officer shall have authority to interrogate, examine, and cross-examine the respondent and other witnesses, to present and receive evidence, to determine whether adjustment of status shall be rescinded, to make decisions thereon, including an appropriate order, and to take any other action consistent with applicable provisions of law and regulations as may be appropriate to the disposition of the case. Nothing contained in this part shall be construed to diminish the authority conferred on special inquiry officers by the Act. The special inquiry officer assigned to conduct a hearing shall, at any time, withdraw if he deems himself disqualified. If a hearing has begun but no evidence has been adduced other than the notice and answer, if any, pursuant to §§ 246.1 and 246.2, or if a special inquiry officer becomes unavailable to complete his duties within a reasonable time, or if at any time the respondent consents to a substitution, another special inquiry officer may be assigned to complete the case. The new special inquiry officer shall familiarize himself with the record in the case and shall state for the record that he has done so.

§246.5 Hearing.

(a) *Trial attorney.* The Government shall be represented at the hearing by a trial attorney who shall have authority to present evidence, and to interrogate, examine, and cross-examine the respondent and other witnesses. The trial attorney is authorized to appeal from a decision of the special inquiry officer pursuant to §246.7 and to move for reopening or reconsideration pursuant to §246.8.

(b) *Opening.* The special inquiry officer shall advise the respondent of the nature of the proceeding and the legal authority under which it is conducted; advise the respondent of his right to representation, at no expense to the Government, by counsel of his own choice qualified under part 292 of this chapter and require him to state then and there whether he desires representation; advise the respondent that he will have a reasonable opportunity to examine and object to the evidence against him, to present evidence in his own behalf, and to cross-examine witnesses presented by the Government; place the respondent under oath; read the allegations in the notice to the respondent and explain them in nontechnical language, and enter the notice and respondent's answer, if any, as exhibits in the record.

(c) *Pleading by respondent.* The special inquiry officer shall require the respondent to state for the record whether he admits or denies the allegations contained in the notice, or any of them, and whether he concedes that his adjustment of status should be rescinded. If the respondent admits all of the allegations and concedes that the adjustment of status in his case should be rescinded under the allegations set forth in the notice, and the special inquiry officer is satisfied that no issues of law or fact remain, he may determine that rescission as alleged has been established by the respondent's admissions. The allegations contained in the notice shall be taken as admitted when the respondent, without reasonable cause, fails or refuses to attend or remain in attendance at the hearing.

§246.6 Decision and order.

The decision of the special inquiry officer may be oral or written. Except when a determination of rescission is based on the respondent's admissions pursuant to §246.5(c), the decision shall include a discussion of the evidence and findings as to rescission. The formal enumeration of findings is not required. The order shall direct either that the proceeding be terminated or that the adjustment of status be rescinded. If status was adjusted through suspension of deportation, the rescission order shall further provide that the matter be referred to Congress pursuant to section 246 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Service of the decision and finality of the order of the special inquiry officer shall be in accordance with, and as stated in §§242.19 (a) and (b) and 242.20 of this chapter.

§246.7 Appeals.

Pursuant to part 3 of this chapter, an appeal shall lie from a decision of an Immigration Judge under this part to the Board of Immigration Appeals. An appeal shall be taken within 30 days after the mailing of a written decision or the stating of an oral decision. The reasons for the appeal shall be specifically identified in the Notice of Appeal (Form EOIR–26); failure to do so may constitute a ground for dismissal of the appeal by the Board.

[61 FR 18910, Apr. 29, 1996; 61 FR 32924, June 26, 1996]

§246.8 Reopening or reconsideration.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a motion to reopen or reconsider shall be subject to the requirements of §103.5 of this chapter. The special inquiry officer may upon his own motion, or upon motion of the trial attorney or the respondent, reopen or reconsider any case in which he has made a decision, unless jurisdiction in the case is vested in the Board under part 3 of this chapter. A motion to reopen will not be granted by a special inquiry officer unless he is satisfied that evidence sought to be offered is material and was not available and could not have been discovered or presented at the hearing.

§246.9 Surrender of Form I–151 or I–551.

A respondent whose status as a permanent resident has been rescinded in

accordance with section 246 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and this part, shall, upon demand, promptly surrender to the district director having administrative jurisdiction over the office in which the action under this part was taken, the Form I–151 or I–551 issued to him at the time of the grant of permanent resident status.

[27 FR 10789, Nov. 6, 1962, as amended at 45 FR 32657, May 19, 1980]

PART 247—ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN RESIDENT ALIENS

Sec.
247.1 Scope of part.
247.11 Notice.
247.12 Disposition of case.
247.13 Disposition of Form I–508.
247.14 Surrender of documents.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 101, 103, 247, 66 Stat. 166, 173, 218; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1257.

§ 247.1 Scope of part.

The provisions of this part apply to an alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence and has an occupational status which, if he were seeking admission to the United States, would entitle him to a nonimmigrant status under paragraph (15)(A) or (15)(G) of section 101(a) of the Act, and to his immediate family; also, an alien who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence and has an occupational status which, if he were seeking admission to the United States, would entitle him to a nonimmigrant status under paragraph (15)(E) of section 101(a) of the Act, and to his spouse and children.

[22 FR 9801, Dec. 6, 1957]

§ 247.11 Notice.

If it appears to a district director that an alien residing in his district, who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence, has an occupational status described in section 247 of the Act, he shall cause a notice on Form I–509 to be served on such alien by personal service informing him that it is proposed to adjust his status, unless the alien requests that he be permitted to retain his status as a resident alien and executes and files with such district director a Form I–508 (Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities) and, if a French national receiving salary from the French Republic, Form I–508F (election as to tax exemption under the Convention between the United States and the French Republic), within 10 days after service of the notice, or the alien, within such 10-day period, files with the district director a written answer under oath setting forth reasons why his status should not be adjusted. The notice shall also advise the person that he may, within such period and upon his request have an opportunity to appear in person, in support or in lieu of his written answer, before an immigration officer designated for that purpose. The person shall further be advised that he may have the assistance of counsel without expense to the Government of the United States in the preparation of his answer or in connection with such personal appearance, and may examine the evidence upon which it is proposed to base such adjustment.

[22 FR 9801, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 37 FR 11471, June 8, 1972]

§ 247.12 Disposition of case.

(a) *Allegations admitted or no answer filed.* If the waiver Form I–508 and, if applicable, Form I–508F is not filed by the alien within the time prescribed, and the answer admits the allegations in the notice, or no answer is filed, the district director shall place a notation on the notice describing the alien's adjusted nonimmigrant status and shall cause a set of Forms I–94 to be prepared evidencing the nonimmigrant classification to which the alien has been adjusted and no appeal shall lie from such decision. Form I–94A shall be delivered to the alien and shall constitute notice to him of such adjustment. The alien's nonimmigrant status shall be for such time, under such conditions, and subject to such regulations as are applicable to the particular nonimmigrant status granted and shall be subject to such other terms and conditions, including the exaction of bond as the district director may deem appropriate.

(b) *Answer filed; personal appearance.* Upon receipt of an answer asserting a defense to the allegations made in the notice without requesting a personal appearance, or if a personal appearance

is requested or directed, the case shall be assigned to an immigration officer. Pertinent evidence, including testimony of witnesses, shall be incorporated in the record. The immigration officer shall prepare a report summarizing the evidence and containing his findings and recommendation. The record, including the report and recommendation of the immigration officer, shall be forwarded to the district director who caused the notice to be served. The district director shall note on the report of the immigration officer whether he approves or disapproves the recommendation of the immigration officer. If the decision of the district director is that the matter be terminated, the alien shall be informed of such decision. If the decision of the district director is that the status of the alien should be adjusted to that of a nonimmigrant, his decision shall provide that unless the alien, within 10 days of receipt of notification of such decision, requests permission to retain his status as an immigrant and files with the district director Form I–508 and, if applicable, Form I–508F, the alien's immigrant status be adjusted to that of a nonimmigrant. The alien shall be informed of such decision and of the reasons therefor, and of his right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter. If the alien does not request that he be permitted to retain status and file the Form I–508 and, if applicable, Form I–508F within the period provided therefor, the district director, without further notice to the alien, shall cause a set of Forms I–94 to be prepared evidencing the nonimmigrant classification to which the alien has been adjusted. Form I–94A shall be delivered to the alien. The alien's nonimmigrant status shall be for such time, under such conditions, and subject to such regulations as are applicable to the particular nonimmigrant status created and shall be subject to such other terms and conditions, including the exaction of bond, as the district director may deem appropriate.

[22 FR 9801, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 23 FR 9124, Nov. 26, 1958; 35 FR 13829, Sept. 1, 1970]

§247.13 Disposition of Form I–508.

If Form I–508 is executed and filed, the duplicate copy thereof (noted to show the election made on Form I–508F, if applicable) shall be filed in the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Administrative Division, and may be made available for inspection by any interested officer or agency of the United States.

[35 FR 13829, Sept. 1, 1970]

§247.14 Surrender of documents.

An alien whose status as a permanent resident has been adjusted to that of a nonimmigrant in accordance with section 247 of the Act and this part, shall, upon demand, promptly surrender to the district director having administrative jurisdiction over the office in which the action under this part was taken any documents (such as Form I–151 or I–551 or any other form of alien-registration receipt card, immigrant identification card, resident alien's border-crossing identification card (Form I–187), certificate of registry, or certificate of lawful entry) in his possession evidencing his former permanent resident status.

[22 FR 9802, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 45 FR 32657, May 19, 1980]

PART 248—CHANGE OF NONIMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION

Sec.
248.1 Eligibility.
248.2 Ineligible classes.
248.3 Application.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1184, 1187, 1258; 8 CFR part 2.

§248.1 Eligibility.

(a) *General.* Except for those classes enumerated in §248.2, any alien lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant, including an alien who acquired such status pursuant to section 247 of the Act, who is continuing to maintain his nonimmigrant status, may apply to have his nonimmigrant classification changed to any nonimmigrant classification other than that of a fiancee or fiance under section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act, or as an

alien in transit under section 101(a)(15)(C) of the Act.

(b) *Timely filing and maintenance of status.* A change of status may not be approved for an alien who failed to maintain the previously accorded status or whose status expired before the application or petition was filed, except that failure to file before the period of previously authorized status expired may be excused in the discretion of the Service, and without separate application, where it is demonstrated at the time of filing that:

(1) The failure to file a timely application was due to extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner, and the Service finds the delay commensurate with the circumstances;

(2) The alien has not otherwise violated his or her nonimmigrant status;

(3) The alien remains a bona fide nonimmigrant; and

(4) The alien is not the subject of deportation proceedings under 8 CFR part 242.

(c) *Change of nonimmigrant classification to that of a nonimmigrant student.* A nonimmigrant applying for a change to classification as a student under sections 101(a)(15)(F)(i) or 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act is not considered ineligible for such a change solely because the applicant may have started attendance at school before the application was submitted. The district director shall deny an application for a change to classification as a student under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act if the applicant intends to pursue the course of study solely in order to qualify for a subsequent change of nonimmigrant classification to that of an alien temporary worker under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act. Furthermore, an alien may not change from classification as a student under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the Act to that of a student under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the Act.

(d) *Application for change of nonimmigrant classification from that of a student under section 101(a)(15)(M)(i) to that described in section 101(a)(15)(H).* A district director shall deny an application for change of nonimmigrant classification from that of an M–1 student to that of an alien temporary worker under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act if the education or training which the student received while an M–1 student enables the student to meet the qualifications for temporary worker classification under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act.

(e) *Change of nonimmigrant classification to that as described in section 101(a)(15)(N).* An application for change to N status shall not be denied on the grounds the applicant is an intending immigrant. Change of status shall be granted for three years not to exceed termination of eligibility under section 101(a)(15)(N) of the Act. Employment authorization pursuant to section 274(A) of the Act may be granted to an alien accorded nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(N) of the Act. Employment authorization is automatically terminated when the alien changes status or is no longer eligible for classification under section 101(a)(15)(N) of the Act.

[36 FR 9001, May 18, 1971, as amended at 48 FR 14592, Apr. 5, 1983; 52 FR 11621, Apr. 10, 1987; 59 FR 1465, Jan. 11 1994]

§ 248.2 Ineligible classes.

The following categories of aliens are not eligible to change their nonimmigrant status under section 248 of the Act:

(a) Any alien in immediate and continuous transit through the United States without a visa;

(b) Any alien classified as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15) (C), (D), (K), or (S) of the Act;

(c) Any alien admitted as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act, or who acquired such status after admission in order to receive graduate medical education or training, whether or not the alien was subject to, received a waiver of, or fulfilled the two-year foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act. This restriction shall not apply when the alien is a foreign medical graduate who was granted a waiver under section 212(e)(iii) of the Act pursuant to a request made by a State Department of Public Health (or its equivalent) under Pub. L. 103–416, and the alien complies with the terms and conditions imposed on the waiver under section 214(k) of

the Act and the implementing regulations at §212.7(c)(9) of this chapter. A foreign medical graduate who was granted a waiver under Pub. L. 103–416 and who does not fulfill the requisite 3-year employment contract or otherwise comply with the terms and conditions imposed on the waiver is ineligible to apply for change of status to any other nonimmigrant classification; and

(d) Any alien classified as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act (other than an alien described in paragraph (c) of this section) who is subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act and who has not received a waiver of the residence requirement, except when the alien applies to change to a classification under section 101(a)(15)(A) or (G) of the Act.

(e) Any alien admitted as a visitor under the visa waiver provisions of §212.1(e) of this chapter.

(f) Any alien admitted as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitor under the provisions of section 217 of the Act and part 217 of this chapter.

[47 FR 44238, Oct. 7, 1982, as amended at 48 FR 41017, Sept. 13, 1983; 52 FR 48084, Dec. 18, 1987; 53 FR 24903, June 30, 1988; 60 FR 26683, May 18, 1995; 60 FR 44271, Aug. 25, 1995]

§248.3 Application.

(a) *Change of status on Form I–129.* An employer seeking the services of an alien as an E–1, E–2, H–1A, H–1B, H–2A, H–2B, H–3, L–1, O–1, O–2, P–1, P–2, P–3, Q, R–1, or TC nonimmigrant, must, where the alien is already in the U.S. and does not currently hold such status, apply for a change of status on Form I–129. The form must be filed with the fee required in §103.7 of this chapter and the initial evidence specified in §214.2 of this chapter and on the petition form. Dependents holding derivative status may be included in the petition if the form is for only one worker. In all other cases, dependents of the worker should file on Form I–539.

(b) *Change of status on Form I–539.* Any nonimmigrant who desires a change of status to any nonimmigrant classification, other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section, or to E–1 or E–2 classification as the spouse or child of a principal E–1 or E–2, must apply for a change of status on Form I–539. The application must be filed with the fee required in §103.7 of this chapter and any initial evidence specified in the applicable provisions of §214.2 of this chapter, and on the application form. More than one person may be included in an application where the co-applicants are all members of a single family group and either all hold the same nonimmigrant status or one holds a nonimmigrant status and the co-applicants are his or her spouse and/or children who hold derivative nonimmigrant status based on the principal's nonimmigrant status.

(c) *Special provisions for change of nonimmigrant classification to, or from, a position classified under section 101(a)(15)(A) or (G) of the Act.* Each application for change of nonimmigrant classification to, or from, a position classified under section 101(a)(15)(A) or (G) must be filed on Form I–539 and be accompanied by a Form I–566, completed and endorsed in accordance with the instructions on that form. If the Department of State recommends against the change, the application shall be denied. An application for a change of classification by a principal alien in a position classified A–1, A–2, G–1, G–2, G–3, or G–4 shall be processed without fee. Members of the principal alien's immediate family who are included on the principal alien's application shall also be processed without fee.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Change of classification not required.* The following do not need to request a change of classification:

(1) An alien classified as a visitor for business under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Act who intends to remain in the United States temporarily as a visitor for pleasure during the period of authorized admission; or

(2) An alien classified under sections 101(a)(15)(A) or 101(a)(15)(G) of the Act as a member of the immediate family of a principal alien classified under the same section, or an alien classified under section 101(a)(15) (E), (F), (H), (I), (J), (L), or (M) of the Act as the spouse or child who accompanied or followed to join a principal alien who is classified under the same section, to attend school in the United States, as long as the immediate family member, spouse

or child continues to be qualified for and maintains the status under which the family member, spouse or child is classified.

(f) *Approval of application.* If the application is granted, the applicant shall be notified of the decision and granted a new period of time to remain in the United States without the requirement of filing a separate application and paying a separate fee for an extension of stay. The applicant's nonimmigrant status under his new classification shall be subject to the terms and conditions applicable generally to such classification and to such other additional terms and conditions, including exaction of bond, which the district director deems appropriate to the case.

(g) *Denial of application.* When the application is denied, the applicant shall be notified of the decision and the reasons for the denial. There is no appeal from the denial of the application under this chapter.

(h) *Change to S nonimmigrant classification.* An eligible state or federal law enforcement agency (''LEA''), which shall include a state or federal court or a United States Attorney's Office, may seek to change the nonimmigrant classification of a nonimmigrant lawfully admitted to the United States, except those enumerated in § 248.2 of this chapter, to that of an alien witness or informant pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act by filing with the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Form I–539, Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status, with the appropriate fee, and Form I–854, Inter-Agency Alien Witness and Informant Record, with attachments establishing eligibility for the change of nonimmigrant classification.

(1) If the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, certifies the request for S nonimmigrant classification in accordance with the procedures set forth in 8 CFR 214.2(t), the Assistant Attorney General shall forward the LEA's request on Form I–854 with Form I–539 to the Commissioner. No request for change of nonimmigrant classification to S classification may proceed to the Commissioner unless it has first been certified by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

(2) In the event the Commissioner decides to deny an application to change nonimmigrant classification to S nonimmigrant classification, 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 deny.

[36 FR 9001, May 18, 1971, as amended at 48 FR 14593, Apr. 5, 1983; 48 FR 41017, Sept. 13, 1983; 48 FR 44763, Sept. 30, 1983; 50 FR 25697, June 21, 1985; 59 FR 1466, Jan. 11, 1994; 60 FR 44271, Aug. 25, 1995]

PART 249—CREATION OF RECORDS OF LAWFUL ADMISSION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Sec.

249.1 Waiver of inadmissibility.
249.2 Application.
249.3 Reopening and reconsideration.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 103, 212, 249, 66 Stat. 173, 182, as amended, 219, as amended; 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1259.

§ 249.1 Waiver of inadmissibility.

In conjunction with an application under section 249 of the Act, an otherwise eligible alien who is inadmissible under paragraph (9), (10), or (12) of section 212(a) of the Act or so much of paragraph (23) of section 212(a) of the Act as relates to a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marihuana may request a waiver of such ground of inadmissibility under section 212(h) of the Act. Any alien within the classes described in subparagraphs (B) through (H) of section 212(a)(28) of the Act may apply for the benefits of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) in conjunction with an application under section 249 of the Act.

[47 FR 44238, Oct. 7, 1982]

§249.2 Application.

(a) *Jurisdiction*. An application by an alien who has been served with an order to show cause or warrant of arrest shall be considered only in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter. In any other case, an alien who believes he or she meets the eligibility requirements of section 249 of the Act shall apply to the district director having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence. The application shall be made on Form I–485 and shall be accompanied by Form G–325A, which shall be considered part of the application. The application shall also be accompanied by documentary evidence establishing continuous residence in the United States since prior to January 1, 1972, or since entry and prior to July 1, 1924. All documents must be submitted in accordance with §103.2(b) of this chapter. Documentary evidence may include any records of official or personal transactions or recordings of events occurring during the period of claimed residence. Affidavits of credible witnesses may also be accepted. Persons unemployed and 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 residence. The numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 of the Act shall not apply.

(b) *Decision*. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reasons therefor. If the application is granted, a Form I–551, showing that the applicant has acquired the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, shall not be issued until the applicant surrenders any other document in his or her possession evidencing compliance with the alien registration requirements of former or existing law. No appeal shall lie from the denial of an application by the district director, but such denial shall be without prejudice to the alien's right to renew the application in proceedings under part 242 of this chapter.

[52 FR 6322, Mar. 3, 1987]

§249.3 Reopening and reconsideration.

An applicant who alleged entry and residence since prior to July 1, 1924, but in whose case a record was created as of the date of approval of the application because evidence of continuous residence prior to July 1, 1924, was not submitted, may have his case reopened and reconsidered pursuant to §103.5 of this chapter. Upon the submission of satisfactory evidence, a record of admission as of the date of alleged entry may be created.

[29 FR 11494, Aug. 11, 1964]

PART 250—REMOVAL OF ALIENS WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO DISTRESS

Sec.
250.1 Application.
250.2 Removal authorization.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 103, 250, 66 Stat. 173, 219; 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1260.

§250.1 Application.

Application for removal shall be made on Form I–243. No appeal shall lie from the decision of the district director.

[22 FR 9802, Dec. 6, 1957]

§250.2 Removal authorization.

If the district director grants the application he shall issue an authorization for the alien's removal on Form I–202. Upon issuance of the authorization, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the alien may be removed from the United States at government expense.

[22 FR 9802, Dec. 6, 1957]

PART 251—ARRIVAL MANIFESTS AND LISTS: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Sec.
251.1 Arrival manifests and lists.
251.2 Notification of illegal landings.
251.3 Departure manifests and lists for vessels.
251.4 Departure manifests and lists for aircraft.
251.5 Exemptions for private vessels and aircraft.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1221, 1281, 1282.

§ 251.1 Arrival manifests and lists.

(a) *Vessels*—(1) *General.* The master or agent of every vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign place or an outlying possession of the United States shall present to the immigration officer at the port where the immigration inspection is performed a manifest of all crewmen on board on Form I–418, Passenger List-Crew List, in accordance with the instructions contained thereon.

(2) *Longshore work notations.* The master of the vessel or his or her agent shall indicate in writing immediately below the name of the last alien listed on the Form I–418 whether or not D crewmen aboard the vessel will be used to perform longshore work at any United States port before the vessel departs the United States.

(i) If no longshore work will be performed, no further notation regarding longshore work is required.

(ii) If longshore work will be performed, the master or agent shall note which exception listed in section 258 of the Act permits the work. The exceptions are:

(A) The hazardous cargo exception;

(B) The prevailing practice exception in accordance with a port's collective bargaining agreements;

(C) The prevailing practice exception at a port where there is no collective bargaining agreement, but for which the vessel files an attestation;

(D) The prevailing practice exception for automated vessels; and

(E) The reciprocity exception.

(iii) If longshore work will be performed under the hazardous cargo exception, the vessel must either be a tanker or be transporting dry bulk cargo that qualifies as hazardous. All tankers qualify for the hazardous cargo exception, except for a tanker that has been gas-freed to load non-hazardous dry bulk commodities.

(A) To invoke the exception for tankers, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the vessel is a qualifying tanker.

(B) If the vessel is transporting dry bulk hazardous cargo, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the vessel's dry bulk cargo is hazardous and shall show the immigration officer the dangerous cargo manifest which is signed by the master or an authorized representative of the owner, and which under 46 CFR 148.02 must be kept in a conspicuous place near the bridge house.

(iv) If longshore work will be performed under the prevailing practice exception, the master or agent shall note on the manifest each port at which longshore work will be performed under this exception. Additionally, for each port the master or agent shall note either that:

(A) The practice of nonimmigrant crewmen doing longshore work is in accordance with all collective bargaining agreements covering 30 percent or more of the longshore workers in the port;

(B) The port has no collective bargaining agreement covering 30 percent or more of the longshore workers in the port and an attestation has been filed with the Secretary of Labor;

(C) An attestation that was previously filed is still valid and the vessel continues to comply with the conditions stated in that attestation; or

(D) The longshore work consists of operating an automated, self-unloading conveyor belt or a vacuum-actuated system.

(v) If longshore work will be performed under the reciprocity exception, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the work will be done under the reciprocity exception, and will note the nationality of the vessel's registry and the nationality or nationalities of the holders of a majority of the ownership interest in the vessel.

(vi) *Notations for Great Lakes vessels.* (A) A manifest shall not be required for a vessel of United States, Canadian, or British registry engaged solely in traffic on the Great Lakes or the St. Lawrence River and connecting waterways, herein designated as a Great Lakes vessel, unless nonimmigrant crewmen intend to do longshore work at a port in the United States.

(B) If nonimmigrant crewmen will do longshore work, the master of agent of the vessel shall note on the manifest which exception in section 258 of the

Act permits the work and any other notations described in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) through (a)(2)(v) of this section required by the exception invoked.

(C) A manifest shall be required for crewmen of other than United States, Canadian, or British citizenship and shall contain the same information regarding longshore work as is required of other vessels.

(D) After submission of a manifest on the first voyage of a calendar year, a manifest shall not be required on subsequent arrivals unless a nonimmigrant crewman of other than Canadian or British citizenship is employed on the vessel who was not aboard and listed on the last prior manifest, or a change has occurred regarding the performance of longshore work in the United States by nonimmigrant crewmen, or a change has occurred in the exception that the master or agent of the vessel wishes to invoke which was not noted on the last prior manifest.

(3) The master or agent of a vessel that only bunkers at a United States port pursuant to 8 CFR 235.1(d)(7) shall annotate Form I–418 to indicate the time, date, and place of bunkering.

(4) If documentation is required to support an exception, as described in 8 CFR 258.2, it must accompany the manifest.

(b) *Aircraft.* The captain or agent of every aircraft arriving in the United States from a foreign place or from an outlying possession of the United States, except an aircraft arriving in the United States directly from Canada on a flight originating in that country, shall present to the immigration officer at the port where the inspection is performed a manifest on the Bureau of Customs Form 7507 or on the International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration of all the alien crewmembers on board, including alien crewmembers who are returning to the United States after taking an aircraft of the same line from the United States to a foreign place or alien crewmembers who are entering the United States as passengers solely for the purpose of taking an aircraft of the same line from the United States to a foreign port. The captain or agent of an aircraft that only refuels at the United States port pursuant to § 235.1(d)(7) of this part must annotate the manifest to indicate the time, date and place of refueling. The surname, given name, and middle initial of each alien crewman listed also shall be shown on the manifest. In addition, the captain or agent of the aircraft shall indicate in writing immediately below the name of the last alien listed on the Form or Declaration, the number of United States citizen crewmen on board, if any. If there are no alien crewmen aboard, the captain or agent shall indicate in writing on the Form or Declaration the number of United States citizen crewmen, followed by a statement that there are no alien crewmen.

(c) *Additional documents.* The master, captain, or agent shall prepare as a part of the manifest, when one is required for presentation to an immigration officer, a completely executed set of Forms I–95 for each alien crewman on board, except: (1) An alien immigrant crewman in possession of a valid immigrant visa, reentry permit, or alien registration receipt card on or I–551;

(2) a Canadian or British citizen crewman serving on a vessel plying solely between Canada and the United States; or

(3) a crewman seeking conditional landing privileges under section 252(a)(1) of the Act who is in possession of an unmutilated alien crewman landing permit and identification card (Form I–184) or an unmutilated conditional landing permit (Form I–95) with space for additional endorsements previously issued to him or her as a member of the crew of the same vessel or an aircraft of the same line on his or her last prior arrival in the United States, following which he or she departed from the United States as a member of the crew of the same vessel or an aircraft of the same line.

(d) *Immigration officer notations on arrival manifests.* (1) Upon completion of the examination of each crewman listed on the Form I–418 presented by the master or agent of an arriving vessel, the immigration officer shall place one of the following symbols in column (5) of the Form I–418 opposite the name of the crewman: ''USC'' for a crewman admitted as a United States citizen;

''RP'' or ''ARC'' to indicate respectively the presentation of a reentry permit or an alien registration receipt card, Form I–151 or I–551, for a crewman admitted as a lawful permanent resident; ''D–1'' for an alien crewman granted a conditional landing permit under section 252(a)(1) of the Act; ''D–2'' for an alien crewman granted a conditional landing permit under section 252(a)(2) of the Act; ''Parolee'' for an alien crewman paroled pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Act; and ''Refused'' for a nonimmigrant crewman whose request for a landing permit has been refused.

(2) The immigration officer shall note on the Form I–410, Receipt for Crew List, whether or not nonimmigrant crewmen will perform longshore work in the United States, and if so:

(i) Under which exception in section 258 of the Act it will be performed; and

(ii) What type of documentation accompanied the manifest to support the exception invoked.

(3) The examining immigration officer shall sign his or her name, title, and the date of the inspection following the last entry on the Form I–418. The master of the vessel shall be furnished Form I–410 as a receipt for the Form I–418 arrival manifest, and the immigration officer shall list on the Form I–410 both the information regarding longshore work described in 8 CFR 251.1(a)(2) and the names of all crewmen who have been refused conditional landing permits.

[30 FR 6777, May 19, 1965, as amended at 32 FR 9632, July 4, 1967; 34 FR 12560, Aug. 1, 1969; 34 FR 19799, Dec. 18, 1969; 45 FR 32658, May 19, 1980; 46 FR 43827, Sept. 1, 1981; 56 FR 26017, June 6, 1991; 57 FR 40833, Sept. 8, 1992; 58 FR 48779, Sept. 20, 1993]

§ 251.2 Notification of illegal landings.

As soon as discovered, the master or agent of any vessel from which an alien crewman has illegally landed or deserted in the United States shall inform the immigration officer in charge of the port where the illegal landing or desertion occurred, in writing, of the name, nationality, passport number and, if known, the personal description, circumstances and time of such illegal landing or desertion of such alien crewman, and furnish any other information and documents which might aid in his apprehension, including any passport surrendered pursuant to § 252.1(d) of this chapter. Failure to file notice of illegal landing or desertion and to furnish any surrendered passport within 24 hours of the time of such landing or desertion becomes known shall be regarded as lack of compliance with section 251(d) of the Act.

[28 FR 209, Jan. 9, 1963]

§ 251.3 Departure manifests and lists for vessels.

(a) *Form I–418, Crew List.* The master or agent of every vessel departing from the United States shall submit to the immigration officer at the port from which such vessel is to depart directly to some foreign place or outlying possession of the United States, except when a manifest is not required pursuant to § 251.1(a), a single Form I–418, Crew List, completed in accordance with the instructions contained herein. Every item in the heading of the Form I–418 must be completed and the following endorsement shall be placed on the first line of the form: ''Arrival Crew List, Form I–418, filed at (show United States port of entry).'' Submission of a Form I–418 which lacks that endorsement or which lacks other essential information shall be regarded as lack of compliance with section 251(c) of the Act.

(b) *Added crewmen.* Under a heading ''Added Crewmen,'' list the names of all nonresident alien crewmen who were not members of the crew and manifested on Form I–418 as such on the occasion of the vessel's last arrival in the United States and attach for each name on the list the Form I–95 or Form I–94 given to the alien crewman when he last arrived in the United States. If that form is unavailable, a new Form I–95 shall be prepared and attached to the Form I–418.

(c) *Separated crewman.* Under a heading ''Separated Crewmen,'' list the names of all alien crewmen, other than alien permanent residents of the United States, who were listed on the arrival Form I–418, as members of the crew on the occasion of the vessel's last arrival in the United States but who for any reason are not departing with the

vessel, and for each such separated crewman show his nationality, passport number, specific port and date of separation, and the reasons for failure to depart. If an application to pay off or discharge an alien crewman has been granted subsequent to the vessel's arrival, the triplicate copy of the relating Form I–408 shall be attached to the Form I–418. The list required by paragraph (b) of this section and this paragraph may be incorporated in a single Form I–418, if space permits. The required lists need not be submitted for Canadian or British citizen crewmen of Great Lakes vessels.

(d) *No changes in crew.* When there are no added and separated crewmen as described in this section, the Form I–418 shall be endorsed with the notation ''No changes in nonresident alien crew upon departure.''

[30 FR 6777, May 19, 1965, as amended at 33 FR 17137, Nov. 19, 1968]

§251.4 Departure manifests and lists for aircraft.

(a) *Bureau of Customs Form 7507 or International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration.* The captain or agent of every aircraft departing from the United States for a foreign place or an outlying possession of the United States, except an aircraft departing from the United States directly to Canada on a flight terminating in that country, shall submit to the immigration officer at the port from which such aircraft is to depart on the Bureau of Customs Form 7507 or on the International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration a list of all alien crewmen on board, including alien crewmen who arrived in the United States as crewmen on an aircraft of the same line and who are departing as passengers. The surname, given name, and middle initial of each such alien crewman listed shall be shown. In addition, the captain or agent of the aircraft shall indicate in writing immediately below the name of the last alien listed on such form or declaration, the number of U.S. citizen crewmen on board, if any. If there are no alien crewmen aboard, the captain or agent shall indicate in writing on the form or declaration the number of U.S. citizen crewmen, followed by a statement that there are no alien crewmen.

(b) *Notification of changes in employment for aircraft.* The agent of the air transportation line shall immediately notify in writing the nearest immigration office of the termination of employment in the United States of each alien employee of the line furnishing the name, birthdate, birthplace, nationality, passport number, and other available information concerning such alien. The procedure to follow in obtaining permission to pay off or discharge an alien crewman in the United States after initial immigration inspection, other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, is set forth in §252.1(h) of this chapter.

[30 FR 6777, May 19, 1965, as amended at 33 FR 17137, Nov. 19, 1968; 34 FR 12561, Aug. 1, 1969]

§251.5 Exemptions for private vessels and aircraft.

The provisions of this part relating to submission of arrival and departure manifests and lists shall not apply to a private vessel or a private aircraft not engaged directly or indirectly in the carriage of persons or cargo for hire.

[32 FR 9632, July 4, 1967]

PART 252—LANDING OF ALIEN CREWMEN

Sec.

252.1 Examination of crewmen.
252.2 Revocation of conditional landing permits; deportation.
252.3 Great Lakes vessels and tugboats arriving in the United States from Canada; special procedures.
252.4 Permanent landing permit and identification card.
252.5 Special procedures for deserters from Spanish or Greek ships of war.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1184, 1258, 1281, 1282.

§252.1 Examination of crewmen.

(a) *Detention prior to examination.* All persons employed in any capacity on board any vessel or aircraft arriving in the United States shall be detained on board the vessel or at the airport of arrival by the master or agent of such vessel or aircraft until admitted or

otherwise permitted to land by an officer of the Service.

(b) *Classes of aliens subject to examination under this part.* The examination of every alien crewman arriving in the United States shall be in accordance with this part and not otherwise except that the following classes of persons employed on vessels or aircraft shall be examined in accordance with the provisions of parts 235, 236, and 237 of this chapter: (1) Aliens in possession of an immigrant visa, reentry permit, or a Form I–551 alien registration receipt card, applying for admission as immigrants; (2) Canadian or British citizen crewmen serving on vessels plying solely between Canada and the United States; or (3) Canadian or British citizen crewmen of aircraft arriving in a State of the United States directly from Canada on flights originating in that country. The crew of a vessel arriving at a United States port which may not require inspection by or clearance from the Bureau of Customs is, nevertheless, subject to examination under this part; however, the master of such a vessel, is not required to present Form I–95 for any crewman who is not an applicant for a conditional landing permit.

(c) *Requirements for admission.* Every alien crewman applying for landing privileges in the United States must make his application in person before an immigration officer, present whatever documents are required, be photographed and fingerprinted as the district director may require, and establish to the satisfaction of the immigration officer that he is not subject to exclusion under any provision of the law and is entitled clearly and beyond doubt to landing privileges in the United States.

(d) *Authorization to land.* The immigration officer in his discretion may grant an alien crewman authorization to land temporarily in the United States for: (1) Shore leave purposes during the period of time the vessel or aircraft is in the port of arrival or other ports in the United States to which it proceeds directly without touching at a foreign port or place, not exceeding 29 days in the aggregate, if the immigration officer is satisfied that the crewman intends to depart on the vessel on which he arrived or on another aircraft of the same transportation line, and the crewman's passport is surrendered for safe keeping to the master of the arriving vessel, or (2) the purpose of departing from the United States as a crewman on a vessel other than the one on which he arrived, or departing as a passenger by means of other transportation, within a period of 29 days, if the immigration officer is satisfied that the crewman intends to depart in that manner, that definite arrangements for such departure have been made, and the immigration officer has consented to the pay off or discharge of the crewman from the vessel on which he arrived. A crewman granted a conditional permit to land under section 252(a)(1) of the Act and paragraph (d)(1) of this section is required to depart with his vessel from its port of arrival and from each other port in the United States to which it thereafter proceeds coastwise without touching at a foreign port or place; however, he may rejoin his vessel at another port in the United States before it touches at a foreign port or place if he has advance written permission from the master or agent to do so.

(e) *Conditional permits to land.* Unless the crewman is in possession of Form I–184 and is landed under paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the immigration officer shall give to each alien nonimmigrant crewman permitted to land a copy of the Form I–95 presented by the crewman, endorsed to show the date and place of admission and the type of conditional landing permit.

(f) *Change of status.* An alien nonimmigrant crewman landed pursuant to the provisions of this part shall be ineligible for any extension of stay or for a change of nonimmigrant classification under part 248 of this chapter. A crewman admitted under paragraph (d)(1) of this section may, if still maintaining status, apply for a conditional landing permit under paragraph (d)(2) of this section. The application shall not be approved unless an application on Form I–408, filed pursuant to paragraph (h) of this section, has been approved authorizing the master or agent of the vessel on which the crewman arrived to pay off or discharge the crewman and unless evidence is presented

by the master or agent of the vessel to which the crewman will be transferred that a specified position on that vessel has been authorized for him or that satisfactory arrangements have been completed for the repatriation of the alien crewman. If the application is approved, the crewman shall be given a new Form I–95 endorsed to show landing authorized under paragraph (d)(2) of this section for the period necessary to accomplish his scheduled reshipment, which shall not exceed 29 days from the date of his landing, upon surrendering any conditional landing permit previously issued to him on Form I–95.

(g) *Refusal of conditional landing permit.* When an alien crewman is refused a conditional landing permit for any reason, the Form I–95 presented by him at time of examination shall be endorsed ''Permission to land temporarily at all U.S. ports is refused'' and the Form I–95 shall be given to the master or agent of the vessel or aircraft and, in the case of vessels, the alien crewman's name shall be listed on the Form I–410 delivered to the master of the vessel upon completion of the examination of the crew. If an alien crewman who has been refused a conditional landing permit is in possession of Form I–184, the Form I–184 shall be lifted by the examining immigration officer and, except in the case of an alien crewman who is refused a conditional landing permit solely because he is not in possession of a valid passport or visa, the Form I–184 shall be voided. In the case of an alien crewman refused a conditional landing permit because he is not in possession of a valid passport or visa, the Form I–184 shall be delivered to the master or agent of the vessel with instructions to return it to the alien crewman after the vessel has departed from the United States.

(h) *Authorization to pay off or discharge an alien crewman.* Application to pay off or discharge an alien crewman, except an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, shall be made by the owner, agent, consignee, charterer, master, or commanding officer of the vessel or aircraft on which the alien crewman arrived on Form I–408 filed with the immigration officer having jurisdiction over the area in which the vessel or aircraft is located at the time of application. The applicant shall be notified of the decision, and, if the application is denied, of the reasons therefor. There shall be no appeal from the denial of an application on Form I–408.

[23 FR 2788, Apr. 26, 1958, as amended at 27 FR 11875, Dec. 1, 1962; 29 FR 13243, Sept. 24, 1964; 29 FR 14432, Oct. 21, 1964; 32 FR 9633, July 4, 1967; 33 FR 9332, June 26, 1968; 33 FR 17137, Nov. 19, 1968; 58 FR 48779, Sept. 20, 1993]

§252.2 Revocation of conditional landing permits; deportation.

An alien permitted to land conditionally under §252.1(d)(1) may, within the period of time for which he was permitted to land, be taken into custody by any immigration officer without a warrant of arrest and be transferred to the vessel upon which he arrived in the United States, if such vessel is in any port of the United States and has not been in a foreign port or place since the crewman was issued his condition landing permit, upon a determination by the immigration officer that the alien crewman is not a bona fide crewman or that he does not intend to depart on the vessel on which he arrived in the United States. The conditional landing permit of such an alien crewman shall be taken up and revoked by the immigration officer, and a notice on Form I–259 to detain and deport such alien crewman shall be served on the agent for the vessel, and if they are available, on the owner and the master or commanding officer of the vessel. Form I–99 shall be served on the crewman when he is taken into custody or as soon as practicable thereafter. On the written request of the master of the vessel, the crewman may be detained and deported, both at the expense of the transportation line on whose vessel he arrived in the United States, other than on the vessel on which he arrived in the United States, if detention or deportation on such latter vessel is impractical.

[29 FR 15253, Nov. 13, 1964]

§252.3 Great Lakes vessels and tugboats arriving in the United States from Canada; special procedures.

(a) *United States vessels and tugboats.* An immigration examination shall not

be required of any crewman aboard a Great Lakes vessel of United States registry or a tugboat of United States registry arriving from Canada at a port of the United States who has been examined and admitted by an immigration officer as a member of the crew of the same vessel or tugboat or of any other vessel or tugboat of the same company during the current calendar year.

(b) *Canadian or British vessels or tugboats.* An immigration examination shall not be required of any crewman aboard a Great Lakes vessel of Canadian or British registry or a tugboat of Canadian or British registry arriving from Canada at a port of the United States for a period of less than 29 days who has been examined and admitted by an immigration officer as a member of the crew of the same vessel or tugboat or of any other vessel or tugboat of the same company during the current calendar year, and is either a British or Canadian citizen or is in possession of a valid Form I–95 previously issued to him as a member of the crew of the same vessel or tugboat or of any other vessel or tugboat of the same company, and does not request or require landing privileges in the United States beyond the time the vessel or tugboat will be in port, and will depart with the vessel or tugboat to Canada.

[41 FR 24700, June 18, 1976]

§ 252.4 Permanent landing permit and identification card.

A Form I–184 is valid until revoked. It shall be revoked when an immigration officer finds that the crewman is in the United States in willful violation of the terms and conditions of his admission, or that he is inadmissible to the United States. On revocation, the Form I–184 shall be surrendered to an immigration officer. No appeal shall lie from the revocation of Form I–184.

[43 FR 37174, Aug. 22, 1978]

§ 252.5 Special procedures for deserters from Spanish or Greek ships of war.

(a) *General.* Under E.O. 11267 of January 19, 1966 (31 FR 807) and 28 CFR 0.109, and E.O. 11300 of August 17, 1966, (31 FR 11009), and 28 CFR 0.110, the Commissioner and immigration officers (as defined in § 103.1(i) of this chapter) are designated as ''competent national authorities'' on the part of the United States within the meaning of Article XXIV of the 1903 Treaty of Friendship and General Relations between the United States and Spain (33 Stat. 2105, 2117), and ''local authorities'' and ''competent officers'' on the part of the United States within the meaning of Article XIII of the Convention between the United States and Greece (33 Stat. 2122, 2131).

(b) *Application for restoration.* On application of a Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular-Agent of the Spanish or Greek Government, made in writing pursuant to Article XXIV of the treaty, or Article XIII of the Convention, respectively, stipulating for the restoration of crewmen deserting, stating that the person named therein has deserted from a ship of war of that government, while in any port of the United States, and on proof by the exhibition of the register, crew list, or official documents of the vessel, or a copy or extract therefrom, duly certified, that the person named belonged, at the time of desertion, to the crew of such vessel, such person shall be taken into custody by any immigration officer without a warrant of arrest. Written notification of charges shall be served on the individual when he is taken into custody or as soon as practical thereafter.

(c) *Examination.* Within a reasonable period of time after the arrest, the individual shall be accorded an examination by the district director, acting district director, or the deputy district director having jurisdiction over the place of arrest. He shall be informed that he may have the assistance of or be represented by a counsel or representative of his choice qualified under part 292 of this chapter without expense to the Government, and that he may present such evidence in his behalf as may be relevant to this proceeding. If, upon the completion of such examination, it is determined that: (1) The individual sought by the Spanish or Greek authorities had deserted from a Spanish or Greek ship of war in a United States port; (2) the individual actually arrested and detained is the

person sought; (3) this individual is not a citizen of the United States; and (4) this individual had not previously been arrested for the same cause and set at liberty because he had been detained for more than 3 months, or more than 2 months in the case of a deserter from a Greek ship of war, from the day of his arrest without the Spanish or Greek authorities having found an opportunity to send him home, the individual shall be served with a copy of the findings, from which no appeal shall lie, and be surrendered forthwith to the Spanish or Greek authorities if they are prepared to remove him from the United States. On written request of the Spanish or Greek authorities, the individual shall be detained, at their expense, for a period not exceeding 3 months or 2 months, respectively, from the day of arrest to afford opportunity to arrange for his departure from the United States.

(d) *Timely departure not effected.* If the Spanish authorities delay in sending the individual home for more than 3 months, or if the Greek authorities delay in sending the individual home for more than 2 months, from the day of his arrest, the individual shall be dealt with as any other alien unlawfully in the United States under the deportation provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

(e) *Commission of crime.* If the individual has committed any crime or offense in the United States, he shall not be placed at the disposal of the consul until after the proper tribunal having jurisdiction in his case shall have pronounced sentence, and such sentence shall have been executed.

[31 FR 12774, Sept. 30, 1966]

PART 253—PAROLE OF ALIEN CREWMEN

Sec.
253.1 Parole.
253.2 Termination of parole.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1282, 1283, 1285.

§253.1 Parole.

(a) *General.* When a crewman is paroled into the United States pursuant to the provisions of this part under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act, he shall be given Form I–94, reflecting the terms of parole. A notice on Form I–259 shall be served upon the agent, and, if available, upon the owner and master or commanding officer of the vessel or aircraft, which shall specify the purpose of the parole and the conditions under which the alien crewman is paroled into the United States. The Form I–259 shall also specify the Service office to which the alien crewman is to be presented for inspection upon termination of the parole. The guarantee of payment for medical and other related expenses required by section 253 of the Act shall be executed by the owner, agent, consignee, commanding officer or master on Form I–510.

(b) *Afflicted crewman.* Any alien crewman afflicted with feeblemindedness, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, leprosy, or any dangerous contagious disease, or an alien crewman suspected of being so afflicted shall upon arrival at the first port of call in the United States, be paroled to the medical institution designated by the district director in whose district the port is located, in the custody (other than during the period of time he is in such medical institution) of the agent of the vessel or aircraft on which such alien arrived in the United States and at the expense of the transportation line for a period initially not to exceed thirty days, for treatment and observation, under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act. Unless the Public Health Surgeon at the first port certifies that such parole be effected immediately for emergent reasons, the district director may defer execution of parole to a subsequent port of the United States to which the vessel or aircraft will proceed, if facilities not readily available at the first port are readily available at such subsequent port of call. Notice to remove an afflicted alien crewman shall be served by the examining immigration officer upon the master or agent of the vessel or aircraft on Form I–259 and shall specify the date when and the place to which such alien crewman shall be removed and the reasons therefor.

(c) *Disabled crewman.* Any alien crewman who becomes disabled in any port

of the United States, whom the master or agent of the vessel or aircraft is obliged under foreign law to return to another country, may be paroled into the United States under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act for the period of time and under the conditions set by the district director in whose district the port is located, in the custody of the agent of the vessel or aircraft for the purpose of passing through the United States and transferring to another vessel or aircraft for departure to such foreign country, by the most direct and expeditious route.

(d) *Shipwrecked or castaway seamen or airmen.* A shipwrecked or castaway alien seaman or airman who is rescued by or transferred at sea to a vessel or aircraft destined directly for the United States and who is brought to the United States on such vessel or aircraft other than as a member of its crew shall be paroled into the United States under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act for the period of time and under the conditions set by the district director in whose district the port is located, in the custody of the appropriate foreign consul or the agent of the aircraft or vessel which was wrecked or from which such seaman or airman was removed, for the purpose of treatment or observation in a hospital, if such is required, and for departure to the appropriate foreign country by the most direct and expeditious route.

(e) *Medical treatment or observation.* Any alien crewman denied a conditional landing permit or whose conditional landing permit issued under § 252.1(d)(1) of this chapter is revoked may, upon the request of the master or agent, be paroled into the United States under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act in the custody of the agent of the vessel or aircraft and at the expense of the transportation line for medical treatment or observation.

(f) *Crewman, stowaway, or alien temporarily excluded under section 235(c) alleging persecution.* Any alien crewman, stowaway, or alien temporarily excluded under section 235(c) of the Act who alleges that he cannot return to his country of nationality or last habitual residence (if not a national of any country) because of fear of persecution in that country on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, is eligible to apply for asylum or withholding of deportation under part 208 of this chapter.

(1) If the alien is on a vessel or other conveyance and makes such fear known to an immigration inspector or other official making an examination on the conveyance, he shall be promptly removed from the conveyance. If the alien makes his fear known to an official while off such conveyance, he shall not be returned to the conveyance but shall be retained in or transferred to the custody of the Service.

(2) In either case, the alien shall be provided the appropriate application forms and such other information as is required by § 208.5 of this chapter and may then have ten (10) days within which to file an application for such relief with the District Director having jurisdiction over the port of entry from which the applicant seeks entry into the United States. The District Director, pursuant to § 208.4(a) of this chapter, shall immediately forward any such application to an Asylum Officer with jurisdiction over his district.

(3) Pending adjudication of the application by the Asylum Officer, the applicant may be detained by the Service, or paroled into the custody of the ship's agent or otherwise paroled in accordance with § 212.5 of this chapter and shall not be excluded or deported before a decision is rendered by the Asylum Officer on his asylum application.

(4) A decision denying asylum to an alien crewman or stowaway, but not an alien temporarily excluded under section 235(c) of this chapter, may be appealed directly to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Such appeal must be filed within ten (10) days of the Asylum Officer's decision by filing a notice of appeal on Form I–290A with the District Director, who shall immediately forward the notice to the Asylum Officer. The Asylum Officer shall transmit the notice of appeal, his decision, and the record on which that decision was based, to the Board of Immigration Appeals. The filing of a notice of appeal shall stay the exclusion or deportation

of the applicant pending decision on the appeal by the Board.

(g) *Other crewmen.* In the discretion of the district director, any alien crewman not within the purview of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section may for other emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest be paroled into the United States under the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Act for the period of time and under the conditions set by the district director having jurisdiction over the area where the alien crewman is located.

[22 FR 9804, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 26 FR 11797, Dec. 8, 1961; 32 FR 4341, Mar. 22, 1967; 32 FR 9633, July 4, 1967; 55 FR 30687, July 27, 1990]

§253.2 Termination of parole.

(a) *General.* At the expiration of the period of parole authorized by the district director, or when the purpose of the parole has been served, whichever is earlier, the agent upon whom the relating Form I–259 was served as provided in §253.1, shall present the alien crewman for inspection to an immigration officer at the Service office specified in the Form I–259. If the agent cannot present the alien crewman, the agent shall immediately submit a report of the reasons therefor to the district director. The district director shall take such further action as the circumstances may require. If the vessel or aircraft on which the alien crewman arrived in the United States is still in the United States when he is presented for inspection, he shall be treated as an applicant for a conditional landing permit and his case shall be dealt with in the same manner as any other applicant for a conditional landing permit. If the vessel or aircraft on which the alien crewman arrived in the United States departed before he was presented for inspection, the agent shall be directed by means of written notice on Form I–259 to arrange for the removal of the alien crewman from the United States, and if such alien crewman thereafter departs voluntarily from the United States within the time specified by the district director, such departure shall not be considered a deportation within the meaning of this section.

(b) *Revocation of parole.* When an immigration officer has reason to believe that an alien crewman paroled into the United States pursuant to the provisions of §253.1 has violated the conditions of parole, the immigration officer may take such alien crewman into custody without a warrant of arrest. Following such action, the alien crewman shall be accorded, without undue delay, an examination by another immigration officer. If it is determined on the basis of such examination that the individual detained is an alien crewman who was paroled into the United States pursuant to the provisions of §253.1 and that he has violated the conditions of the parole or has remained in the United States beyond the period authorized by the district director, the district director shall cause to be served upon the alien crewman a written notice that his parole has been revoked, setting forth the reasons for such action. If the vessel or aircraft upon which the alien crewman arrived in the United States is still in the United States, the alien crewman shall be delivered to that vessel or aircraft and Form I–259 shall be served upon the master or commanding officer of the vessel or aircraft directing that the alien crewman be detained on board the vessel or aircraft and deported from the United States. A copy of Form I–259 shall also be served on the agent for the vessel or aircraft. If the vessel or aircraft upon which the alien crewman arrived in the United States has departed from the United States, the agent or owner of the vessel or aircraft shall be directed by means of a notice on Form I–259 to effect the deportation of the alien crewman from the United States. Pending deportation, the alien crewman shall be continued in custody, unless the district director authorizes his release on parole under such conditions, including the posting of a suitable bond, as the district director may prescribe.

[32 FR 4342, Mar. 22, 1967]

PART 258—LIMITATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF LONGSHORE WORK BY ALIEN CREWMEN

Sec.
258.1 Limitations—General.

258.2 Exceptions.
258.3 Action upon arrival.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1281; 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 57 FR 40834, Sept. 8, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 258.1 Limitations—General.

(a) *Longshore work defined.* Longshore work means any activity relating to the loading and unloading of cargo, the operation of cargo-related equipment [whether or not integral to the vessel], and the handling of mooring lines on the dock when the vessel is made fast or let go, in the United States or the coastal waters thereof.

(1) Longshore work is not included in the term ''normal operation and service on board a vessel'' for the purposes of section 101(a)(15)(D)(i) of the Act except as provided in sections 258 (c) or (d) of the Act.

(2) A vessel that uses nonimmigrant crewmen to perform longshore work, other than the activities allowed in particular circumstances under § 258.2 (a)(2), (b), or (c) of this part, shall be subject to a fine under section 251(d) of the Act.

(b) *Port defined.* For purposes of this section, the term *port* means a geographic area, either on a seacoast, lake, river, or other navigable body of water, which contains one or more publicly or privately owned terminals, piers, docks, or maritime facilities, which is commonly regarded as a port by other government maritime related agencies, such as the Maritime Administration.

§ 258.2 Exceptions.

Any master or agent who uses nonimmigrant crewmen to perform longshore work at any United States port under the exceptions provided for in paragraphs (a)(2), (b), or (c) of this section must so indicate on the crew manifest and shall note under which exception the work will be performed.

(a) *Hazardous cargo.* (1) The term *longshore work* does not include the loading and unloading of any cargo for which the Secretary of Transportation has prescribed regulations under authority contained in chapter 37 of title 46, United States Code, section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, section 4106 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or section 105 or 106 of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

(2) In order to invoke the hazardous cargo exception for safety and environmental protection, the master or agent shall note on the manifest that the vessel is a qualifying tanker or carries hazardous dry bulk cargo.

(i) All tankers qualify for the hazardous cargo exception, including parcel tankers, except for a tanker that has been gas-freed to transport non-hazardous dry bulk commodities.

(ii) In order for a vessel to qualify for the hazardous cargo exception as a dry bulk hazardous cargo carrier, the master or agent must show the immigration officer the dangerous cargo manifest that is required by Coast Guard regulation 46 CFR 148.02–3(a) to be kept near the bridge house.

(b) *Prevailing practice exception.* (1) Nonimmigrant crewmen may perform longshore work under this exception if:

(i) There is in effect in the local port one or more collective bargaining agreements, each covering at least 30 percent of the persons performing longshore work at the port, and each of which permits the longshore activity to be performed by the nonimmigrant crewman, or

(ii) There is no collective bargaining agreement in effect in the local port covering at least 30 percent of the persons performing longshore work at the port, and the employer of the crewmen has filed an attestation with the Secretary of Labor that the Secretary of Labor has accepted.

(2) *Documentation to be presented under the prevailing practice exception.* (i) If the master or agent states on the manifest, Form I–418, that nonimmigrant crewmen will perform longshore work at a port under the prevailing practice exception as permitted by all collective bargaining agreements covering 30 percent or more of the persons performing longshore work at the port, then the master or agent must present to the examining immigration officer an affidavit from the local stevedore. The stevedore or a union representative of the employees' association must state on the affidavit that all bargaining agreements covering 30

percent or more of the longshore workers at the port allow nonimmigrant crewmen either to perform all longshore work or to perform those specified longshore activities that crewmen on the vessel intend to perform.

(ii) Where there is no collective bargaining agreement in effect at a port covering at least 30 percent of the persons who do longshore work, and the master or agent states on the manifest that nonimmigrant crewmen will perform such work under the prevailing practice exception, then the master or agent shall present a copy of the notification received from the Secretary of Labor that the attestation required for this exception has been accepted.

(iii) When an unanticipated emergency occurs, the master or agent of a vessel may file an attestation with the Secretary of Labor up to the date on which crewmen perform longshore work.

(A) If, because of an unanticipated emergency, crewmen on a vessel perform longshore work under the prevailing practice exception at a port, a revised manifest shall be submitted together with complete documentation, as specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, within 14 days of the longshore work having been done. Failure to present the required documentation may result in a fine under section 251 of the Act.

(B) All documents submitted after inspection shall be sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service seaport office that inspected the vessel.

(iv) Attestations are valid for one year from the date of filing and cover nonimmigrant crewmen landing during that period if the master or agent states on the manifest that the vessel's crew continue to comply with the conditions in the attestation. When the vessel's master or agent intends to use a previously accepted attestation that is still valid, the master or agent shall submit a copy of the notification from the Secretary of Labor that the attestation was accepted and shall note on the manifest that the vessel continues to comply with the conditions of the attestation.

(3) *Use of automated self-unloading conveyor belt or vacuum-actuated system on a vessel.* An automated self-unloading conveyor belt or a vacuum-actuated system may be operated by a nonimmigrant crewman under the prevailing practice exception when no collective bargaining agreement at the local port prevents it. The master or agent is not required to file an attestation for nonimmigrant crewmen to perform such activity in such a circumstance unless the Secretary of Labor has determined that such activity is not the prevailing practice at that port, and has publicized this finding. When invoking this exception, the master or agent of the vessel shall annotate the manifest that the longshore work consists of operating a self-unloading conveyor belt or a vacuum-actuated system on the vessel under the prevailing practice exception.

(4) *Sanctions upon notification by the Secretary of Labor.* If the Immigration and Naturalization Service is notified by the Secretary of Labor that an entity has either misrepresented facts in its attestation or has failed to meet a condition attested to, then the Immigration and Naturalization Service will take the necessary steps to prevent the landing of vessels owned or chartered by the offending entity in accordance with section 258(c)(E)(i) of the Act. The Service may also impose a sanction as provided in that section, including the prohibition of any vessel owned or chartered by the violating entity from landing at any United States port for up to one year.

(5) The three variations of the prevailing practice exception—collective bargaining agreement, attestation process, and automated equipment—are port specific. If a vessel is to use nonimmigrant crewmen to perform longshore work under the prevailing practice exception, the appropriate documentation required under paragraph (b)(2) of this section must be presented for each port at which the longshore work will be performed.

(c) *Reciprocity exception.* Nonimmigrant crewmen may perform longshore work in a United States port under this exception if:

(1) The vessel on which the crewmen serve is registered in a country that does not prohibit crewmen aboard United States vessels from performing

longshore work, or a specified longshore activity, when United States vessels land in that country, as determined by the Secretary of State; and

(2) The master or agent presents an affidavit from the crewmen's employer or the vessel's owner that a majority of the ownership interest in the vessel is held by nationals of a country or countries that do not prohibit such longshore activity by crewmen aboard United States vessels when they land in those countries.

(d) *Vessels that qualify for multiple exceptions.* A vessel that qualifies for more than one exception under this section may invoke the exception that the master or agent chooses.

(e) *Lack of documentation required by an exception.* If a vessel invokes an exception to the prohibition against nonimmigrant crewmen performing longshore work, but lacks any documentation required to accompany the manifest when invoking the exception, then the vessel's crewmen shall not perform longshore work. If the longshore work is performed despite the lack of documentation that the immigration officer has noted on the Form I–410, then the vessel is subject to fine under section 251(d) of the Act.

§ 258.3 Action upon arrival.

(a) The master or agent of the vessel shall state on the manifest at the first port of entry:

(1) Whether or not nonimmigrant crewmen aboard the vessel will perform longshore work at any port before departing the United States; and

(2) If nonimmigrant crewmen will perform longshore work, which exception in section 258 of the Act permits them to do so.

(b) If nonimmigrant crewmen will perform longshore work, the master or agent of the vessel shall present with the manifest any documentation required by 8 CFR 258.2 for the exception invoked.

(c) If, at the time of inspection, the master or agent fails to present the documentation required for the exception invoked, then the vessel is prohibited from using nonimmigrant crewmen to perform longshore work. If crewmen aboard the vessel perform longshore work despite the prohibition, the vessel is subject to fine under section 251(d) of the Act.

(d) The examining immigration officer shall give the master or agent a Receipt for Crew List, Form I–410, on which the officer shall note whether or not nonimmigrant crewmen will do longshore work at any port of call and, if so, under which exception. The officer shall also note which documentation supporting the exception accompanied the manifest, and any failure to present documentation which failure would prohibit crewmen from performing longshore work under the exception that the vessel invoked.

(e) If a vessel's crewmen perform longshore activity not sanctioned by an exception but performed to prevent the imminent destruction of goods or property; severe damage to vessels, docks, or real estate; possible environmental contamination; or possible injury or death to a person, a concise report of the incident shall be made within 14 days of the incident to the Immigration and Naturalization Service seaport office that performed the inspection. If the Service agrees that the situation was one of imminent danger requiring immediate action, no fine will be imposed for the performance of a longshore activity in this isolated instance.

(f) Failure to deliver true and complete information on the manifest or any documentation required to support an exception may result in a fine against the owner, agent, consignee, master, or commanding officer under section 251(d) of the Act.

PART 264—REGISTRATION AND FINGERPRINTING OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

264.1 Registration and fingerprinting.
264.2 Application for creation of record of permanent residence.
264.4 Application to replace a Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card.
264.5 Application for a replacement Alien Registration Card.
264.6 Application for an initial or replacement Form I–94, Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document, or Form I–95, Crewmen's Landing Permit.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1201, 1201a, 1301–1305.

§264.1 Registration and fingerprinting.

(a) *Prescribed registration forms.* The following forms are prescribed as registration forms:

FORM NO. AND CLASS

I–67, Inspection Record—Hungarian refugees (Act of July 25, 1958).

I–94, Arrival-Departure Record—Aliens admitted as nonimmigrants; aliens paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; aliens whose claimed entry prior to July 1, 1924, cannot be verified, they having satisfactorily established residence in the United States since prior to July 1, 1924; aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence who have not been registered previously; aliens who are granted permission to depart without the institution of deportation proceedings or against whom deportation proceedings are being instituted.

I–95, Crewmen's Landing Permit—Crewmen arriving by vessel or aircraft.

I–175, Application for Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card—Citizens of Canada or British subjects residing in Canada.

I–181, Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence—Aliens presumed to be lawfully admitted to the United States under 8 CFR 101.1.

I–190, Application for Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card—Citizens of Mexico residing in Mexico.

I–485, Application for Status as Permanent Resident—Applicants under sections 245 and 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended, and section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957.

I–485A, Application by Cuban Refugee for Permanent Residence—Applicants under section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966.

I–590, Registration for Classification as Refugee—Escapee—Refugee-escapees paroled pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 14, 1960.

I–687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident—Applicants under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

I–691, Notice of Approval for Status as a Temporary Resident—Aliens adjusted to lawful temporary residence under 8 CFR 210.2 and 245A.2.

I–698, Application to Adjust Status from Temporary to Permanent Resident—Applicants under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

I–700, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident—Applicants under section 210 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

I–817, Application for Voluntary Departure under the Family Unity Program.

(b) *Evidence of registration.* The following forms constitute evidence of registration:

FORM NO. AND CLASS

I–94, Arrival-Departure Record—Aliens admitted as nonimmigrants; aliens paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; aliens whose claimed entry prior to July 1, 1924, cannot be verified, they having satisfactorily established residence in the United States since prior to July 1, 1924; and aliens granted permission to depart without the institution of deportation proceedings.

I–95, Crewmen's Landing Permit—Crewmen arriving by vessel or aircraft.

I–184, Alien Crewman Landing Permit and Identification Card—Crewmen arriving by vessel.

I–185, Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card—Citizens of Canada or British subjects residing in Canada.

I–186, Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card—Citizens of Mexico residing in Mexico.

I–221, Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing—Aliens against whom deportation proceedings are being instituted.

I–221S, Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing, and Warrant for Arrest of Alien—Aliens against whom deportation proceedings are being instituted.

I–551, Alien Registration Receipt Card—Lawful permanent resident of the United States.

I–688, Temporary Resident Card-Lawful temporary residents of the United States.

I–688A, Employment Authorization Card.

I–688B, Employment Authorization Document.

I–766, Employment Authorization Document.

(c) *Replacement of registration.* Any alien whose evidence of registration has been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, shall immediately apply for new evidence of registration.

(1) *Temporary residents.* Application by an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence for Form I–688, Temporary Resident Card, shall be made on Form I–695. (i) *Who can file.* An I–695 application may be filed by a lawful temporary resident:

(A) To replace a lost, stolen, or detroyed card;

(B) To replace a mutilated card;

(C) To change a name or other biographic data.

(ii) *Fee.* An I–695 application must be submitted with the fee required by § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter.

(iii) *Accompanying documents*—(A) *Photographs.* An I–695 application must be filed with two color photographs meeting the specifications on the application form.

(B) *Prior evidence of alien registration.* Any Form I–688 in the applicant's possession must be submitted with the application.

(C) *Evidence of name or other biographic change.* An I–695 application filed under paragraph (c)(2)(i)(C) of this section must be filed with the order, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, changing the applicant's name, or with the applicant's marriage certificate. An application to change other biographic data on a card must be filed with documentary evidence conclusively establishing the new data.

(iv) *Filing*—(A) *Where to file.* An application by an alien within the United States for replacement of evidence of registration shall be submitted to the legalization or Service office having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States. An alien outside the United States shall appear at an American Consulate or Service office abroad and present a full account of the circumstances involving the loss or destruction of Form I–688. A cable shall be sent to the Service's Central Office Records Management Branch for verification of status. Subsequent to verification that temporary residence was granted, a transportation letter will be issued to the temporary resident alien. Upon entry to the United States, the alien shall submit the I–695 to the legalization or Service office having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States.

(B) *Camera ready card.* Prior to the issuance of Form I–688, all applicants, regardless of age, shall appear at the appropriate legalization or Service office for placement of fingerprint and signature on I–688.

(v) *Processing*—(A) *Interview.* An alien who files application Form I–695 may be required to appear in person before an immigration officer prior to the adjudication of the application and be interviewed under oath concerning his or her eligibility for issuance of I–688 as evidence of his or her registration.

(B) *Waiver of requirements.* The Service may waive the photograph, interview or the placement of fingerprint and signature on the I–688 for a child under 14 or when it is impractical because of the health or advanced age of the applicant.

(C) *Fingerprint chart.* An applicant may be required to present a completed fingerprint chart, FD–258.

(vi) *Decision.* The decision on an application for replacement of evidence of registration shall be made by the Regional Processing Facility director having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence in the United States. No appeal shall lie from the decision of the Regional Processing Facility director denying the application.

(d) *Surrender of registration.* If an alien is naturalized, dies, permanently departs, or is deported from the United States, or evidence of registration is found by a person other than the one to whom such evidence was issued, the person in possession of the document shall forward it to a Service office.

(e) *Fingerprinting waiver.* (1) Fingerprinting is waived for nonimmigrant aliens admitted as foreign government officials and employees; international organization representatives, officers and employees; NATO representatives, officers and employees, and holders of diplomatic visas while they maintain such nonimmigrant status. Fingerprinting is also waived for other nonimmigrant aliens, while they maintain nonimmigrant status, who are nationals of countries which do not require fingerprinting of United States citizens temporarily residing therein.

(2) Fingerprinting is waived for every nonimmigrant alien not included in paragraph (e)(1) of this section who departs from the United States within one year of his admission, provided he maintains his nonimmigrant status during that time; each such alien not previously fingerprinted shall apply therefor at once if he remains in the United States in excess of one year.

(3) Every nonimmigrant alien not previously fingerprinted shall apply therefor at once upon his failure to maintain his nonimmigrant status.

(f) *Registration and fingerprinting of certain nonimmigrants.* Notwithstanding the provisions included in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section, the Attorney General may designate, by a comprehensive public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, that certain nonimmigrants of specific countries are required to be registered and fingerprinted upon arrival in the United States. This requirement shall not apply to those nonimmigrants applying for admission to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(A) or 101(a)(15)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Those aliens so designated by the Attorney General who apply for admission to the United States shall be registered on Form I–94 (Arrival/Departure Record), and may be fingerprinted on Form FD–258 (Fingerprint Chart), and photographed by the Service at the Port-of-Entry where the aliens apply for admission to the United States.

(g) *Registration and fingerprinting of children who reach age 14.* Within 30 days after reaching the age of 14, any alien in the United States not exempt from alien registration under the act and this chapter shall present himself to a Service office for registration in accordance with section 262(b) of the Act, and for fingerprinting unless fingerprinting is waived pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section. He shall submit Form I–90 if he is a lawful permanent resident. If such alien is a lawful permanent resident of the United States and is temporarily absent from the United States when he reaches the age of 14, he shall comply with the foregoing within 30 days of his return to the United States. The alien, if a lawful permanent resident of the United States, shall surrender his prior evidence of alien registration and shall be issued Form I–551 bearing a photograph submitted by him in accordance with the instructions on Form I–90. In the case of an alien who is not a lawful permanent resident, the alien's Form I–94 or I–95 shall be noted to show that he has been registered and the date of registration.

(h) *Temporary evidence of registration.* Form I–94, appropriately endorsed, may be issued as temporary evidence of registration and lawful admission for permanent residence to a lawful permanent resident alien who is departing temporarily from the United States and has applied on Form I–90 for issuance of Form I–551, if the district director is unable to issue and deliver the Form I–551 prior to the alien's contemplated return to the United States. The alien shall surrender such Form I–94 to the Service upon receipt of Form I–551.

(i) *Copy of Form I–94.* An attorney or representative as defined in §1.1 of this chapter who is representing an alien before the Service or the Board may make and retain, solely for information purposes, a copy of the Form I–94 (Arrival-Departure Record) issued to and in the possession of the alien. Such copy shall not be used for any other purpose.

[25 FR 10495, Nov. 2, 1960]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §264.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§264.2 Application for creation of record of permanent residence.

(a) *Jurisdiction.* An applicant who believes that he/she is eligible for presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence under §101.1 or §101.2 of this chapter or for lawful permanent residence as a person born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer under §101.3 of this chapter shall submit his/her application for creation of a record of lawful permanent residence to the Service office having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence in the United States. The applicant must be physically present in the United States at the time of submission of his/her application.

(b) *Applicant under eighteen years old.* If the applicant is under eighteen years old, the applicant's parent or legal guardian shall prepare and sign the application in the applicant's behalf.

(c) *Filing application*—(1) *Presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence.* An applicant who believes that he/she is eligible for presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence under §101.1 or §101.2 of this chapter shall submit the following:

(i) A completed Form I–485, with the fee required in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1) and

any initial evidence required on the application form and in this section.

(ii) Form G–325A, Biographic Information.

(iii) The applicant's fingerprints on Form FD–258.

(iv) A list of all the applicant's arrivals in and departures from the United States.

(v) A statement signed by the applicant indicating the basis of the applicant's claim to presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence.

(vi) Documentary evidence substantiating the applicant's claim to presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence, including proof of continuous residence in the United States.

(vii) Two photographs prepared in accordance with the specifications outlined in the instructions on the application form. The immigration officer to whom the application is submitted, however, may waive the photographs for just cause.

(2) *Lawful permanent residence as a person born in the United States under diplomatic status.* An applicant who believes that he/she is eligible for lawful permanent residence as a person born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer under § 101.3 of this chapter shall submit the following:

(i) A completed Form I–485, with the fee required in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1) and any initial evidence required in this application form and in this section.

(ii) Form G–325A, Biographic Information.

(iii) The applicant's fingerprints on Form FD–258.

(iv) The applicant's birth certificate.

(v) An executed Form I–508, Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities.

(vi) Official confirmation of the diplomatic classification and occupational title of the applicant's parent(s) at the time of the applicant's birth.

(vii) A list of all the applicant's arrivals in and departures from the United States.

(viii) Proof of continuous residence in the United States.

(ix) Two photographs prepared in accordance with the specifications outlined in the instructions on the application form. The immigration officer to whom the application is submitted, however, may waive the photographs for just cause.

(3) *Applicant under fourteen years old.* An applicant under fourteen years old shall not submit Form G–325A, Biographic Information, or his/her fingerprints on Form FD–258.

(d) *Personal appearance.* Each applicant, including an applicant under eighteen years of age, must submit his/her application in person. This requirement may be waived at the discretion of the immigration officer to whom the application is submitted because of confinement of age, physical infirmity, illiteracy, or other compelling reason.

(e) *Interview.* The applicant may be required to appear in person before an immigration officer prior to adjudication of the application to be interviewed under oath concerning his/her eligibility for creation of a record of lawful permanent residence.

(f) *Decision.* The decision regarding creation of a record of lawful permanent residence for an alien eligible for presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence or for a person born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer will be made by the district director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence.

(g) *Date of record of lawful permanent residence*—(1) *Presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence.* If the application is granted, the applicant's permanent residence will be recorded as of the date of the applicant's arrival in the United States under the conditions which caused him/her to be eligible for presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence.

(2) *Lawful permanent residence as a person born in the United States under diplomatic status.* If the application is granted, the applicant's permanent residence will be recorded as of his/her date of birth.

(h) *Denied application.* If the application is denied, the decision may not be appealed.

(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, as amended at 58 FR 48779, Sept. 20, 1993]

§264.4 Application to replace a Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card.

An application for a replacement Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card must be filed pursuant to §212.6(e) of this chapter. An application for a replacement Form I–185, Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card, must be filed on Form I–175. A fee as prescribed in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter must be submitted at time of application. An application for a replacement Form I–586, Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card, must be filed on Form I–190. A fee as prescribed in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter must be submitted at time of application to replace a lost, stolen, or mutilated card.

[60 FR 40069, Aug. 7, 1995]

§264.5 Application for a replacement Alien Registration Card.

(a) *General.* An application for a replacement alien registration card must be filed on Form I–90 with the initial evidence required on the application form and with the fee specified in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1); except that no fee is required for an application filed pursuant to paragraphs (b)(7) through (b)(9) of this section, or paragraphs (d)(2) or (d)(4) of this section.

(b) *Permanent residents required to file.* A permanent resident shall apply for a replacement alien registration card:

(1) When the previous card has been lost, stolen, or destroyed;

(2) When the existing card will be expiring within six months;

(3) When the existing card has been mutilated;

(4) When the bearer's name or other biographic information has been legally changed since issuance of the existing card;

(5) When the applicant is taking up actual residence in the United States after having been a commuter, or is a permanent resident taking up commuter status;

(6) When the applicant has been automatically converted to permanent resident status;

(7) When the previous card was issued but never received;

(8) When the bearer of the card reaches the age of 14 years, unless the existing card will expire prior to the bearer's 16th birthday; or

(9) If the existing card bears incorrect data on account of Service error.

(c) *Other filings by a permanent resident.*

(1) A permanent resident shall apply on Form I–90 to replace a prior edition of the alien registration card issued on Form AR–3, AR–103, or I–151.

(2) A permanent resident may apply on Form I–90 to replace any edition of the alien registration card for any other reason not specified in paragraphs (b) and (c)(1) of this section.

(d) *Conditional permanent residents required to file.* A conditional permanent resident whose card is expiring shall apply to remove the conditions on residence on Form I–751. A conditional permanent resident shall apply on Form I–90:

(1) To replace a card that was lost, stolen, or destroyed;

(2) To replace a card that was issued but never received;

(3) Where the prior card has been mutilated;

(4) Where the prior card is incorrect on account of Service error; or

(5) Where his or her name or other biographic data has changed since the card was issued.

(e) *Application process*—(1) *Accompanying documents*—(i) *Photographs.* An I–90 application must be filed with two color photographs meeting the specifications on the application form.

(ii) *Prior evidence of alien registration.* An I–90 application filed under paragraph (b) (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), or (9) of this section must include the prior Alien Registration Receipt Card or other evidence of permanent residence or commuter status.

(iii) *Evidence of name or other biographic change.* An I–90 application filed under paragraph (b)(4) of this section must include the order, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, changing the applicant's name, or with the applicant's marriage certificate. An application to change other biographic data on a card must include documentary evidence conclusively establishing the new data.

(iv) *Fingerprint chart.* An I–90 application filed under paragraph (b)(8) of this

section must be filed with a completed Form FD–258 Fingerprint Chart.

(2) *Filing*—(i) *Where to file.* An I–90 application shall be filed by the applicant with the Service office that has jurisdiction over his or her place of residence, except for those applicants filing an I–90 pursuant to paragraph (b)(6) of this section, who shall file the application with the Director of the Service Center having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence. If the applicant's place of residence is outside the United States and there is no Service office in that foreign country, the application shall be filed by the applicant, in person, at the American Consulate with jurisdiction over his or her place of residence.

(ii) *Data collection form.* An applicant must execute the signature and fingerprint blocks of Form I–89, Data Collection Form, at a Service office when filing an I–90 application.

(3) *Miscellaneous*—(i) *Interview.* An applicant may be required to appear before an immigration officer or consular officer and be interviewed under oath concerning eligibility.

(ii) *Waiver of requirements.* The Service may waive the photograph, in person filing, and I–89 execution requirements of this section in cases of confinement due to advanced age or physical infirmity.

(f) *Decision.* If an application is denied, the applicant shall be notified of the reasons for denial. No appeal shall lie from this decision.

(g) *Eligibility for a card while in deportation or exclusion proceedings.* A person in exclusion proceedings shall be entitled to evidence of permanent resident status until ordered excluded. Such evidence shall be in the form of a temporary Form I–551 issued for a period sufficient to accomplish the exclusion proceedings. A person in deportation proceedings shall be entitled to evidence of permanent resident status until ordered deported or excluded. Issuance of an alien registration card to a person in exclusion or deportation proceedings, provided the person had status as a lawful permanent resident when the proceeding commenced, shall not affect those proceedings.

[58 FR 48779, Sept. 20, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 1466, Jan. 11, 1994; 59 FR 33905, July 1, 1994]

§ 264.6 Application for an initial or replacement Form I–94, Nonimmigrant Arrival-Departure Document, or Form I–95, Crewmen's Landing Permit.

(a) *General.* An application for a new or replacement Form I–94 or replacement Form I–95 must be made on Form I–102. The application must be filed with the fee required in § 103.7 of this chapter and the initial evidence required on the application form.

(b) *Filing.* An application may be approved if filed by an alien in the United States who:

(1) Applies to replace a lost or stolen Form I–94 or Form I–95 that had been issued to him or her;

(2) Applies to replace a mutilated Form I–94 or Form I–95 issued to him or her; or

(3) Was not issued a Form I–94 pursuant to § 235.1(f)(1)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of this chapter, when last admitted as a nonimmigrant, has not since been issued a Form I–94, and now requires a Form I–94.

(c) *Processing.* A pending application filed under paragraph (a) of this section shall be considered temporary evidence of registration. If the application is approved, the document shall be issued. There is no appeal from the denial of an application filed on Form I–102.

[59 FR 1466, Jan. 11, 1994]

PART 265—NOTICES OF ADDRESS

AUTHORITY: Secs. 103, 265 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by sec. 11, Pub. L. 97–166, 95 Stat. 1617 (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1305).

§ 265.1 Forms.

Except for those exempted by section 263(b) of the Act, all aliens in the United States required to register under section 262 of the Act shall report each change of address and new address within 10 days on Form AR–11. This form is available at post offices and Service offices in the United States.

The completed form must be mailed to the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC 20536.

[47 FR 44239, Oct. 7, 1982]

PART 270—PENALTIES FOR DOCUMENT FRAUD

Sec.
270.1 Definitions.
270.2 Enforcement procedures.
270.3 Penalties.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, and 1324c.

SOURCE: 57 FR 33866, July 31, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§270.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part—

Document means an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matters which may be used to fulfill any requirement of the Act. The term ''document'' includes, but is not limited to, an application required to be filed under the Act and any other accompanying document or material;

Entity means any legal entity, including, but not limited to, a corporation, partnership, joint venture, governmental body, agency, proprietorship, or association, including an agent or anyone acting directly or indirectly in the interest thereof.

§270.2 Enforcement procedures.

(a) *Procedures for the filing of complaints.* Any person or entity having knowledge of a violation or potential violation of section 274C of the Act may submit a signed, written complaint to the Service office having jurisdiction over the business or residence of the potential violator or the location where the violation occurred. The signed, written complaint must contain sufficient information to identify both the complainant and the alleged violator, including their names and addresses. The complaint should also contain detailed factual allegations relating to the potential violation including the date, time and place of the alleged violation and the specific act or conduct alleged to constitute a violation of the Act. Written complaints may be delivered either by mail to the appropriate Service office or by personally appearing before any immigration officer at a Service office.

(b) *Investigation.* When the Service receives complaints from a third party in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, it shall investigate only those complaints which, on their face, have a substantial probability of validity. The Service may also conduct investigations for violations on its own initiative, and without having received a written complaint. If it is determined after investigation that the person or entity has violated section 274C of the Act, the Service may issue and serve upon the alleged violator a Notice of Intent to Fine.

(c) *Issuance of a subpoena.* Service officers shall have reasonable access to examine any relevant evidence of any person or entity being investigated. The Service may issue subpoenas pursuant to its authority under sections 235(a) and 287 of the Act, in accordance with the procedures set forth in §287.4 of this chapter.

(d) *Notice of Intent to Fine.* The proceeding to assess administrative penalties under section 274C of the Act is commenced when the Service issues a Notice of Intent to Fine. Service of this notice shall be accomplished by personal service pursuant to §103.5a(a)(2) of this chapter. Service is effective upon receipt, as evidenced by the certificate of service or the certified mail return receipt. The person or entity identified in the Notice of Intent to Fine shall be known as the respondent. The Notice of Intent to Fine may be issued by an officer defined in §242.1 of this chapter or by an INS port director designated by his or her district director.

(e) *Contents of the Notice of Intent to Fine.* (1) The Notice of Intent to Fine shall contain the basis for the charge(s) against the respondent, the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated, and the monetary amount of the penalty the Service intends to impose.

(2) The Notice of Intent to Fine shall provide the following advisals to the respondent:

(i) That the person or entity has the right to representation by counsel of his or her own choice at no expense to the government;

(ii) That any statement given may be used against the person or entity;

(iii) That the person or entity has the right to request a hearing before an administrative law judge pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 554–557, and that such request must be filed with INS within 60 days from the service of the Notice of Intent to Fine; and

(iv) That if a written request for a hearing is not timely filed, the Service will issue a final order from which there is no appeal.

(f) *Request for hearing before an administrative law judge.* If a respondent contests the issuance of a Notice of Intent to Fine, the respondent must file with the INS, within 60 days of the Notice of Intent to Fine, a written request for a hearing before an administrative law judge. Any written request for a hearing submitted in a foreign language must be accompanied by an English language translation. A request for hearing is deemed filed when it is either received by the Service office designated in the Notice of Intent to Fine, or addressed to such office, stamped with the proper postage, and postmarked within the 60-day period. In computing the 60-day period prescribed by this section, the day of service of the Notice of Intent to Fine shall not be included. In the request for a hearing, the respondent may, but is not required to, respond to each allegation listed in the Notice of Intent to Fine. A respondent may waive the 60-day period in which to request a hearing before an administrative law judge and ask that the INS issue a final order from which there is no appeal. Prior to execution of the waiver, a respondent who is not a United States citizen will be advised that a waiver of a section 274C hearing will result in the issuance of a final order and that the respondent will be excludable and/or deportable from the United States pursuant to the Act.

(g) *Failure to file a request for hearing.* If the respondent does not file a written request for a hearing within 60 days of service of the Notice of Intent to Fine, the INS shall issue a final order from which there shall be no appeal.

(h) *Issuance of the final order.* A final order may be issued by an officer defined in § 242.1 of this chapter, by an INS port director designated by his or her district director, or by the Director of the INS National Fines Office.

(i) *Service of the final order*—(1) *Generally.* Service of the final order shall be accomplished by personal service pursuant to § 103.5a(a)(2) of this chapter. Service is effective upon receipt, as evidenced by the certificate of service or the certified mail return receipt.

(2) *Alternative provisions for service in a foreign country.* When service is to be effected upon a party in a foreign country, it is sufficient if service of the final order is made: (i) In the manner prescribed by the law of the foreign country for service in that country in an action in any of its courts of general jurisdiction; or

(ii) As directed by the foreign authority in response to a letter rogatory, when service in either case is reasonably calculated to give actual notice; or

(iii) When applicable, pursuant to § 103.5a(a)(2) of this chapter.

Service is effective upon receipt of the final order. Proof of service may be made as prescribed by the law of the foreign country, or, when service is pursuant to § 103.5a(a)(2) of this chapter, as evidenced by the certificate of service or the certified mail return receipt.

(j) *Declination to file charges for document fraud committed by refugees at the time of entry.* The Service shall not issue a Notice of Intent to Fine for acts of document fraud committed by an alien pursuant to direct departure from a country in which the alien has a well-founded fear of persecution or from which there is a significant danger that the alien would be returned to a country in which the alien would have a well-founded fear of persecution, provided that the alien has presented himself or herself without delay to an INS officer and shown good cause for his or her illegal entry or presence. Other acts of document fraud committed by such an alien may result in the issuance of a Notice of Intent to Fine and the imposition of civil money penalties.

§ 270.3 Penalties.

(a) *Criminal penalties.* Nothing in section 274C of the Act shall be construed

to diminish or qualify any of the penalties available for activities prohibited by this section but proscribed as well in title 18, United States Code.

(b) *Civil penalties.* A person or entity may face civil penalties for a violation of section 274C of the Act. Civil penalties may be imposed by the Service or by an administrative law judge for violations under section 274C of the Act. The Service may charge multiple violations of section 274C of the Act in a single Notice of Intent to Fine, and may impose separate penalties for each such unlawful act in a single proceeding or determination. However, in determining whether an offense is a first offense or a subsequent offense, a finding of more than one violation in the course of a single proceeding or determination will be counted as a single offense.

(1) A respondent found by the Service or an administrative law judge to have violated section 274C of the Act shall be subject to an order:

(i) To cease and desist from such behavior; and

(ii) To pay a civil penalty according to the following schedule:

(A) *First offense.* Not less than $250 and not more than $2,000 for each fraudulent document or each proscribed activity described in section 274C (a)(1)–(a)(4) of the Act, or

(B) *Subsequent offenses.* Not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for each fraudulent document or each proscribed activity described in section 274C (a)(1)–(a)(4) of the Act.

(2) Where an order is issued to a respondent composed of distinct, physically separate subdivisions each of which provides separately for the hiring, recruiting, or referring for a fee for employment (without reference to the practices of, and not under the common control of or common control with, another subdivision), each subdivision shall be considered a separate person or entity.

PART 271—DILIGENT AND REASONABLE EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY OF ALIENS BY THE OWNERS OF RAILROAD LINES, INTERNATIONAL BRIDGES OR TOLL ROADS

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103 and 1321.

§271.1 Procedures for inspections.

(a) *Applicability.* The following terms and conditions apply to those owners or operators of railroad lines, international bridges, or toll roads, which provide a means for an alien to come to the United States.

(b) *Inspection of facility.* Based upon a written request by the owners or operators, the INS district director or his designee shall inspect the facility or method utilized in order to ensure that owners and operators have acted diligently in taking adequate steps to prevent the unlawful entry of aliens into the United States. Such measures may include but are not necessarily limited to fencing, barricades, lighting, or security guards. If the district director determines that preventive measures are inadequate, he or she shall advise the owners or operators in writing, citing the reasons for such determination. If the owners or operators believe the requirements of the district director to be excessive or unnecessary, they may request that the Regional Commissioner having jurisdiction over the location where the facility is located, review the district director's requirements. The Regional Commissioner shall advise the owners or operators in writing of the results of his or her review.

(c) *Preventive measures and certification.* Upon a determination by the district director that reasonable and adequate preventive measures have been taken by the owners and operators, he or she shall certify that the owners and operators shall not be liable for the penalty described in section 271(a), so long as the facility or method

utilized is maintained in the condition in which approved and certified.

(d) *Revocation of certification.* The District Director having jurisdiction over the location where the facility is located, in his or her discretion, may at any time, conduct an inspection of said facility to determine if any violation is occurring. If the facility is found to be not in compliance, said certification will be revoked.

[53 FR 26036, July 11, 1988]

PART 274—SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF CONVEYANCES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1324(b).

SOURCE: 53 FR 43187, Oct. 26, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 274.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to the following terms in this part:

(a) The term *appraised value* means the estimated price at the time and place of seizure, if such or similar property were freely offered for sale.

(b) The term *beneficial owner* means a person who has dominion and control over a conveyance, as well as a property interest therein.

(c) The term *claimant* means any person who asserts a property interest in a seized or forfeited conveyance through a personal interview or by filing a claim and a bond or a petition for relief from forfeiture.

(d) The term *common carrier* means an express carrier, a freight forwarder, a motor common carrier, a rail carrier, a sleeping car carrier, and a water common carrier, as each of those terms is defined in 49 U.S.C. 10102; and an air carrier and a foreign air carrier, as each of those terms is defined in 49 U.S.C. 1301.

(e) The term *consenting party or privy to the illegal act* means that the person knew of the illegal activity. A person shall be presumed to have knowledge of an illegal activity if the facts and circumstances are such that a person would reasonably be expected to know of the illegal activity.

(f) The term *conveyance* means a vessel, vehicle, or aircraft as used in section 274(b) of the Act. A trailer shall be considered a vehicle if it is being towed or readily capable of being towed. An immobilized house trailer which has been placed on permanent foundations, which is not readily mobile, is not a vehicle.

(g) The term *custodian* means the regional commissioner or the U.S. Marshals Service.

(h) The date of an action in conjunction with the term *filed* means the following:

(1) Date of receipt in the office specified in this part for filing, if filing is by personal delivery;

(2) Date of postmark, if filing is by mail to the office specified in this part for filing;

(3) Date five days prior to date of receipt in the office specified in this part for filing, if filing is by mail to the office specified in this part for filing and date of postmark is missing or illegible; or

(4) Date of receipt in the office specified in this part for filing, if filing is by mail to any other office.

(i) The term *lien* means in interest created by a conditional sales contract, mortgage, title retention contract, debt reduced to a judicial judgment

upon which there has been an execution or an attachment against a conveyance, or other security interest in a conveyance. A lienholder is the holder of such an interest.

(j) The term *net equity* means the amount of monetary interest of a lienholder in a conveyance. Net equity is to be computed by determining the amount of unpaid principal and unpaid interest as of the date of seizure, and by adding to that amount the unpaid interest calculated from the date of seizure through the last full month prior to the date of the determination granting relief from forfeiture. The rate of interest to be used in this computation will be the annual percentage rate specified in the security agreement which is the basis of the interest of the lienholder. In this computation there shall be no allowances for unearned extended warranty, insurance, or service contract charges incurred after the date of seizure, nor allowances for dealer reserves, attorneys fees, or other similar charges.

(k) The term *owner* means a person who has the right to possess and use a conveyance to the exclusion of other persons. A person who has complied with the state formalities for a title or a registration for a conveyance is not the owner if such person does not have sufficient actual beneficial interest in the conveyance. In the consideration of a petition for relief from forfeiture the mere existence of a community property interest without proof of financial contribution to the purchase of a conveyance will not be deemed a property interest. Ownership is the interest that an owner has in a conveyance.

(l) The term *person* means an individual, partnership, corporation, joint business enterprise, or other entity capable of owning a conveyance.

(m) The term *petitioner* means a person filing a petition for relief from forfeiture of a seized conveyance.

(n) The term *property interest* means ownership, lien, or other legally cognizable interest in or legal entitlement to possession of a conveyance existing on the date of seizure of the conveyance. A person who has complied with the state formalities of a title or a registration for a conveyance may not have sufficient actual beneficial interest or other legally cognizable interest in a conveyance. In the consideration of a petition for relief from forfeiture the mere existence of a community property interest without proof of financial contribution to the purchase of a conveyance will not be deemed a property interest.

(o) The term *record* means an arrest for a related crime followed by a conviction, except that a single arrest and conviction and the expiration of any sentence imposed as a result of the conviction, all of which occurred more than ten years prior to the date a claimant acquired a property interest in the seized or forfeited conveyance, is not considered a record; *provided* that two convictions of related crimes shall always be considered a record regardless of when the convictions occurred; *and provided* that the regional commissioner may consider as constituting a record an arrest for a related crime or series of arrests for related crimes in which the charge or charges were subsequently dismissed for reasons other than acquittal or lack of evidence.

(p) The term *regional commissioner* means the Regional Commissioner of the Service for the region in which a conveyance is seized, or the designee of that Regional Commissioner.

(q) The term *related crime* means any crime similar in nature to or related to the illegal bringing in, harboring, transportation, entry, reentry, or importation of aliens.

(r) The term *reputation* means repute for related crimes with a law enforcement agency or among law enforcement officers or in the community generally, including any pertient neighborhood or other area.

(s) The term *seizure* means the act of taking a conveyance into the custody of the Service for the express purpose of considering forfeiture pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part.

(t) The term *state* means any state or any like political division of any geographical territory defined in section 101(a)(38) of the Act as being part of the United States or any state or any like political division of any geographical territory of any other nation or territory, unless otherwise limited in this part.

(u) The term *sufficient actual beneficial interest* means the interest in a conveyance of a beneficial owner.

(v) The term *violator* means a person whose use of or actions with regard to a conveyance in violation of the law subjected the conveyance to seizure pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part.

§ 274.2 Officers authorized to seize conveyances.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 274(b) of the Act and this part, any immigration officer is authorized and designated by the Commissioner to seize a conveyance.

§ 274.3 Custody and duties of custodian.

Any conveyance seized pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part shall be stored in a location designated by the custodian. The custodian is to receive and maintain in storage all conveyances seized and all conveyances forfeited pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part. After the custodian is notified that all proceedings, administrative or judicial, have been completed and that all petitions for relief from forfeiture have been finally adjudicated, a conveyance is available for disposition according to law. The custodian is authorized to dispose of any conveyances pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and any other applicable statutes or regulations relative to disposal; and to perform other duties, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, regarding seized and forfeited conveyances and the proceeds of sales thereof, as are imposed on the U.S. Customs Service with respect to seizures under the Customs statutes, including the maintenance of appropriate records concerning the seizure and disposition of conveyances.

§ 274.4 Conveyances subject to seizure; termination of interest.

(a) Any conveyance which an immigration officer has probable cause to believe has been or is being used in the commission of a violation of section 274(a) of the Act is subject to seizure.

(b) Any property interest in a conveyance is automatically terminated as of the date of the seizure, if the conveyance is later declared forfeited. Any provision of any state law which recognizes a continuing property interest or right to reinstatement of a property interest in a conveyance has no effect after the date of the seizure of the conveyance, if the conveyance is later declared forfeited.

(c) The custodian is authoized to execute a document of title to convey ownership of a conveyance declared forfeited pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part.

§ 274.5 Return to owner of seized conveyance not subject to forfeiture; opportunity for personal interview.

(a) The Service shall attempt with due diligence to ascertain the ownership of any conveyance seized pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part, in order to determine whether the conveyance is subject to forfeiture.

(b) The following conveyances are not subject to forfeiture:

(1) A conveyance used by any person as a common carrier, unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge was a consenting party or privy to the illegal use of the conveyance; and

(2) A conveyance established by the owner to have been unlawfully in the possession of a person other than the owner in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state of the United States as defined in section 101(a)(38) of the Act.

(c) The owner of a seized conveyance shall be informed of the right to request a personal interview with an immigration officer and to present evidence to establish:

(1) That the conveyance was not subject to seizure; or

(2) That the conveyance is not subject to forfeiture; or

(3) That the conveyance was used in an act to which the owner was not privy, or did not consent, and the owner took all reasonable steps to prevent the illegal use of the conveyance.

If it is determined that the owner has established that paragraphs (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this section apply to the seized conveyance, that seized conveyance shall be returned to the owner as provided in paragraph (e) of this section; and if it is determined that the owner

has established that paragraph (c)(3) of this section applies to the seized conveyance, that seized conveyance may be returned to the owner as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) At any time after seizure the regional commissioner may determine that it is in the best interests of justice not to pursue forfeiture of a seized conveyance which is otherwise subject to forfeiture. If such a determination is made, that seized conveyance shall be returned to the owner as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) The owner of a seized conveyance to be returned pursuant to paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section will be notified of the conditions of obtaining possession and that possession of the seized conveyance must be taken within 20 days of receipt of notice of the availability of the seized conveyance for return. If the owner has not complied with the conditions of obtaining possession and taken possession of the seized conveyance within that 20 day period, that seized conveyance shall be considered voluntarily abandoned to the United States, and the custodian shall dispose of that seized conveyance as provided in §274.3 of this part. The conditions of obtaining possession of a seized conveyance available for return pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section are as follows:

(1) If paragraph (c)(1) of this section applies to the seized conveyance, there shall be no conditions for obtaining possession;

(2) If paragraphs (c)(2), (c)(3), or (d) of this section apply to the seized conveyance, the owner shall pay all costs and expenses of seizure and shall execute an instrument holding the United States, its agents and employees, harmless from all claims which may result from the seizure and return of the seized conveyance.

(f) If a seized conveyance being returned to the owner pursuant to this section is the subject of judicial forfeiture proceedings, the regional commissioner shall notify the United States Attorney that a determination has been made that the seized conveyance is to be returned to the owner and request that the judicial forfeiture proceedings be terminated.

§274.6 Proof of property interest.

The burden of proof is on a claimant to establish that the asserted property interest in a seized conveyance existed on the date of seizure of that conveyance by submission of sufficient satisfactory original documentation or certified copies of the original documentation. If the claimant fails to present documentation showing compliance with required state formalities it will be presumed that a property interest in a seized conveyance did not exist on the date of seizure of that conveyance.

§274.7 Appraisal.

The regional commissioner shall determine the appraised value of a seized conveyance by consulting accepted reference guides to conveyance values or experts in conveyance values. If there is no market for a conveyance at the place of seizure, the value of the conveyance in the principal market nearest the place of seizure shall be considered.

§274.8 Notice to owner and lienholder of seizure.

Whenever a conveyance is seized, a notice must be given to the owner and any known lienholder notifying them of the seizure of the conveyance and its consideration for forfeiture. The notice must be accompanied by copies of this part, section 274 of the Act, and the proposed advertisement, if an advertisement is required pursuant to §274.9 of this part. The owner shall be specifically informed of the provisions of §§274.5, 274.10, 274.13, 274.14, 274.15, 274.16, and 274.17 of this part.

§274.9 Advertisement.

(a) If the appraised value of a seized conveyance does not exceed the monetary amount set forth in title 19 U.S.C. 1607 the regional commissioner shall cause an advertisement of the seizure to be published once a week for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the federal judicial district in which the seizure occurred.

(b) The advertisement must:

(1) Describe the conveyance seized and indicate the identification number, if any;

(2) State the time and place of seizure;

(3) State that the seized conveyance is subject to forfeiture except as provided in § 274.5(b) of this part;

(4) State that the Service is considering forfeiture of the seized conveyance and sale or other disposal, if declared forfeited; and

(5) State that any prospective petitioners for relief from forfeiture should submit their petitions pursuant to §§ 274.13, 274.14, 274.15, 274.16, and 274.17 of this part within 30 days of publication of the advertisement.

[53 FR 43187, Oct. 26, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 8686, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 274.10 Judicial forfeiture proceedings upon claim and bond.

(a) Any person claiming ownership of a seized conveyance with an appraised value that does not exceed the monetary amount set forth in title 19 U.S.C. 1607, may obtain judicial forfeiture proceedings in United States District Court by filing a claim and a bond as follows:

(1) The claim must set forth the basis of the claimed ownership and allege why the conveyance was not subject to seizure;

(2) The claim must be filed in the office specified in the notice and the advertisement as provided in § 274.8 and § 274.9 of this part within 20 days of the date of first publication of the advertisement;

(3) The claim must be accompanied by a bond in the amount of the lesser of $5,000 or ten percent of the appraised value of the seized conveyance, but in no event less than $250, in the form of cash or certified check; and

(4) If the bond is in the form of a check, it must be drawn payable to the Department of Justice. The costs and expenses of the judicial forefeiture proceedings will be paid from the bond, following completion of the proceedings. Any balance remaining shall be returned to the claimant.

(b) The regional commissioner may waive the bond requirement in the manner provided in § 103.7(c)(1) of this chapter.

(c) The filing of a claim and a bond does not entitle the claimant to possession of the conveyance.

[53 FR 43187, Oct. 26, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 8686, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 274.11 Administrative forfeiture.

If the appraised value of a seized conveyance does not exceed the monetary amount set forth in title 19 U.S.C. 1607, and a claim and a bond are not filed within 20 days of the date of first publication of the advertisement as provided in § 274.9 of this part, the regional commissioner may declare the seized conveyance forfeited. The regional commissioner shall execute the declaration of forfeiture. The custodian shall dispose of the forfeited conveyance as provided in § 274.3 of this part.

[53 FR 43187, Oct. 26, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 8686, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 274.12 Judicial forfeiture.

If the appraised value of a seized conveyance exceeds the monetary amount set forth in title 19 U.S.C. 1607, or a claim and a bond have been filed for a seized conveyance with an appraised value that does not exceed the monetary amount set forth in title 19 U.S.C. 1607, as provided in § 274.10(a) of this part, the regional commissioner shall transmit the claim and bond, as well as a copy of the advertisement as provided in § 274.9 of this part and a complete statement of the facts and circumstances surrounding the seizure to the United States Attorney for the federal judicial district in which the conveyance was seized for commencement of judicial forfeiture proceedings pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part.

[53 FR 43187, Oct. 26, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 8686, Mar. 1, 1991]

§ 274.13 Petitions for relief from forfeiture; filing.

(a) Any person having a property interest in any seized conveyance may file a petition for relief from forfeiture. A petition must comply with the provisions of this section and §§ 274.14, 274.15, 274.16, and 274.17 of this part and be filed with the regional commissioner if

the seized conveyance has not been referred to a United States Attorney pursuant to §274.12 of this part for the commencement of judicial forfeiture proceedings. If such a referral has occurred, a petition must comply with the provisions of 28 CFR 9.3 and be filed with the United States Attorney.

(b) A petition must be executed and sworn to by the petitioner or by duly authorized counsel for the petitioner upon information and belief.

(c) A petition must include the following:

(1) A complete description of the conveyance, including identification number, if any, and the date and place of seizure;

(2) A complete statement of the property interest in the seized conveyance asserted by the petitioner, which property interest must be established as provided in §274.6 of this part; and

(3) The facts and circumstances, with satisfactory proof thereof, relied upon by the petitioner to justify relief from forfeiture.

(d) Filing of a petition does not extend the time for filing a claim and a bond.

(e) If a petition is received by or a petition without a determination issued thereon is in the possession of the regional commissioner which asserts a property interest in a seized conveyance which is the subject of a referral to a United States Attorney for commencement of judicial forfeiture proceedings, the regional commissioner shall transmit the petition and a recommendation thereon to the United States Attorney. The regional commissioner shall notify the petitioner of the transmittal. Upon receipt of such a petition, the United States Attorney shall forward a copy of the petition, the recommendation of the regional commissioner, and the recommendation of the United States Attorney to the Director, Asset Forfeiture Office, Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

§274.14 Time for filing petitions.

(a) Petitions for the reliefs of remission or mitigation of forfeitute should be filed within 30 days of the date of first publication of the advertisement as provided in §274.9 of this part. After a seized conveyance has been declared forfeited and placed in official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of according to law, petitions for the reliefs of remission or mitigation of forfeiture shall not be accepted.

(b) Petitions for the relief of restoration of proceeds of sale or the appraised value of a seized and forfeited conveyance placed in official use or otherwise disposed of according to law must be filed within 90 days of the sale of the seized and forfeited conveyance or within 90 days that the seized and forfeited conveyance is placed in official use or otherwise disposed of according to law.

§274.15 Remission.

(a) The regional commissioner shall not grant remission of forfeiture unless the petitioner establishes:

(1) A property interest in the conveyance;

(2) That at no time did the petitioner have any knowledge or reason to believe that the conveyance was being or would be used in violation of the law, including satisfying any applicable provisions of §274.18 of this part;

(3) That the petitioner had no knowldege of the particular violation which subjected the conveyance to seizure and forfeiture;

(4) That the petitioner had no knowledge that the owner nor anyone else using or able to use the conveyance had any record or reputation; had

(5) That the petitioner had taken all reasonable steps to prevent the illegal use of the conveyance.

(b) Remission of forfeiture can only be granted after a seized conveyance has been declared forfeited.

(c) Grant of remission of forfeiture must be conditioned upon:

(1) Payment to the custodian of all costs and expenses of the seizure and forfeiture; or, in the case of a lienholder-petitioner, payment of all costs and expenses of the seizure and forfeiture or the amount by which the appraised value exceeds the net equity of the lienholder-petitioner in the conveyance, whichever is greater;

(2) Execution of an instrument by the petitioner holding the United States, its agents and employees, harmless

from all claims which may result from the grant of remission of forfeiture;

(3) Execution of an agreement by the petitioner that no property interest in the conveyance will be transferred to any violator; and

(4) Any other terms or conditions as the regional commissioner determines to be appropriate, including a provision for liquidated damages to guarantee compliance with any of the provisions of the agreement or terms and conditions of the remission of forfeiture.

(d) The following provisions apply only to an owner-petitioner that is granted remission of forfeiture:

(1) Within 20 days after receipt of the determination, that owner-petitioner shall comply with the conditions of remission and take possession of the forfeited conveyance; and

(2) If that owner-petitioner does not comply with the provisions of paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the forfeited conveyance shall be placed in official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the custodian as provided in § 274.3 of this part. The proceeds of a sale of the forfeited conveyance shall be applied first to all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and sale and any remaining balance shall be paid to that owner-petitioner. If the forfeited conveyance is placed in official use or otherwise disposed of, that owner-petitioner shall be paid an amount equal to the appraised value of the conveyance minus all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and disposal.

(e) The following provisions apply only to a lienholder-petitioner that is granted remission of forfeiture:

(1) That lienholder-petitioner shall receive payment of the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner, if the forfeited conveyance is placed in official use or otherwise disposed of according to law; or either possession of the forfeited conveyance, or a monetary amount not to exceed the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner from a sale of the forfeited conveyance;

(2) Within 20 days after receipt of the determination, that lienholder-petitioner shall comply with the conditions of remission and take possession of the forfeited conveyance; and

(3) If that lienholder-petitioner does not comply with the provisions of paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the forfeited conveyance shall be placed in official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the custodian as provided in § 274.3 of this part. The proceeds of a sale shall be applied first to all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and sale and any remaining balance not exceeding the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner shall be paid to that lienholder-petitioner. If the forfeited conveyance is placed in official use or otherwise disposed of, that lienholder-petitioner shall be paid the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner minus all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and disposal.

§ 274.16 Mitigation.

(a) The regional commissioner may grant mitigation of forfeiture of a seized conveyance to a petitioner, including a violator. To be eligible for the relief of mitigation of forfeiture, a petitioner must establish that transfer of ownership of the forfeited conveyance to the petitioner promotes the interests of justice and does not diminish the deterrent effect of section 274(b) of the Act.

(b) A grant of mitigation of forfeiture shall be in the form of a monetary penalty imposed upon the petitioner in addition to any other amounts chargeable as a condition to the grant of the relief of remission of forfeiture. This penalty is considered as an item of cost payable by the petitioner.

(c) Mitigation of forfeiture can only be granted after a seized conveyance has been declared forfeited.

(d) A grant of mitigation of forfeiture must be conditioned upon:

(1) Execution of an instrument by the petitioner holding the United States, its agents and employees, harmless from all claims which may result from the grant of mitigation of forfeiture;

(2) Execution of an agreement that no property interest in the conveyance will be transferred to any violator, or any other violator if the petitioner is a violator; and

(3) Any other terms or conditions as the regional commissioner determines to be appropriate, including a provision for liquidated damages to guarantee compliance with any provisions of the

agreement or terms and conditions of the mitigation of forfeiture.

(e) The following provisions apply only to an owner-petitioner that is granted mitigation of forfeiture:

(1) Within 20 days after receipt of the determination, that owner-petitioner shall comply with the conditions of mitigation and take possession of the forfeited conveyance; and

(2) If that owner-petitioner does not comply with the provisions of paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the forfeited conveyance shall be placed in official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the custodian under §274.3 of this part. The proceeds of a sale of the forfeited conveyance shall be applied first to all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and sale and any remaining balance shall be paid to that owner-petitioner. If the forfeited conveyance is placed in official use or otherwise disposed of, that owner-petitioner shall be paid an amount equal to the appraised value of the conveyance minus all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and disposal.

(f) The following provisions apply only to a lienholder-petitioner that is granted mitigation of forfeiture:

(1) That lienholder-petitioner shall receive payment of the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner, if the forfeited conveyance is retained for official use; or either possession of the forfeited conveyance, or a monetary amount not to exceed the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner from the sale of the forfeited conveyance;

(2) Within 20 days after receipt of the determination, that lienholder-petitioner shall comply with the conditions of mitigation and take possession of the forfeited conveyance; and

(3) If the lienholder-petitioner does not comply with the provisions of paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the forfeited conveyance shall be placed in official use, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the custodian as provided in §274.3 of this part. The proceeds of a sale shall be applied first to all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and sale and any remaining balance not exceeding the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner shall be paid to that lienholder-petitioner. If the forfeited conveyance is placed in official use or otherwise disposed of, that lienholder-petitioner shall be paid the net equity of that lienholder-petitioner minus all costs and expenses of the seizure, forfeiture, and disposal.

§274.17 Restoration of proceeds or appraised value.

(a) The regional commissioner shall not grant restoration of proceeds of sale or the appraised value of a conveyance placed in official use or otherwise disposed of according to law unless the petitioner establishes that the petitioner:

(1) Did not know of the seizure prior to the declaration of forfeiture;

(2) Was in such circumstances as prevented the petitioner from knowing thereof; and

(3) Would otherwise have been granted the relief of remission of forfeiture.

(b) A grant of restoration of proceeds of sale or the appraised value of a conveyance placed in official use or otherwise disposed of according to law must be conditioned upon:

(1) Execution of an instrument by the petitioner holding the United States, its agents and employees, harmless from all claims which may result from the grant of restoration of proceeds of sale or the appraised value of a conveyance placed in official use or otherwise disposed of according to law; and

(2) Any other terms or conditions as the regional commissioner determines to be appropriate.

§274.18 Provisions applicable to particular situations.

(a) A straw purchaser is a person who purchases in his own name a conveyance for another person, the real purchaser, who has a record or reputation. A lienholder-petitioner that knows, or has reason to believe, that a purchaser of a conveyance is a straw purchaser, must satisfy the requirements of §274.15(a) of this part as to both the straw purchaser and the real purchaser to be eligible for a grant of remission of forfeiture. This provision applies where money is borrowed on the security of property held in the name of the straw purchaser for the real purchaser.

(b) A petitioner engaged in the business of leasing conveyances must satisfy the requirements of §274.15(a) of

this part as to all lessees and sublessees or other persons having any interest under a lease of the subject conveyance on the date of seizure of that conveyance to be eligible for a grant of remission of forfeiture.

(c) In the consideration of a petition for relief from forfeiture the mere existence of a community property interest without proof of financial contribution to the purchase of a conveyance will not be deemed to have been a property interest in a seized and forfeited conveyance.

(d) A petitioner that submits a petition for remission of forfeiture as a subrogee must satisfy the requirements of § 274.15(a) of this part as to all prior possessors of the subrogated interest in the seized and forfeited conveyance to be eligible for a grant of remission of forfeiture.

§ 274.19 Determinations on petitions; reconsideration.

(a) Upon consideration of a petition for relief from forfeiture and all of the facts and circumstances surrounding the seizure of a conveyance, the regional commissioner shall issue a written determination. In making that determination the regional commissioner shall presume that the evidence is sufficient to support forfeiture of the conveyance. No hearing shall be held on any petitions for relief from forfeiture under this part.

(b) The regional commissioner may deny relief from forfeiture when there are unusual circumstances regarding a seizure which provide reasonable grounds for concluding that remission or mitigation of the forfeiture would be contrary to the interests of justice and would diminish the deterrent effect of section 274(b) of the Act, even if the petitioner has satisfactorily established compliance with the administrative conditions applicable to and eligibility for relief from forfeiture.

(c) Relief from forfeiture shall not be granted to any petitioner who has a subordinate property interest to another petitioner until the petition of the petitioner with the superior property interest has been finally adjudicated nor until any claim or petition of the owner has been finally adjudicated.

(d) The determination on a petition shall set forth either the conditions upon which relief has been granted and the procedures for obtaining possession of the forfeited conveyance or other relief granted; or the reasons for denial of relief from forfeiture and the procedures for requesting reconsideration. The determination on a petition shall be mailed to the petitioner or duly authorized counsel of the petitioner.

(e) Any request for reconsideration of a denial of relief from forfeiture must be submitted to the regional commissioner within 10 days of receipt of the determination on the petition. Such request for reconsideration can only be based on evidence recently developed or not previously considered.

(f) Only one request for reconsideration of a denial of relief from forfeiture shall be considered.

§ 274.20 Compromise of judicial forfeiture proceedings.

Judicial forfeiture proceedings commenced pursuant to section 274(b) of the Act and this part may be compromised by the United States Attorney only with the concurrence of the Director, Asset Forfeiture Office, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. In evaluating a compromise, the United States Attorney shall consider the probabilities for successfully prosecuting the judicial forfeiture proceedings and the terms of the compromise offer. The United States Attorney shall consult with the regional commissioner before recommending a compromise.

PART 274a—CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS

Subpart A—Employer Requirements

Sec.

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Subpart A—Employer Requirements

§274a.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part—

(a) The term *unauthorized alien* means, with respect to employment of an alien at a particular time, that the alien is not at that time either: (1) Lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or (2) authorized to be so employed by this Act or by the Attorney General;

(b) The term *entity* means any legal entity, including but not limited to, a corporation, partnership, joint venture, governmental body, agency, proprietorship, or association;

(c) The term *hire* means the actual commencement of employment of an employee for wages or other remuneration. For purposes of section 274A(a)(4) of the Act and §274a.5 of this part, a hire occurs when a person or entity uses a contract, subcontract or exchange entered into, renegotiated or extended after November 6, 1986, to obtain the labor of an alien in the United States, knowing that the alien is an unauthorized alien;

(d) The term *refer for a fee* means the act of sending or directing a person or transmitting documentation or information to another, directly or indirectly, with the intent of obtaining employment in the United States for such person, for remuneration whether on a retainer or contingency basis; however, this term does not include union hiring halls that refer union members or non-union individuals who pay union membership dues;

(e) The term *recruit for a fee* means the act of soliciting a person, directly or indirectly, and referring that person to another with the intent of obtaining employment for that person, for remuneration whether on a retainer or contingency basis; however, this term does not include union hiring halls that refer union members or non-union individuals who pay union membership dues;

(f) The term *employee* means an individual who provides services or labor for an employer for wages or other remuneration but does not mean independent contractors as defined in paragraph (j) of this section or those engaged in casual domestic employment as stated in paragraph (h) of this section;

(g) The term *employer* means a person or entity, including an agent or anyone acting directly or indirectly in the interest thereof, who engages the services or labor of an employee to be performed in the United States for wages or other remuneration. In the case of an independent contractor or contract labor or services, the term *employer* shall mean the independent contractor or contractor and not the person or entity using the contract labor;

(h) The term *employment* means any service or labor performed by an employee for an employer within the United States, including service or labor performed on a vessel or aircraft that has arrived in the United States and has been inspected, or otherwise included within the provisions of the Anti-Reflagging Act codified at 46 U.S.C. 8704, but not including duties performed by nonimmigrant crewmen defined in sections 101 (a)(10) and (a)(15)(D) of the Act. However, employment does not include casual employment by individuals who provide domestic service in a private home that is sporadic, irregular or intermittent;

(i) The term *State employment agency* means any State government unit designated to cooperate with the United States Employment Service in the operation of the public employment service system;

(j) The term *independent contractor* includes individuals or entities who carry on independent business, contract to do a piece of work according to their own means and methods, and are subject to control only as to results. Whether an individual or entity is an

independent contractor, regardless of what the individual or entity calls itself, will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Factors to be considered in that determination include, but are not limited to, whether the individual or entity: supplies the tools or materials; makes services available to the general public; works for a number of clients at the same time; has an opportunity for profit or loss as a result of labor or services provided; invests in the facilities for work; directs the order or sequence in which the work is to be done and determines the hours during which the work is to be done. The use of labor or services of an independent contractor are subject to the restrictions in section 274A(a)(4) of the Act and § 274a.5 of this part;

(k) The term *pattern* or *practice* means regular, repeated, and intentional activities, but does not include isolated, sporadic, or accidental acts;

(l)(1) The term *knowing* includes not only actual knowledge but also knowledge which may fairly be inferred through notice of certain facts and circumstances which would lead a person, through the exercise of reasonable care, to know about a certain condition. Constructive knowledge may include, but is not limited to, situations where an employer:

(i) Fails to complete or improperly completes the Employment Eligibility Verification Form, I–9;

(ii) Has information available to it that would indicate that the alien is not authorized to work, such as Labor Certification and/or an Application for Prospective Employer; or

(iii) Acts with reckless and wanton disregard for the legal consequences of permitting another individual to introduce an unauthorized alien into its work force or to act on its behalf.

(2) Knowledge that an employee is unauthorized may *not* be inferred from an employee's foreign appearance or accent. Nothing in this definition should be interpreted as permitting an employer to request more or different documents than are required under section 274(b) of the Act or to refuse to honor documents tendered that on their face reasonably appear to be genuine and to relate to the individual.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 8612, Mar. 16, 1988; 55 FR 25931, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41783, Aug. 23, 1991]

§ 274a.2 Verification of employment eligibility.

(a) *General.* This section states the requirements and procedures persons or entities must comply with when hiring, or when recruiting or referring for a fee, or when continuing to employ individuals in the United States. For purposes of complying with section 274A(b) of the Act and this section, all references to recruiters and referrers for a fee are limited to a person or entity who is either an agricultural association, agricultural employer, or farm labor contractor (as defined in section 3 of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, 29 U.S.C. 1802). The Form I–9, Employment Eligibility Verification Form, has been designated by the Service as the form to be used in complying with the requirements of this section. The Form I–9 may be obtained in limited quantities at INS District Offices, or ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. Employers may electronically generate blank Forms I–9, provided that: the resulting form is legible; there is no change to the name, content, or sequence of the data elements and instructions; no additional data elements or language are inserted; and the paper used meets the standards for retention and production for inspection specified under § 274a.2(b). When copying or printing the Form I–9, the text of the two-sided form may be reproduced by making either double-sided or single-sided copies. Employers need only complete the Form I–9 for individuals who are hired after November 6, 1986 and continue to be employed after May 31, 1987. Employers shall have until September 1, 1987 to complete the Form I–9 for individuals hired from November 7, 1986 through May 31, 1987. Recruiters and referrers for a fee need complete the Form I–9 only for those individuals who are recruited or referred and hired after May 31, 1987. In conjunction with completing the Form I–9, an employer or recruiter or referrer for a fee must examine documents

that evidence the identity and employment eligibility of the individual. The employer or recruiter or referrer for a fee and the individual must each complete an attestation on the Form I–9 under penalty of perjury.

(b) *Employment verification requirements*—(1) *Examination of documents and completion of Form I–9.*

(i) A person or entity that hires or recruits or refers for a fee an individual for employment must ensure that the individual properly:

(A) Complete section 1—''Employee Information and Verification''—on the Form I–9 at the time of hire; or if an individual is unable to complete the Form I–9 or needs it translated, someone may assist him or her. The preparer or translator must read the Form to the individual, assist him or her in completing Section 1—''Employee Information and Verification,'' and have the individual sign or mark the Form in the appropriate place. The preparer or translator must then complete the ''Preparer/Translator Certification'' portion of the Form I–9; and

(B) Present to the employer or the recruiter or referrer for a fee documentation as set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section establishing his or her identity and employment eligibility within the time limits set forth in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) through (b)(1)(v) of this section.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(viii) of this section, an employer, his or her agent, or anyone acting directly or indirectly in the interest thereof, must within three business days of the hire:

(A) Physically examine the documentation presented by the individual establishing identity and employment eligibility as set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section and ensure that the documents presented appear to be genuine and to relate to the individual; and

(B) Complete section 2—''Employer Review and Verification''—of the Form I–9.

(iii) An employer, his or her agent, or anyone acting directly or indirectly in the interest thereof, who hires an individual for employment for duration of less than three business days must comply with paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) and (b)(1)(ii)(B) of this section at the time of the hire. A receipt for the application of such documentation, as described in paragraph (b)(1)(vi) of this section, may not be accepted by the employer.

(iv) A recruiter or referrer for a fee for employment must comply with paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) and (b)(1)(ii)(B) of this section within three business days of the date the referred individual is hired by the employer. Recruiters and referrers may designate agents to complete the employment verification procedures on their behalf including but not limited to notaries, national associations, or employers. If a recruiter or referrer designates an employer to complete the employment verification procedures, the employer need only provide the recruiter or referrer with a photocopy of the Form I–9.

(v) The individual may present either an original document which establishes both employment authorization and identity, or an original document which establishes employment authorization and a separate original document which establishes identity. The identification number and expiration date (if any) of all documents must be noted in the appropriate space provided on the Form I–9.

(A) The following documents, so long as they appear to relate to the individual presenting the document, are acceptable to evidence both identity and employment eligibility:

(*1*) United States passport (unexpired or expired);

(*2*) Certificate of United States Citizenship, INS Form N–560 or N–561;

(*3*) Certificate of Naturalization, INS Form N–550 or N–570;

(*4*) An unexpired foreign passport which:

(*i*) Contains an unexpired stamp therein which reads, ''Processed for I–551. Temporary Evidence of Lawful Admission for permanent residence. Valid until _____. Employment authorized.'' or

(*ii*) Has attached thereto a Form I–94 bearing the same name as the passport and contains an employment authorization stamp, so long as the period of endorsement has not yet expired and

the proposed employment is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified on the Form I–94.

(*5*) Alien Registration Receipt Card, INS Form I–551;

(*6*) An unexpired Employment Authorization Document issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service which contains a photograph, Form I–766; Form I–688, Form I–688A, or Form I–688B;

(*7*) [Reserved]

(*8*) An unexpired reentry permit, INS Form I–327;

(*9*) An unexpired Refugee Travel document, INS Form I–571;

(*10*) [Reserved]

(B) The following documents are acceptable to establish identity only:

(*1*) For individuals 16 years of age or older:

(*i*) A driver's license or identification card containing a photograph, issued by a state (as defined in section 101(a)(36) of the Act) or an outlying possession of the United States (as defined by section 101(a)(29) of the Act). If the driver's license or identification card does not contain a photograph, identifying information shall be included such as: name, date of birth, sex, height, color of eyes, and address;

(*ii*) School identification card with a photograph;

(*iii*) Voter's registration card;

(*vi*) U.S. military card or draft record;

(*v*) Identification card issued by federal, state, or local government agencies or entities. If the identification card does not contain a photograph, identifying information shall be included such as: name, date of birth, sex, height, color of eyes, and address;

(*vi*) Military dependent's identification card;

(*vii*) Native American tribal documents;

(*viii*) United States Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card;

(*ix*) Driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority;

(*2*) For individuals under age 18 who are unable to produce a document listed in paragraph (b)(1)(v)(B)(*1*) of this section, the following documents are acceptable to establish identity only:

(*i*) School record or report card;

(*ii*) Clinic doctor or hospital record;

(*iii*) Daycare or nursery school record.

(*3*) Minors under the age of 18 who are unable to produce one of the identity documents listed in paragraph (b)(1)(v)(B) (*1*) or (*2*) of this section are exempt from producing one of the enumerated identity documents if:

(*i*) The minor's parent or legal guardian completes on the Form I–9 Section 1—''Employee Information and Verification'' and in the space for the minor's signature, the parent or legal guardian writes the words, ''minor under age 18.''

(*ii*) The minor's parent or legal guardian completes on the Form I–9 the ''Preparer/Translator certification.''

(*iii*) The employer or the recruiter or referrer for a fee writes in Section 2—''Employer Review and Verification'' under List B in the space after the words ''Document Identification #'' the words, ''minor under age 18.''

(*4*) Individuals with handicaps, who are unable to produce one of the identity documents listed in paragraph (b)(1)(v)(B) (*1*) or (*2*) of this section, who are being placed into employment by a nonprofit organization, association or as part of a rehabilitation program, may follow the procedures for establishing identity provided in this section for minors under the age of 18, substituting where appropriate, the term ''special placement'' for ''minor under age 18'', and permitting, in addition to a parent or legal guardian, a representative from the nonprofit organization, association or rehabilitation program placing the individual into a position of employment, to fill out and sign in the appropriate section, the Form I–9. For purposes of this section the term *individual with handicaps* means any person who

(*i*) Has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of such person's major life activities,

(*ii*) Has a record of such impairment, or

(*iii*) Is regarded as having such impairment.

(C) The following are acceptable documents to establish employment authorization only:

(*1*) A social security number card other than one which has printed on its face ''not valid for employment purposes'';

(*2*) A Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the Department of State, Form FS–545;

(*3*) A Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the Department of State, Form DS–1350;

(*4*) An original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a State, county, municipal authority or outlying possession of the United States bearing an official seal;

(*5*) Native American tribal document;

(*6*) United States Citizen Identification Card, INS Form I–197;

(*7*) Identification card for use of resident citizen in the United States, INS Form I–179;

(*8*) An unexpired employment authorization document issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(vi) If an individual is unable to provide the required document or documents within the time periods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) (ii) and (iv) of this section, the individual must present a receipt for the application of the replacement document or documents within three business days of the hire and present the required document or documents within 90 days of the hire. This section is not applicable to an alien who indicates that he or she does not have work authorization at the time of hire.

(vii) If an individual's employment authorization expires, the employer, recruiter or referrer for a fee must reverify on the Form I–9 to reflect that the individual is still authorized to work in the United States; otherwise the individual may no longer be employed, recruited, or referred. Reverification on the Form I–9 must occur not later than the date work authorization expires. In order to reverify on the Form I–9, the employee or referred individual must present a document that either shows continuing employment eligibility or is a new grant of work authorization. The employer or the recruiter or referrer for a fee must review this document, and if it appears to be genuine and to relate to the individual, reverify by noting the document's identification number and expiration date on the Form I–9.

(viii) An employer will not be deemed to have hired an individual for employment if the individual is continuing in his or her employment and has a reasonable expectation of employment at all times.

(A) An individual is continuing in his or her employment in one of the following situations:

(*1*) An individual takes approved paid or unpaid leave on account of study, illness or disability of a family member, illness or pregnancy, maternity or paternity leave, vacation, union business, or other temporary leave approved by the employer;

(*2*) An individual is promoted, demoted, or gets a pay raise;

(*3*) An individual is temporarily laid off for lack of work;

(*4*) An individual is on strike or in a labor dispute;

(*5*) An individual is reinstated after disciplinary suspension for wrongful termination, found unjustified by any court, arbitrator, or administrative body, or otherwise resolved through reinstatement or settlement;

(*6*) An individual transfers from one distinct unit of an employer to another distinct unit of the same employer; the employer may transfer the individual's Form I–9 to the receiving unit;

(*7*) An individual continues his or her employment with a related, successor, or reorganized employer, provided that the employer obtains and maintains from the previous employer records and Forms I–9 where applicable. For this purpose, a related, successor, or reorganized employer includes:

(*i*) The same employer at another location;

(*ii*) An employer who continues to employ some or all of a previous employer's workforce in cases involving a corporate reorganization, merger, or sale of stock or assets;

(*iii*) An employer who continues to employ any employee of another employer's workforce where both employers belong to the same multi-employer association and the employee continues to work in the same bargaining unit under the same collective bargaining agreement. For purposes of this subsection, any agent designated to

complete and maintain the Form I–9 must record the employee's date of hire and/or termination each time the employee is hired and/or terminated by an employer of the multi-employer association; or

(*8*) An individual is engaged in seasonal employment.

(B) The employer who is claiming that an individual is continuing in his or her employment must also establish that the individual expected to resume employment at all times and that the individual's expectation is reasonable. Whether an individual's expectation is reasonable will be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration several factors. Factors which would indicate that an individual has a reasonable expectation of employment include, but are not limited to, the following:

(*1*) The individual in question was employed by the employer on a regular and substantial basis. A determination of a regular and substantial basis is established by a comparison of other workers who are similarly employed by the employer;

(*2*) The individual in question complied with the employer's established and published policy regarding his or her absence;

(*3*) The employer's past history of recalling absent employees for employment indicates a likelihood that the individual in question will resume employment with the employer within a reasonable time in the future;

(*4*) The former position held by the individual in question has not been taken permanently by another worker;

(*5*) The individual in question has not sought or obtained benefits during his or her absence from employment with the employer that are inconsistent with an expectation of resuming employment with the employer within a reasonable time in the future. Such benefits include, but are not limited to, severance and retirement benefits;

(*6*) The financial condition of the employer indicates the ability of the employer to permit the individual in question to resume employment within a reasonable time in the future; or

(*7*) The oral and/or written communication between employer, the employer's supervisory employees and the individual in question indicates that it is reasonably likely that the individual in question will resume employment with the employer within a reasonable time in the future.

(2) *Retention and Inspection of Form I–9.* (i) Form I–9 must be retained by an employer or a recruiter or referrer for a fee for the following time periods:

(A) In the case of an employer, three years after the date of the hire or one year after the date the individual's employment is terminated, whichever is later; or

(B) In the case of a recruiter or referrer for a fee, three years after the date of the hire.

(ii) Any person or entity required to retain Forms I–9 in accordance with this section shall be provided with at least three days notice prior to an inspection of the Forms I–9 by officers of the Service, the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or the Departmet of Labor. At the time of inspection, Forms I–9 must be made available in their original form or on microfilm or microfiche at the location where the request for production was made. If Forms I–9 are kept at another location, the person or entity must inform the officer of the Service, the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or the Department of Labor of the location where the forms are kept and make arrangements for the inspection. Inspections may be performed at an INS office. A recruiter or referrer for a fee who has designated an employer to complete the employment verification procedures may present a photocopy of the Form I–9 in lieu of presenting the Form I–9 in its original form or on microfilm or microfiche, as set forth in paragraph (b) (1) (iv) of this section. Any refusal or delay in presentation of the Forms I–9 for inspection is a violation of the retention requirements as set forth in section 274A(b) (3) of the Act. No Subpoena or warrant shall be required for such inspection, but the use of such enforcement tools is not precluded. In addition, if the person or entity has not complied with a request to present the Forms I–9, any Service officer listed in § 287.4 of this chapter may compel production of the Forms I–

9 and any other relevant documents by issuing a subpoena. Nothing in this section is intended to limit the Service's subpoena power under section 235(a) of the Act.

(iii) The following standards shall apply to Forms I–9 presented on microfilm or microfiche submitted to an officer of the Service, the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or the Department of Labor: Microfilm, when displayed on a microfilm reader (viewer) or reproduced on paper must exhibit a high degree of legibility and readability. For this purpose, legibility is defined as the quality of a letter or numeral which enables the observer to positively and quickly identify it to the exclusion of all other letters or numerals. Readability is defined as the quality of a group of letters or numerals being recognizable as words or whole numbers. A detailed index of all microfilmed data shall be maintained and arranged in such a manner as to permit the immediate location of any particular record. It is the responsibility of the employer, recruiter or referrer for a fee:

(A) To provide for the processing, storage and maintenace of all microfilm, and

(B) To be able to make the contents thereof available as required by law. The person or entity presenting the microfilm will make available a reader-printer at the examination site for the ready reading, location and reproduction of any record or records being maintained on microfilm. Reader-printers made available to an officer of the Service, the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or the Department of Labor shall provide safety features and be in clean condition, properly maintained and in good working order. The reader-printers must have the capacity to display and print a complete page of information. A person or entity who is determined to have failed to comply with the criteria established by this regulation for the presentation of microfilm or microfiche to the Service, the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or the Department of Labor, and at the time of the inspection does not present a properly completed Form I–9 for the employee, is in violation of section 274A(a)(1)(B) of the Act and § 274a.2(b)(2).

(3) *Copying of documentation.* An employer, or a recruiter or referrer for a fee may, but is not required to, copy a document presented by an individual solely for the purpose of complying with the verification requirements of this section. If such a copy is made, it must be retained with the Form I–9. The retention requirements in paragraph (b)(2) of this section do not apply to the photocopies. The copying of any such document and retention of the copy does not relieve the employer from the requirement to fully complete section 2 of the Form I–9. An employer, recruiter or referrer for a fee should not, however, copy the documents only of individuals of certain national origins or citizenship statuses. To do so may violate section 274B of the Act.

(4) *Limitation on use of Form I–9.* Any information contained in or appended to the Form I–9, including copies of documents listed in paragraph (c) of this section used to verify an individual's identity or employment eligibility, may be used only for enforcement of the Act and sections 1001, 1028, 1546, or 1621 of title 18, United States Code.

(c) *Employment verification requirements in the case of hiring an individual who was previously employed.* (1) When an employer hires an individual whom that person or entity has previously employed, if the employer has previously completed the Form I–9 and complied with the verification requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section with regard to the individual, the employer may (in lieu of completing a new Form I–9) inspect the previously completed Form I–9 and:

(i) If upon inspection of the Form I–9, the employer determines that the Form I–9 relates to the individual and that the individual is still eligible to work, that previously executed Form I–9 is sufficient for purposes of section 274A(b) of the Act if the individual is hired within three years of the date of the initial execution of the Form I–9 and the employer updates the Form I–9 to reflect the date of rehire; or

(ii) If upon inspection of the Form I–9, the employer determines that the individual's employment authorization has expired, the employer must reverify on the Form I–9 in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(vii); otherwise the individual may no longer be employed.

(2) For purposes of retention of the Form I–9 by an employer for a previously employed individual hired pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the employer shall retain the Form I–9 for a period of three years commencing from the date of the initial execution of the Form I–9 or one year after the individual's employment is terminated, whichever is later.

(d) *Employment verification requirements in the case of recruiting or referring for a fee an individual who was previously recruited or referred.* (1) When a recruiter or referrer for a fee refers an individual for whom that recruiter or referrer for a fee has previously completed a Form I–9 and complied with the verification requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of this section with regard to the individual, the recruiter or referrer may (in lieu of completing a new Form I–9) inspect the previously completed Form I–9 and:

(i) If upon inspection of the Form I–9, the recruiter or referrer for a fee determines that the Form I–9 relates to the individual and that the individual is still eligible to work, that previously executed Form I–9 is sufficient for purposes of section 274A(b) of the Act if the individual is referred within three years of the date of the initial execution of the Form I–9 and the recruiter or referrer for a fee updates the Form I–9 to reflect the date of rehire; or

(ii) If upon inspection of the Form I–9, the recruiter or referrer determines that the individual's employment authorization has expired, the recruiter or referrer for a fee must reverify on the Form I–9 in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(vii) of this section; otherwise the individual may no longer be recruited or referred.

(2) For purposes of retention of the Form I–9 by a recruiter or referrer for a previously recruited or referred individual pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the recruiter or referrer shall retain the Form I–9 for a period of three years from the date of the rehire.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 8612, Mar. 16, 1988; 55 FR 25932, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41784–41786, Aug. 23, 1991; 58 FR 48780, Sept. 20, 1993; 61 FR 46537, Sept. 4, 1996; 61 FR 52236, Oct. 7, 1996]

§ 274a.3 Continuing employment of unauthorized aliens.

An employer who continues the employment of an employee hired after November 6, 1986, knowing that the employee is or has become an unauthorized alien with respect to that employment, is in violation of section 274A(a)(2) of the Act.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 8613, Mar. 16, 1988]

§ 274a.4 Good faith defense.

An employer or a recruiter or referrer for a fee for employment who shows good faith compliance with the employment verification requirements of § 274a.2(b) of this part shall have established a rebuttable affirmative defense that the person or entity has not violated section 274A(a)(1)(A) of the Act with respect to such hiring, recruiting, or referral.

§ 274a.5 Use of labor through contract.

Any person or entity who uses a contract, subcontract, or exchange entered into, renegotiated, or extended after November 6, 1986, to obtain the labor or services of an alien in the United States knowing that the alien is an unauthorized alien with respect to performing such labor or services, shall be considered to have hired the alien for employment in the United States in violation of section 274A(a)(1)(A) of the Act.

[55 FR 25934, June 25, 1990]

§ 274a.6 State employment agencies.

(a) *General.* Pursuant to sections 274A(a)(5) and 274A(b) of the Act, a state employment agency as defined in § 274a.1 of this part may, but is not required to, verify identity and employment eligibility of individuals referred for employment by the agency. However, should a state employment agency choose to do so, it must:

(1) Complete the verification process in accordance with the requirements of § 274a.2(b) of this part *provided* that the individual may not present receipts in lieu of documents in order to complete the verification process as otherwise permitted by § 274a.2(b)(1)(vi) of this part; and

(2) Complete the verification process prior to referral for all individuals for whom a certification is required to be issued pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) *Compliance with the provisions of section 274A of the Act.* A state employment agency which chooses to verify employment eligibility of individuals pursuant to § 274a.2(b) of this part shall comply with all provisions of section 274A of the Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

(c) *State employment agency certification.* (1) A state employment agency which chooses to verify employment eligibility pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall issue to an employer who hires an individual referred for employment by the agency, a certification as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. The certification shall be transmitted by the state employment agency directly to the employer, personally by an agency official, or by mail, so that it will be received by the employer within 21 business days of the date that the referred individual is hired. In no case shall the certification be transmitted to the employer from the state employment agency by the individual referred. During this period:

(i) The job order or other appropriate referral form issued by the state employment agency to the employer, on behalf of the individual who is referred and hired, shall serve as evidence, with respect to that individual, of the employer's compliance with the provisions of section 274A(a)(1)(B) of the Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

(ii) In the case of a telephonically authorized job referral by the state employment agency to the employer, an appropriate annotation by the employer shall be made and shall serve as evidence of the job order. The employer should retain the document containing the annotation where the employer retains Forms I–9.

(2) Job orders or other referrals, including telephonic authorizations, which are used as evidence of compliance pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section shall contain:

(i) The name of the referred individual;

(ii) The date of the referral;

(iii) The job order number or other applicable identifying number relating to the referral;

(iv) The name and title of the referring state employment agency official; and

(v) The telephone number and address of the state employment agency.

(3) A state employment agency shall not be required to verify employment eligibility or to issue a certification to an employer to whom the agency referred an individual if the individual is hired for a period of employment not to exceed 3 days in duration. Should a state agency choose to verify employment eligibility and to issue a certification to an employer relating to an individual who is hired for a period of employment not to exceed 3 days in duration, it must verify employment eligibility and issue certifications relating to *all* such individuals. Should a state employment agency choose not to verify employment eligibility or issue certifications to employers who hire, for a period not to exceed 3 days in duration, agency-referred individuals, the agency shall notify employers that, as a matter of policy, it does not perform verifications for individuals hired for that length of time, and that the employers must complete the identity and employment eligibility requirements pursuant to § 274a.2(b) of this part. Such notification may be incorporated into the job order or other referral form utilized by the state employment agency as appropriate.

(4) An employer to whom a state employment agency issues a certification relating to an individual referred by the agency and hired by the employer, shall be deemed to have complied with the verification requirements of § 274a.2(b) of this part provided that the employer:

(i) Reviews the identifying information contained in the certification to ensure that it pertains to the individual hired;

(ii) Observes the signing of the certification by the individual at the time of its receipt by the employer as provided for in paragraph (d)(13) of this section;

(iii) Complies with the provisions of § 274a.2(b)(1)(vii) of this part by either:

(A) Updating the state employment agency certification in lieu of Form I–9, upon expiration of the employment authorization date, if any, which was noted on the certification issued by the state employment agency pursuant to paragraph (d)(11) of this section; or

(B) By no longer employing an individual upon expiration of his or her employment authorization date noted on the certification;

(iv) Retains the certification in the same manner prescribed for Form I–9 in § 274a.2(b)(2) of this part, to wit, three years after the date of the hire or one year after the date the individual's employment is terminated, whichever is later; and

(v) Makes it available for inspection to officers of the Service or the Department of Labor, pursuant to the provisions of section 274A(b)(3) of the Act, and § 274a.2(b)(2) of this part.

(5) Failure by an employer to comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(4)(iii) of this section shall constitute a violation of section 274A(a)(2) of the Act and shall subject the employer to the penalties contained in section 274A(e)(4) of the Act, and § 274a.10 of this part.

(d) *Standards for state employment agency certifications.* All certifications issued by a state employment agency pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall conform to the following standards. They must:

(1) Be issued on official agency letterhead;

(2) Be signed by an appropriately designated official of the agency;

(3) Bear a date of issuance;

(4) Contain the employer's name and address;

(5) State the name and date of birth of the individual referred;

(6) Identify the position or type of employment for which the individual is referred;

(7) Bear a job order number relating to the position or type of employment for which the individual is referred;

(8) Identify the document or documents presented by the individual to the state employment agency for the purposes of identity and employment eligibility verification;

(9) State the identifying number or numbers of the document or documents described in paragraph (d)(8) of this section;

(10) Certify that the agency has complied with the requirements of section 274A(b) of the Act concerning verification of the identity and employment eligibility of the individual referred, and has determined that, to the best of the agency's knowledge, the individual is authorized to work in the United States;

(11) Clearly state any restrictions, conditions, expiration dates or other limitations which relate to the individual's employment eligibility in the United States, or contain an affirmative statement that the employment authorization of the referred individual is not restricted;

(12) State that the employer is not required to verify the individual's identity or employment eligibility, but must retain the certification in lieu of Form I–9;

(13) Contain a space or a line for the signature of the referred individual, requiring the individual under penalty of perjury to sign his or her name before the employer at the time of receipt of the certification by the employer; and

(14) State that counterfeiting, falsification, unauthorized issuance or alteration of the certification constitutes a violation of federal law pursuant to title 18, U.S.C. 1546.

(e) *Retention of Form I–9 by state employment agencies.* A Form I–9 utilized by a state employment agency in verifying the identity and employment eligibility of an individual pursuant to § 274a.2(b) of this part must be retained by a state employment agency for a period of three years from the date that the individual was last referred by the agency and hired by an employer. A state employment agency may retain a Form I–9 either in its original form, or on microfilm or microfiche.

(f) *Retention of state employment agency certifications.* A certification issued by a state employment agency pursuant to this section shall be retained:

(1) By a state employment agency, for a period of three years from the date that the individual was last referred by the agency and hired by an employer, and in a manner to be determined by the agency which will enable the prompt retrieval of the information contained on the original certification for comparison with the relating Form I–9;

(2) By the employer, in the original form, and in the same manner and location as the employer has designated for retention of Forms I–9, and for the period of time provided in paragraph (c)(4)(iv) of this section.

(g) *State employment agency verification requirements in the case of an individual who was previously referred and certified.* When a state employment agency refers an individual for whom the verification requirements have been previously complied with and a Form I–9 completed, the agency shall inspect the previously completed Form I–9:

(1) If, upon inspection of the Form, the agency determines that the Form I–9 pertains to the individual and that the individual remains authorized to be employed in the United States, no additional verification need be conducted and no new Form I–9 need be completed prior to issuance of a new certification *provided* that the individual is referred by the agency within 3 years of the execution of the initial Form I–9.

(2) If, upon inspection of the Form, the agency determines that the Form I–9 pertains to the individual but that the individual does not appear to be authorized to be employed in the United States based on restrictions, expiration dates or other conditions annotated on the Form I–9, the agency shall not issue a certification unless the agency follows the updating procedures pursuant to § 274a.2(b)(1)(vii) of this part; otherwise the individual may no longer be referred for employment by the state employment agency.

(3) For the purposes of retention of the Form I–9 by a state employment agency pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section, for an individual previously referred and certified, the state employment agency shall retain the Form for a period of 3 years from the date that the individual is last referred and hired.

(h) *Employer verification requirements in the case of an individual who was previously referred and certified.* When an employer rehires an individual for whom the verification and certification requirements have been previously complied with by a state employment agency, the employer shall inspect the previously issued certification.

(1) If, upon inspection of the certification, the employer determines that the certification pertains to the individual and that the individual remains authorized to be employed in the United States, no additional verification need be conducted and no new Form I–9 or certification need be completed *provided* that the individual is rehired by the employer within 3 years of the issuance of the initial certification, and that the employer follows the same procedures for the certification which pertain to Form I–9, as specified in § 274a.2(c)(1)(i) of this part.

(2) If, upon inspection of the certification, the employer determines that the certification pertains to the individual but that the certification reflects restrictions, expiration dates or other conditions which indicate that the individual no longer appears authorized to be employed in the United States, the employer shall verify that the individual remains authorized to be employed and shall follow the updating procedures for the certification which pertain to Form I–9, as specified in § 274a.2(c)(1)(ii) of this part; otherwise the individual may no longer be employed.

(3) For the purposes of retention of the certification by an employer pursuant to this paragraph for an individual previously referred and certified by a state employment agency and rehired by the employer, the employer shall retain the certification for a period of 3 years after the date that the individual is last hired, or one year after the date the individual's employment is terminated, whichever is later.

[52 FR 43053, Nov. 9, 1987]

§ 274a.7 Pre-enactment provisions for employees hired prior to November 7, 1986.

(a) The penalty provisions set forth in section 274A (e) and (f) of the Act for violations of sections 274A(a)(1)(B) and 274A(a)(2) of the Act shall not apply to employees who were hired prior to November 7, 1986, and who are continuing in their employment and have a reasonable expectation of employment at all times (as set forth in § 274a.2(b)(1)(viii)), except those individuals described in section 274a.2 (b)(1)(viii)(A)(*7*)(*iii*) and (b)(1)(viii)(A)(*8*).

(b) For purposes of this section, an employee who was hired prior to November 7, 1986 shall lose his or her pre-enactment status if the employee:

(1) Quits; or

(2) Is terminated by the employer; the term termination shall include, but is not limited to, situations in which an employee is subject to seasonal employment; or

(3) Is excluded or deported from the United States or departs the United States under a grant of voluntary departure; or

(4) Is no longer continuing his or her employment (or does not have a reasonable expectation of employment at all times) as set forth in § 274a.2(b)(1)(viii).

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 8613, Mar. 16, 1988; 55 FR 25935, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41786, Aug. 23, 1991]

§ 274a.8 Prohibition of indemnity bonds.

(a) *General.* It is unlawful for a person or other entity, in hiring or recruiting or referring for a fee for employment of an individual, to require the individual to post a bond or security, to pay or agree to pay an amount, or otherwise to provide a financial guarantee or indemnity, against any potential liability arising under this part relating to such hiring, recruiting, or referring of the individual. However, this prohibition does not apply to performance clauses which are stipulated by agreement between contracting parties.

(b) *Penalty.* Any person or other entity who requires any individual to post a bond or security as stated in this section shall, after notice and opportunity for an administrative hearing in accordance with section 274A(e)(3)(B) of the Act, be subject to a civil fine of $1,000 for each violation and to an administrative order requiring the return to the individual of any amounts received in violation of this section or, if the individual cannot be located, to the general fund of the Treasury.

§ 274a.9 Enforcement procedures.

(a) *Procedures for the filing of complaints.* Any person or entity having knowledge of a violation or potential violation of section 274A of the Act may submit a signed, written complaint in person or by mail to the Service office having jurisdiction over the business or residence of the potential violator. The signed, written complaint must contain sufficient information to identify both the complainant and the potential violator, including their names and addresses. The complaint should also contain detailed factual allegations relating to the potential violation including the date, time and place of the alleged violation and the specific act or conduct alleged to constitute a violation of the Act. Written complaints may be delivered either by mail to the appropriate Service office or by personally appearing before any immigration officer at a Service office.

(b) *Investigation.* The Service may conduct investigations for violations on its own initiative and without having received a written complaint. When the Service receives a complaint from a third party, it shall investigate only those complaints that have a reasonable probability of validity. If it is determined after investigation that the person or entity has violated section 274A of the Act, the Service may issue and serve a Notice of Intent to Fine or a Warning Notice upon the alleged violator. Service officers shall have reasonable access to examine any relevant evidence of any person or entity being investigated.

(c) *Warning notice.* The Service and/or the Department of Labor may in their discretion issue a Warning Notice to a person or entity alleged to have violated section 274A of the Act. This Warning Notice will contain a statement of the basis for the violations and

the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated.

(d) *Notice of Intent to Fine.* The proceeding to assess administrative penalties under section 274A of the Act is commenced when the Service issues a Notice of Intent to Fine on Form I–763. Service of this Notice shall be accomplished pursuant to part 103 of this chapter. The person or entity identified in the Notice of Intent to Fine shall be known as the respondent. The Notice of Intent to Fine may be issued by an officer defined in §242.1 of this chapter with concurrence of a Service attorney.

(1) *Contents of the Notice of Intent to Fine.* (i) The Notice of Intent to Fine will contain the basis for the charge(s) against the respondent, the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated, and the penalty that will be imposed.

(ii) The Notice of Intent to Fine will provide the following advisals to the respondent:

(A) That the person or entity has the right to representation by counsel of his or her own choice at no expense to the government;

(B) That any statement given may be used against the person or entity;

(C) That the person or entity has the right to request a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 554–557, and that such request must be made within 30 days from the service of the Notice of Intent to Fine ;

(D) That the Service will issue a final order in 45 days if a written request for a hearing is not timely received and that there will be no appeal of the final order.

(e) *Request for Hearing Before an Administrative Law Judge.* If a respondent contests the issuance of a Notice of Intent to Fine, the respondent must file with the INS, within thirty days of the service of the Notice of Intent to Fine, a written request for a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge. Any written request for a hearing submitted in a foreign language must be accompanied by an English language translation. A request for a hearing is not deemed to be filed until received by the Service office designated in the Notice of Intent to Fine. In computing the thirty day period prescribed by this section, the day of service of the Notice of Intent to Fine shall not be included. If the Notice of Intent to Fine was served by ordinary mail, five days shall be added to the prescribed thirty day period. In the request for a hearing, the respondent may, but is not required to, respond to each allegation listed in the Notice of Intent to Fine.

(f) *Failure to file a request for hearing.* If the respondent does not file a request for a hearing in writing within thirty days of the day of service of the Notice of Intent to Fine (thirty-five days if served by ordinary mail), the INS shall issue a final order from which there is no appeal.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 8613, Mar. 16, 1988; 55 FR 25935, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41786, Aug. 23, 1991; 61 FR 52236, Oct. 7, 1996]

§274a.10 Penalties.

(a) *Criminal penalties.* Any person or entity which engages in a pattern or practice of violations of subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(2) of the Act shall be fined not more than $3,000 for each unauthorized alien, imprisoned for not more than six months for the entire pattern or practice, or both, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Federal law relating to fine levels.

(b) *Civil penalties.* A person or entity may face civil penalties for a violation of section 274A of the Act. Civil penalties may be imposed by the Service or an administrative law judge for violations under section 274A of the Act. In determining the level of the penalties that will be imposed, a finding of more than one violation in the course of a single proceeding or determination will be counted as a single offense. However, a single offense will include penalties for each unauthorized alien who is determined to have been knowingly hired or recruited or referred for a fee.

(1) A respondent found by the Service or an administrative law judge to have knowingly hired, or to have knowingly recruited or referred for a fee, an unauthorized alien for employment in the United States or to have knowingly continued to employ an unauthorized alien in the United States, shall be subject to the following order:

(i) To cease and desist from such behavior;

(ii) To pay a civil fine according to the following schedule:

(A) First offense—not less than $250 and not more than $2,000 for each unauthorized alien, or

(B) Second offense—not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for each unauthorized alien; or

(C) More than two offenses—not less than $3,000 and not more than $10,000 for each unauthorized alien; and

(iii) To comply with the requirements of section 274a.2(b) of this part, and to take such other remedial action as is appropriate.

(2) A respondent determined by the Service (if a respondent fails to request a hearing) or by an administrative law judge to have failed to comply with the employment verification requirements as set forth in § 274a.2(b) of this part, shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 for each individual with respect to whom such violation occurred. In determining the amount of the penalty, consideration shall be given to:

(i) The size of the business of the employer being charged;

(ii) The good faith of the employer;

(iii) The seriousness of the violation;

(iv) Whether or not the individual was an unauthorized alien; and

(v) The history of previous violations of the employer.

(3) Where an order is issued with respect to a respondent composed of distinct, physically separate subdivisions which do their own hiring, or their own recruiting or referring for a fee for employment (without reference to the practices of, and under the control of, or common control with another subdivision) the subdivision shall be considered a separate person or entity.

(c) *Enjoining pattern or practice violations.* If the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a person or entity is engaged in a pattern or practice of employment, recruitment or referral in violation of section 274A(a)(1)(A) or (2) of the Act, the Attorney General may bring civil action in the appropriate United States District Court requesting relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the person or entity, as the Attorney General deems necessary.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 55 FR 25935, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41786, Aug. 23, 1991]

§ 274a.11 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Employment Authorization

§ 274a.12 Classes of aliens authorized to accept employment.

(a) *Aliens authorized employment incident to status.* Pursuant to the statutory or regulatory reference cited, the following classes of aliens are authorized to be employed in the United States without restrictions as to location or type of employment as a condition of their admission or subsequent change to one of the indicated classes. Any alien who is within a class of aliens described in paragraphs (a)(3) through (a)(8) or (a)(10) through (a)(13) of this section, and who seeks to be employed in the United States, must apply to the Service for a document evidencing such employment authorization.

(1) An alien who is a lawful permanent resident (with or without conditions pursuant to section 216 of the Act), as evidenced by Form I–551 issued by the Service. An expiration date on the Form I–551 reflects only that the card must be renewed, not that the bearer's work authorization has expired;

(2) An alien admitted to the United States as a lawful temporary resident pursuant to sections 245A or 210 of the Act, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(3) An alien admitted to the United States as a refugee pursuant to section 207 of the Act for the period of time in that status, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(4) An alien paroled into the United States as a refugee for the period of time in that status, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(5) An alien granted asylum under section 208 of the Act for the period of

time in that status, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(6) An alien admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant fiance or fiancee pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act, or an alien admitted as the child of such alien, for the period of admission of the United States, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(7) An alien admitted as a parent (N–8) or dependent child (N–9) of an alien granted permanent residence under section 101(a)(27)(I) of the Act, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(8) An alien admitted to the United States as a citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia (CFA/FSM) or of the Marshall Islands (CFA/MIS) pursuant to agreements between the United States and the former trust territories, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(9) [Reserved]

(10) An alien granted withholding of deportation under section 243(h) of the Act for the period of time in that status, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service; or

(11) An alien who has been granted extended voluntary departure by the Attorney General as a member of a nationality group pursuant to a request by the Secretary of State. Employment is authorized for the period of time in that status as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service;

(12) An alien granted Temporary Protected Status under section 244A of the Act for the period of time in that status, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service; or

(13) An alien granted voluntary departure by the Attorney General under the Family Unity Program established by section 301 of the Immigration Act of 1990, as evidenced by an employment authorization document issued by the Service.

(b) *Aliens authorized for employment with a specific employer incident to status.* The following classes of nonimmigrant aliens are authorized to be employed in the United States by the specific employer and subject to the restrictions described in the section(s) of this chapter indicated as a condition of their admission in, or subsequent change to, such classification. An alien in one of these classes is not issued an employment authorization document by the Service:

(1) A foreign government official (A–1 or A–2), pursuant to § 214.2(a) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the foreign government entity;

(2) An employee of a foreign government official (A–3), pursuant to § 214.2(a) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the foreign government official;

(3) A foreign government official in transit (C–2 or C–3), pursuant to § 214.2(c) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the foreign government entity;

(4) [Reserved]

(5) A nonimmigrant treaty trader (E–1) or treaty investor (E–2), pursuant to § 214.2(e) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the treaty-qualifying company through which the alien attained the status. Employment authorization does not extend to the dependents of the principal treaty trader or treaty investor (also designated ''E'1'' or ''E–2''), other than those specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section;

(6) A nonimmigrant (F–1) student who is in valid nonimmigrant student status and pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(f) is seeking:

(i) On-campus employment for not more than twenty hours per week when school is in session or full-time employment when school is not in session if the student intends and is eligible to register for the next term or session. Part-time on-campus employment is authorized by the school and no specific endorsement by a school official or Service officer is necessary;

(ii) Part-time off-campus employment authorization based on an approved attestation from the employer pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(f) and who presents an I–20 ID endorsed by the designated school official; or

(iii) Curricular practical training (internships, cooperative training programs, or work-study programs which are part of an established curriculum) after having been enrolled full-time in a Service-approved institution for at least nine months. Curricular practical training (part-time or full-time) is authorized by the Designated School Official on the student's I–20 ID; no Service endorsement is necessary.

(7) A representative of an international organization (G–1, G–2, G–3, or G–4), pursuant to § 214.2(g) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the foreign government entity or the international organization;

(8) A personal employee of an official or representative of an international organization (G–5), pursuant to § 214.2(g) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the official or representative of the international organization;

(9) A temporary worker or trainee (H–1, H–2A, H–2B, or H–3), pursuant to § 214.2(h) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the petitioner through whom the status was obtained;

(10) An information media representative (I), pursuant to § 214.2(i) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only for the sponsoring foreign news agency or bureau. Employment authorization does not extend to the dependents of an information media representative (also designated ''I'');

(11) An exchange visitor (J–1), pursuant to § 214.2(j) of this chapter and 22 CFR 514.24. An alien in this status may be employed only by the exchange visitor program sponsor or appropriate designee and within the guidelines of the program approved by the United States Information Agency as set forth in the Certificate of Eligibility (Form IAP–66) issued by the program sponsor;

(12) An intra-company transferee (L–1), pursuant to § 214.2(1) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the petitioner through whom the status was obtained;

(13) An alien having extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics (0–1), and an accompanying alien (0–2), pursuant to § 214.2(o) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the petitioner through whom the status was obtained;

(14) An athlete, artist or entertainer (P–1, P–2 or P–3), pursuant to § 214.2(p) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the petitioner through whom the status was obtained;

(15) An international cultural exchange visitor (Q), pursuant to § 214.2(q) of this chapter. An alien in this status may only be employed by the petitioner through whom the status was obtained;

(16) An alien having a religious occupation, pursuant to § 214.2(r) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by the religious organization through whom the status was obtained;

(17) Officers and personnel of the armed services of nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and representatives, officials, and staff employees of NATO (NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, NATO–5 and NATO–6), pursuant to § 214.2(o) of this chapter. An alien in this status may be employed only by NATO;

(18) An attendant, servant or personal employee (NATO–7) of an alien admitted as a NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4, NATO–5, or NATO–6, pursuant to § 214.2(o) of this chapter. An alien admitted under this classification may be employed only by the NATO alien through whom the status was obtained;

(19) A nonimmigrant pursuant to section 214(e) of the Act. An alien in this status must be engaged in business activities at a professional level in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 16 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); or

(20) A nonimmigrant alien within the class of aliens described in paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(5), (b)(8), (b)(9), (b)(10), (b)(11), (b)(12), (b)(13), (b)(14), (b)(16), and (b)(19) of this section whose status has expired but who has filed a timely application for an extension of such stay pursuant to §§ 214.2 or 214.6 of this chapter. These aliens are authorized to continue employment with the same employer for a period not to exceed 240 days beginning

on the date of the expiration of the authorized period of stay. Such authorization shall be subject to any conditions and limitations noted on the initial authorization. However, if the district director or service center director adjudicates the application prior to the expiration of this 240 day period and denies the application for extension of stay, the employment authorization under this paragraph shall automatically terminate upon notification of the denial decision.

(c) *Aliens who must apply for employment authorization.* An alien within a class of aliens described in this section must apply for work authorization. If authorized, such an alien may accept employment subject to any restrictions stated in the regulations or cited on the employment authorization document:

(1) An alien spouse or unmarried dependent child; son or daughter of a foreign government official (A–1 or A–2) pursuant to § 214.2(a)(2) of this chapter and who presents a fully executed Form I–566 bearing the endorsement of an authorized representative of the Department of State;

(2) An alien spouse or unmarried dependent son or daughter of an alien employee of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (E–1) pursuant to § 214.2(e) of this chapter;

(3) A nonimmigrant (F–1) student who:

(i) Is seeking employment for purposes of optional practical training pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(f), provided the alien will be employed only in an occupation which is directly related to his or her area of studies and that he or she presents an I–20 ID endorsed by the designated school official;

(ii) Has been offered employment under the sponsorship of an international organization within the meaning of the International Organization Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669) and who presents a written certification from the international organization that the proposed employment is within the scope of the organization's sponsorship. The F–1 student must also present an I–20 ID endorsed by the DSO in the last 30 days; or

(iii) Is seeking employment because of severe economic hardship pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(f)(9)(ii)(C) and has filed the Form I–20, Form I–538 and any other supporting materials such as affidavits which further detail the unforeseen economic circumstances that require the student to seek employment authorization and evidence the fact that the student has attempted to find employment under 8 CFR 214.2(f)(9)(ii)(B);

(4) An alien spouse or unmarried dependent child; son or daughter of an officer of, representative to, or employee of an international organization (G–1, G–3 or G–4) pursuant to § 214.2(g) of this chapter who presents a fully executed Form I–566 bearing the endorsement of an authorized representative of the Department of State;

(5) An alien spouse or minor child of an exchange visitor (J–2) pursuant to § 214.2(j) of this chapter;I11(6) A nonimmigrant (M–1) student seeking employment for practical training pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(m) following completion of studies. The alien may be employed only in an occupation or vocation directly related to his or her course of study as recommended by the endorsement of the designated school official on the I–20 ID;

(6) A nonimmigrant (M–1) student seeking employment for practical training pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(m) following completion of studies. The alien may be employed only in an occupation or vocation directly related to his or her course of study as recommended by the endorsement of the designated school official on the I–20 ID;

(7) A dependent of an alien classified as NATO–1 through NATO–7 pursuant to § 214.2(n) of this chapter;

(8) An alien who has filed a complete application for asylum or withholding of deportation pursuant to part 208 of this chapter, whose application has not been decided, and who is eligible to apply for employment authorization under § 208.7 of this chapter because the 150-day period set forth in that section has expired. Employment authorization may be granted according to the provisions of § 208.7 of this chapter in increments to be determined by the Commissioner and shall expire on a specified date;

(9) An alien who has filed an application for adjustment of status to lawful

permanent resident pursuant to part 245 of this chapter. Employment authorization shall be granted in increments not exceeding one year during the period the application is pending (including any period when an administrative appeal or judicial review is pending) and shall expire on a specified date;

(10) An alien who has filed an application for suspension of deportation pursuant to part 244 of this chapter. Employment authorization shall be granted in increments not exceeding one year during the period the application is pending (including any period when an administrative appeal or judicial review is pending) and shall expire on a specified date;

(11) An alien paroled into the United States temporarily for emergency reasons or reasons deemed strictly in the public interest pursuant to § 212.5 of this chapter;

(12) A deportable alien granted voluntary departure, either prior to or after a hearing, for reasons set forth in § 242.5(a)(2) (v), (vi), (viii), or (ix) of this chapter, may be granted permission to be employed for that period of time prior to the date set for voluntary departure including any extension granted beyond such date, if the alien establishes an economic need to work. Factors which may be considered in adjudicating the application for employment authorization of such an alien granted voluntary departure include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) The length of voluntary departure granted;

(ii) The existence of a dependent spouse and/or children in the United States who rely on the alien for support;

(iii) Whether there is a reasonable chance that legal status may ensure in the near future; and

(iv) Whether there is a reasonable basis for consideration of discretionary relief.

(13) [Reserved]

(14) An alien who has been granted deferred action, an act of administrative convenience to the government which gives some cases lower priority, if the alien establishes an economic necessity for employment;

(15) [Reserved]

(16) Any alien who has filed an application for creation of record of lawful admission for permanent residence pursuant to part 249 of this chapter. Employment authorization shall be granted in increments not exceeding one year during the period the application is pending (including any period when an administrative appeal or judicial review is pending) and shall expire on a specific date;

(17) A nonimmigrant visitor for business (B–1) who:

(i) Is a personal or domestic servant who is accompanying or following to join an employer who seeks admission into, or is already in, the United States as a nonimmigrant defined under sections 101(a)(15) (B), (E), (F), (H), (I), (J), (L) or section 214(e) of the Act. The personal or domestic servant shall have a residence abroad which he or she has no intention of abandoning and shall demonstrate at least one year's experience as a personal or domestic servant. The nonimmigrant's employer shall demonstrate that the employer/employee relationship has existed for at least one year prior to the employer's admission to the United States; or, if the employer/employee relationship existed for less than one year, that the employer has regularly employed (either year-round or seasonally) personal or domestic servants over a period of several years preceding the employer's admission to the United States;

(ii) Is a domestic servant of a United States citizen accompanying or following to join his or her United States citizen employer who has a permanent home or is stationed in a foreign country, and who is visiting temporarily in the United States. The employer/employee relationship shall have existed prior to the commencement of the employer's visit to the United States; or

(iii) Is an employee of a foreign airline engaged in international transportation of passengers freight, whose position with the foreign airline would otherwise entitle the employee to classification under section 101(a)(15)(E)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and who is precluded from such classification solely because the employee is not a national of the country of the airline's nationality or because there is no treaty of commerce and

navigation in effect between the United States and the country of the airline's nationality.

(18) An alien against whom a final order of deportation exists and who is released on an order of supervision under the authority contained in section 242(d) of the Act may be granted employment authorization if the district director determines that employment authorization is appropriate. Factors which may be considered by the district director in adjudicating the application for employment authorization include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) The existence of economic necessity to be employed;

(ii) The existence of a dependent spouse and/or children in the United States who rely on the alien for support; and

(iii) The anticipated length of time before the alien can be removed from the United States.

(19) An alien applying for Temporary Protected Status pursuant to section 244A of the Act shall apply for employment authorization only in accordance with the procedures set forth in part 240 of this chapter.

(20) Any alien who has filed a completed legalization application pursuant to section 210 of the Act (and part 210 of this chapter). Employment authorization shall be granted in increments not exceeding 1 year during the period the application is pending (including any period when an administrative appeal is pending) and shall expire on a specified date.

(21) A principal nonimmigrant witness or informant in S classification, and qualified dependent family members.

(22) Any alien who has filed a completed legalization application pursuant to section 245A of the Act (and part 245a of this chapter). Employment authorization shall be granted in increments not exceeding 1 year during the period the application is pending (including any period when an administrative appeal is pending) and shall expire on a specified date.

(d) *Basic criteria to establish economic necessity.* Title 45—Public Welfare, Poverty Guidelines, 45 CFR 1060.2 should be used as the basic criteria to establish eligibility for employment authorization when the alien's economic necessity is identified as a factor. The alien shall submit an application for employment authorization listing his or her assets, income, and expenses as evidence of his or her economic need to work. Permission to work granted on the basis of the alien's application for employment authorization may be revoked under §274a.14 of this chapter upon a showing that the information contained in the statement was not true and correct.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §274a.12, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§274a.13 Application for employment authorization.

(a) *General.* Aliens authorized to be employed under §274a.12(a)(3)–(8) and (10)–(13) must file an Application for Employment Authorization (Form I–765) in order to obtain documentation evidencing this fact.

(1) Aliens who may apply for employment authorization under §274a.12(c) of this part, except for those who may apply under §274a.12(c)(8), shall file a Form I–765 with the director having jurisdiction over applicant's residence, or the director having jurisdiction over the port of entry at which the alien applies, or with such other Service office as the Commissioner may designate. The approval of applications filed under §274a.12(c) of this part, except for §274a.12(c)(8), shall be within the discretion of the director or such other officer as the Commissioner may designate. Where economic necessity has been identified as a factor, the alien must provide information regarding his or her assets, income, and expenses in accordance with instructions on Form I–765.

(2) An initial Application for Employment Authorization (Form I–765) for asylum applicants under 274a.12(c)(8) of this part shall be filed in accordance with instructions on or attached to Form I–765 with the appropriate Service Center or with such other Service office as the Commissioner may designate. The applicant

also must submit a copy of the underlying application for asylum or withholding of deportation, together with evidence that the application has been filed in accordance with §§ 208.3 and 208.4 of this chapter. An application for an initial employment authorization or for a renewal of employment authorization filed in relation to a pending claim for asylum shall be adjudicated in accordance with § 208.7 of this chapter. An application for renewal or replacement of employment authorization submitted in relation to a pending claim for asylum, as provided in § 208.7 of this chapter, shall be filed, with fee or application for waiver of such fee, in accordance with the instructions on or attached to Form I–765 with the appropriate Service Center or with such other Service office as the Commissioner may designate.

(b) *Approval of application.* If the application is granted, the alien shall be notified of the decision and issued an INS employment authorization document valid for a specific period and subject to any terms and conditions as noted.

(c) *Denial of application.* If the application is denied, the applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision and the reasons for the denial. There shall be no appeal from the denial of the application.

(d) *Interim employment authorization.* The district director shall adjudicate the application within 90 days from the date of receipt of the application by the INS, except in the case of an initial application for employment authorization under § 274a.12(c)(8), which is governed by paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Failure to complete the adjudication within 90 days will result in the grant of an employment authorization document for a period not to exceed 240 days. Such authorization shall be subject to any conditions noted on the employment authorization document. However, if the director adjudicates the application prior to the expiration date of the interim employment authorization and denies the individual's employment authorization application, the interim employment authorization granted under this section shall automatically terminate as of the date of the director's adjudication and denial.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 55 FR 25937, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41787, Aug. 23, 1991; 59 FR 33905, July 1, 1994; 59 FR 62303, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 21976, May 4, 1995]

§ 274a.14 Termination of employment authorization.

(a) *Automatic termination of employment authorization.* (1) Employment authorization granted under § 274a.12(c) of this chapter shall automatically terminate upon the occurrence of one of the following events:

(i) The expiration date specified by the Service on the employment authorization document is reached;

(ii) Exclusion or deportation proceedings are instituted (however, this shall not preclude the authorization of employment pursuant to § 274a.12(c) of this part where appropriate); or

(iii) The alien is granted voluntary departure.

(2) Termination of employment authorization pursuant to this paragraph does not require the service of a notice of intent to revoke; employment authorization terminates upon the occurrence of any event enumerated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

However, automatic revocation under this section does not preclude reapplication for employment authorization under § 274.12(c) of this part.

(b) *Revocation of employment authorization*—(1) *Basis for revocation of employment authorization.* Employment authorization granted under § 274a.12(c) of this chapter may be revoked by the district director:

(i) Prior to the expiration date, when it appears that any condition upon which it was granted has not been met or no longer exists, or for good cause shown; or

(ii) Upon a showing that the information contained in the application is not true and correct.

(2) *Notice of intent to revoke employment authorization.* When a district director determines that employment authorization should be revoked prior to the expiration date specified by the Service, he or she shall serve written notice of intent to revoke the employment authorization. The notice will

cite the reasons indicating that revocation is warranted. The alien will be granted a period of fifteen days from the date of service of the notice within which to submit countervailing evidence. The decision by the district director shall be final and no appeal shall lie from the decision to revoke the authorization.

(c) *Automatic termination of temporary employment authorization granted prior to June 1, 1987.* (1) Temporary employment authorization granted prior to June 1, 1987, pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.12(c) (§109.1(b) contained in the 8 CFR edition revised as of January 1, 1987), shall automatically terminate on the date specified by the Service on the document issued to the alien, or on December 31, 1996, whichever is earlier. Automatic termination of temporary employment authorization does not preclude a subsequent application for temporary employment authorization.

(2) A document issued by the Service prior to June 1, 1987, that authorized temporary employment authorization for any period beyond December 31, 1996, is null and void pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section. The alien shall be issued a new employment authorization document upon application to the Service if the alien is eligible for temporary employment authorization pursuant to 274A.12(c).

(3) No notice of intent to revoke is necessary for the automatic termination of temporary employment authorization pursuant to this part.

[52 FR 16221, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 8614, Mar. 16, 1988; 53 FR 20087, June 1, 1988; 61 FR 46537, Sept. 4, 1996]

PART 280—IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF FINES

Sec.

280.1 Notice of intention to fine; administrative proceedings not exclusive.
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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1221, 1223, 1227, 1229, 1253, 1281, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1322, 1323, and 1330; 66 Stat. 173, 195, 197, 201, 203, 212, 219, 221–223, 226, 227, 230.

SOURCE: 22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, unless otherwise noted.

§280.1 Notice of intention to fine; administrative proceedings not exclusive.

Whenever a district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office has reason to believe that any person has violated any of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and has thereby become liable to the imposition of an administrative fine under the Immigration and Nationality Act, he shall cause a Notice of Intention to Fine, Form I–79, to be served as provided in this part. Nothing in this subchapter shall affect, restrict, or prevent the institution of a civil suit, in the discretion of the Attorney General, under the authority contained in section 280 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§280.2 Special provisions relating to aircraft.

In any case in which the imposition of a fine is predicated upon an alleged violation of a regulation promulgated under authority of section 239 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the procedure prescribed in this part shall be followed and the aircraft involved shall not be granted clearance pending determination of the question of liability to the payment of any fine, or while the fine remains unpaid; but clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine or of a bond with sufficient surety to secure the payment thereof, approved by the Commisioner. If the alleged violation was by the owner or person in command of the aircraft, the penalty

provided for shall be a lien against the aircraft, which, except as provided in § 280.21, shall be seized by the district director or by an immigration officer designated by the district director, and placed in the custody of the customs officer who is in charge of the port of entry or customs station nearest the place of seizure. If the owner or owners of the airport at which such aircraft is located are the owners of the seized aircraft, the aircraft shall be removed to another suitable place for storage if practicable.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 17651, Dec. 12, 1967; 56 FR 26020, June 6, 1991]

§ 280.3 Departure of vessel or aircraft prior to denial of clearance.

If any vessel or aircraft which is subject to the imposition of a fine shall have departed from the United States prior to the denial of clearance by the district director of customs and such vessel or aircraft is subsequently found in the United States, a Notice of Intention to Fine, Form I–79, shall be served as provided in this part, if such form has not been previously served for the same violation. Clearance of such vessel or aircraft shall be withheld by the district director of customs, and the procedure prescribed in this part shall be followed to the same extent and in the same manner as though the vessel or aircraft had not departed from the United States. Aircraft subject to the provisions of § 280.2, which shall have departed from the United States prior to the time of seizure could be effected, shall be subject to all of the provisions of this part, if subsequently found in the United States, to the same extent as though it had not departed from the United States.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 17651, Dec. 12, 1967]

§ 280.4 Data concerning cost of transportation.

Within five days after request therefor, transportation companies shall furnish to the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office pertinent information contained in the original transportation contract of all rejected aliens whose cases are within the purview of any of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to refund of passage monies, and shall specify the exact amounts paid for transportation from the initial point of departure (which point shall be indicated) to the foreign port of embarkation, from the latter to the port of arrival in the United States and from the port of arrival to the inland point of destination, respectively, and also the amount paid for headtax, if any.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§ 280.5 Mitigation or remission of fines.

In any case in which mitigation or remission of a fine is authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act, the party served with Notice of Intention to Fine may apply in writing to the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office for such mitigation or remission.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§ 280.6 Bond to obtain clearance; form.

A bond to obtain clearance of a vessel or aircraft under section 231, 237, 239, 243, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 272, or 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be filed on Form I–310.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 54 FR 102, Jan. 4, 1989]

§ 280.7 Approval of bonds or acceptance of cash deposit to obtain clearance.

The district director of customs is authorized to approve the bond, or accept the sum of money which is being offered for deposit under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act or by this chapter for the purpose of obtaining clearance of a vessel or aircraft with the exception of sections 239, 251(d), 255, 256, 272, and 273(d) in which the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is authorized to approve the bond or accept the sum of money which is being offered for deposit.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 17651, Dec. 12, 1967; 56 FR 26020, June 6, 1991]

§280.11 Notice of intention to fine; procedure.

Notice of Intention to Fine, Form I–79, shall be prepared in triplicate, with one additional copy for each additional person on whom the service of such notice is contemplated. The notice shall be addressed to any or all of the available persons subject to fine. A copy of the notice shall be served by personal service on each such person. If the notice is delivered personally, the person upon whom it is served shall be requested to acknowledge such service by signing his name to the duplicate and triplicate copies. The officer effecting such service shall attest to the service by signing his name thereon and shall indicate thereon the date and place of service. If the person so served refuses to acknowledge service, or if service is made by leaving it at an office or mailing it, the person making such service shall indicate the method and date on the duplicate and triplicate copies of Form I–79, and shall sign his name upon such copies. The duplicate copy shall be retained by the district director of immigration and naturalization or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office and the triplicate copy shall be delivered directly to the district director of customs for the district in which the vessel or aircraft is located, and the district director of customs shall withhold clearance until deposit is made or bond furnished as provided in the Immigration and Nationality Act. If the vessel or aircraft is located in a customs district which is outside the jurisdiction of the office of the Service having jurisdiction over the matter, the triplicate copy shall be forwarded to the office of the Service nearest such customs district for delivery to the district director of customs.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 32 FR 17651, Dec. 12, 1967; 37 FR 11471, June 8, 1972; 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§280.12 Answer and request or order for interview.

Within 30 days following the service of the Notice of Intention to Fine (which period the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office may extend for an additional period of 30 days upon good cause being shown), any person upon whom a notice under this part has been served may file with the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office a written defense, in duplicate, under oath setting forth the reasons why a fine should not be imposed, or if imposed, why it should be mitigated or remitted if permitted by the Immigration and Nationality Act, and stating whether a personal appearance is desired. Documentary evidence shall be submitted in support of such defense and a brief may be submitted in support of any argument made. If a personal interview is requested, the evidence in opposition to the imposition of the fine and in support of the request for mitigation or remission may be presented at such interview. An interview shall be conducted if requested by the party as provided hereinabove or, if directed at any time by the Board, the Commissioner, or the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office.

[22 FR 9807, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§280.13 Disposition of case.

(a) *Allegations admitted or no answer filed.* If a request for personal appearance is not filed and (1) the answer admits the allegations in the notice, or (2) no answer is filed, the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office shall enter such order in the case as he deems appropriate and no appeal from his decision may be taken.

(b) *Answer filed; personal appearance.* Upon receipt of an answer asserting a defense to the allegations in the notice without requesting a personal appearance, or if a personal appearance is requested or directed, the case shall be assigned to an immigration officer. The immigration officer shall prepare a report summarizing the evidence and containing his findings and recommendation. The record, including the report and recommendation of the immigration officer, shall be forwarded to the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the

Director for the National Fines Office. The district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office shall note on the report of the immigration officer whether he approves or disapproves the recommendation of the immigration officer. The person shall be informed in writing of the decision of the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office and, if his decision is that a fine shall be imposed or that the requested mitigation or remission shall not be granted, of the reasons for such decision. From the decision of the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office an appeal may be taken to the Board within 15 days after the mailing of the notification of decision as provided in part 3 of this chapter.

[22 FR 9808, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 23 FR 9124, Nov. 26, 1958; 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§ 280.14 Record.

The record made under § 280.13 shall include the request for the interview or a reference to the order directing the interview; the medical certificate, if any; a copy of any record of hearing before a Board of Special Inquiry, Hearing Examiner, Hearing Officer, or Special Inquiry Officer which is relevant to the fine proceedings; the duplicate copy of the Notice of Intention to Fine; the evidence upon which such Notice was based; the duplicate of any notices to detain, deport, deliver, or remove aliens; notice to pay expenses; evidence as to whether any deposit was made or bond furnished in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act; reports of investigations conducted; documentary evidence and testimony adduced at the interview; the original of any affidavit or brief filed in opposition to the imposition of fine; the application for mitigation or remission; and any other relevant matter.

§ 280.15 Notice of final decision to district director of customs.

At such time as the decision under this part is final, the regional administrative officer shall be furnished a copy of the decision by the district director of immigration and naturalization or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office. The regional administrative officer shall notify the district director of customs who was furnished a copy of the Notice of Intention to Fine of the final decision made in the case. Such notification need not be made if the regional administrative officer has been previously furnished with a notice of collection of the amount of the penalty by the district director of customs.

[32 FR 17651, Dec. 12, 1967, as amended at 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§ 280.21 Seizure of aircraft.

Seizure of an aircraft under the authority of section 239 of the Act and § 280.2 will not be made if such aircraft is damaged to an extent that its value is less than the amount of the fine which may be imposed. If seizure of an aircraft for violation of section 239 of the Act is to be made, Form G–297 (Order to Seize Aircraft) and Form G–298 (Public Notice of Seizure) shall be prepared in septuple and the originals furnished to the immigration officer who will effect the seizure. The original of Form G–297, properly endorsed as to date and place of seizure, shall be returned for retention in the relating file after seizure is effected. The original of Form G–298 shall be placed on the seized aircraft and a copy retained in the file. Copies of both forms shall be served upon the owner of the aircraft and the pilot if other than the owner. Copies shall also be furnished the district director of customs and the United States Attorney for the district in which the seizure was made. In addition, immediately upon the seizure of an aircraft, or prior thereto, if circumstances permit, a full report of the facts in the case shall be submitted by the district director to the United States Attorney for the district in which the seizure was made, together with copies of Form G–296 (Report of Violation) and Form I–79 (Notice of Intention to Fine). The report shall include the cost incurred in seizing and guarding the aircraft and an estimate

of the further additional cost likely to be incurred.

[29 FR 14433, Oct. 21, 1964, as amended at 32 FR 17651, Dec. 12, 1967]

§280.51 Application for mitigation or remission.

(a) *When application may be filed.* An application for mitigation or remission of a fine may be filed as provided under §280.12 of this part; or, within 30 days after the date of receipt of the district director's or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office's decision to impose a fine whether or not the applicant responded to the Notice of Intention to Fine.

(b) *Form and contents of application.* An application for mitigation or remission shall be filed in duplicate under oath and shall include information, supported by documentary evidence, as to the basis of the claim to mitigation or remission, and as to the action, if any, which may have been taken by the applicant, or as to the circumstances present in the case which, in the opinion of the applicant, justified the granting of his application.

(c) *Disposition of application.* The application, if filed with the answer, shall be disposed of as provided in §280.13. In any other case the application shall be considered and decided by the district director or the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, or the Director for the National Fines Office from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the Board within 15 days after the mailing of the notification of decision as provided in part 3 of this chapter.

[22 FR 9808, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 23 FR 9124, Nov. 26, 1958; 46 FR 28624, May 28, 1981; 54 FR 18649, May 2, 1989]

§280.52 Payment of fines.

(a) All fines assessed pursuant to sections 231(d); 237(b); 239; 251(d); 254(a); 255; 256; 271(a); 272, 273 and 274(c) of the Act shall be made payable to and collected by the Service.

(b) All fines collected pursuant to sections 271(a) and 273 of the Act shall be deposited in the Immigration User Fee Account established in accordance with the provisions of section 286 of the Act.

(c) From the amounts collected under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the increase in penalties collected resulting from the amendments made by sections 203(b), 543(a), and 544 of the Immigration Act of 1990, shall be credited to the appropriation for activities authorized under section 280(b) of the Act.

[56 FR 26020, June 6, 1991]

PART 286—IMMIGRATION USER FEE

Sec.
286.1 Definitions.
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286.3 Exceptions.
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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1356; 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 53 FR 5757, Feb. 26, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§286.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to the following terms in this part:

(a) The term *adjacent islands* means Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Miquelon, Montserrat, Saba, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Christopher, Saint Eustatius, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Maarten, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and other British, French and Netherlands territory or possessions bordering on the Caribbean Sea.

(b) The term *collector* means an air or sea carrier, travel agent, tour wholesaler, or other entity which collects, but may or may not be required to remit, fees pursuant to this part.

(c) The term *commercial aircraft* means any civilian aircraft being used to transport persons or property for compensation or hire.

(d) The term *commercial vessel* means any civilian vessel being used to transport persons or property for compensation or hire.

(e) The term *Associate Commissioner, Finance* means the Office of the Associate Commissioner, Finance, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 6307, 425 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20536.

(f) The term *fee* means the immigration user fee.

(g) The term *port of entry* means a port or place designated by the Commissioner at which a person may apply for admission into the United States.

(h) The term *remitter* means an air or sea carrier, travel agent, tour wholesaler, or other entity which collects, including receipt of fees collected by collectors which are not required to remit fees, and remits fees pursuant to this part.

(i) The term *territories or possessions of the United States* means American Samoa, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway, the Northern Mariana Islands, Swains Island, Palmyra Island, and Wake Island.

(j) The term *document for transportation* means any document accepted by a carrier in return for transportation.

(k) The term *United States*, when used in a geographical sense, means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[53 FR 5757, Feb. 26, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 49349, Sept. 28, 1994]

§ 286.2 Fee for arrival of passengers aboard commercial aircraft or commercial vessels.

(a) Under the provisions of section 286(b) of the Act, a $6.00 fee per individual is charged and collected by the Commissioner for the immigration inspection of each passenger aboard a commercial aircraft or commercial vessel, arriving at a Port-of-Entry in the United States, or for the preinspection of a passenger in a place outside the United States prior to such arrival, except as provided in § 286.3.

(b) Each commercial aircraft and vessel carrier or ticket-selling agent whose monthly collections in any month exceed $50,000 shall submit a summary statement showing the amount of user fees collected that month. The summary statement is due on the last business day of the following month. This information shall be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chief, Fee Analysis and Operations Branch, 425 I Street, NW., Room 6307, Washington, DC 20536. For the months of December, March, June, and August, the quarterly remittance and statement required by § 286.5 will serve as the monthly report for those months. Therefore, a monthly report is required for all other months in which monthly collections exceed $50,000.

[59 FR 49348, Sept. 28, 1994]

§ 286.3 Exceptions.

The fee set forth in § 286.2 of this part shall not be charged or collected from passengers who fall within any one of the following categories:

(a) Persons, other than aircraft passengers, whose travel originated in Canada, Mexico, the adjacent islands, and territories or possessions of the United States;

(b) Persons directly connected with the operation, navigation, or business of the commercial aircraft or commercial vessel including working crew, deadheading crew, U.S. Federal Aviation Administration inspectors, sky marshals, and commercial airline or commercial vessel employees on official business;

(c) Persons who are listed as foreign diplomats on the accreditation list maintained by the U.S. Department of State or who are in possession of a diplomatic visa (A–1 and 2, G–1 thru 4) valid for entry into the United States;

(d) Persons who are passengers on any commercial aircraft or commercial vessel owned or operated exclusively by the Government of the United States or a foreign government, including any agency or political subdivision thereof, so long as that aircraft or vessel is not transporting any persons or property for commercial purposes.

(e) Persons who are passengers on commercial aircraft or commercial

vessels under contract to the U.S. Department of Defense, if they have been preinspected outside of the United States under a joint Service and U.S. Department of Defense military inspection program;

(f) Persons arriving on an aircraft or vessel due to an emergency or forced landing when the original destination of the aircraft or vessel was not the United States; and

(g) Persons transiting the United States who are not inspected by the Service. Transit without visa passengers who are inspected by the Service are not excepted from payment of the fee under this section.

[53 FR 5757, Feb. 26, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 49348, Sept. 28, 1994]

§286.4 Fee collection responsibility.

(a) It is the responsibility of the air or sea carriers, travel agents, tour wholesalers, or other parties, which issue tickets or documents for transportation on or after December 1, 1986, to collect the fee set forth in §286.2 of this part from all passengers transported to the United States who are not excepted under §286.3 of this part.

(b) Tickets and documents for transportation shall be marked by the collector of the fee to indicate that the required fee has been collected. Such markings shall be in accordance with the procedures set forth in the ARC Industry Agents Handbook, the SATO Ticketing Handbook, or compatible procedures set forth in the operations manual of individual collectors.

(c) It is the responsibility of the carrier transporting a passenger from the United States to collect the fee upon departure, if the passenger was not excepted under §286.3 of this part and tickets or documents for transportation of the passenger do not reflect collection of the fee at the time of issuance. If at the time of departure such a passenger refuses to pay the fee, the carrier shall record the full name, complete address, nationality, passport number, and alien file number, if any, of the passenger and immediately notify the Associate Commissioner, Finance.

[53 FR 5757, Feb. 26, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 49349, Sept. 28, 1994]

§286.5 Remittance and statement procedures.

(a) The air or sea carrier whose ticket stock or document for transportation reflects collection of the fee is responsible for remittance of the fee to the Service. The travel agent, tour wholesaler, or other entity, which issues their own non-carrier related ticket or document for transportation to an air or sea passenger who is not excepted from the fee pursuant to §286.3 of this part, is responsible for remittance of the fee to the Service, unless by contract the carrier will remit the fee.

(b)(1) Fee remittances shall be sent to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at a designated Treasury depository, for receipt no later than 31 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which the fees are collected, except the fourth quarter payment for fees collected shall be made on the date that is 10 days before the end of the U.S. Government's fiscal year, and the first quarter payment shall include any collections made in the preceding quarter that were not remitted with the previous payment. The fourth quarter payment shall include collections for the months of July and August. The fiscal year referenced is the U.S. Government's fiscal year which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

(2) Late payments will be subject to interest, penalty, and handling charges as provided in the Debt Collection Act of 1982 (31 U.S.C. 3717). Refunds by a remitter of fees collected in conjunction with unused tickets or documents for transportation shall be netted against the next subsequent remittance.

(c) Along with the remittance, as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, each remitter making such remittance shall attach a statement which sets forth the following:

(1) Name and address;

(2) Taxpayer identification number;

(3) Calendar quarter covered by the payment;

(4) Interest and penalty charges; and

(5) Total amount collected and remitted.

(d) Remittances shall be made in U.S. dollars by check or money order through a U.S. bank, to Associate Commissioner, Finance, INS.

(e) Annually, each U.S. based remitter, which retains an independent accountant and which remits $10,000 or more in fees in any one calendar quarter, shall submit to the Associate Commissioner, Finance a report from the independent accountant in accordance with the *Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements* on the application of Passenger User Fee Collection and Remittance Procedures established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Service, to the Associate Commissioner, Finance. Each foreign-based remitter, which retains an independent accountant and which remits $10,000 or more in fees in any one calendar quarter, shall submit a similar report to the Associate Commissioner, Finance from the independent accountant in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of their respective countries. These reports from the independent accountants are to be submitted for receipt by the Associate Commissioner, Finance no later than ninety (90) days after the close of the fiscal year of each remitter. Each remitter, which does not retain an independent accountant or which does not remit $10,000 or more in any one calendar quarter, shall certify under oath on each statement submitted pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section that they have complied with the applicable statutes and regulations.

(f) The Commissioner reserves the right to conduct an independent audit of any collector or remitter not providing the report or certification required pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section or based upon other information indicating non-compliance in order to assure the accuracy of the remittances of fees collected and remitted and compliance with the applicable statutes and regulations.

(g) In order to enforce compliance with the provisions of this part, the Commissioner may issue a subpoena requiring the production of records, evidence, and witnesses pursuant to the procedures set forth in § 287.4 of this chapter. The authority to issue a subpoena pursuant to this section is limited to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Associate Commissioner for Management, Director for Program Inspection, all Regional Commissioners; and all District Directors.

[53 FR 5757, Feb. 26, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 729, Jan. 9, 1990; 59 FR 49348, 49349, Sept. 28, 1994]

§ 286.6 Maintenance of records.

Each collector and remitter shall maintain records necessary for the Service to verify the accuracy of fees collected and remitted and to otherwise determine compliance with the applicable statutes and regulations. Such records shall be maintained for a period of two years from the date of fee collection. Each remitter shall advise the Associate Commissioner, Finance of the name, address, and telephone number of a responsible officer who shall have the authority to verify and produce any records required to be maintained under this part. The Associate Commissioner, Finance shall be promptly notified of any changes of the responsible officer.

[53 FR 5757, Feb. 26, 1988, as amended at 59 FR 49349, Sept. 28, 1994]

§ 286.7 Penalties.

Failure of any air or sea carrier to comply with the provisions of section 286 of the Act and this part shall subject it to one or more of the following:

(a) Termination of existing agreements under the provisions of section 238 of the Act; and

(b) Suspension of enroute inspections or preinspections.

§ 286.8 Establishment of pilot programs for the charging of a land border fee for inspection services.

Under the provisions of section 286(q) of the Act, the Service may establish pilot programs at one or more land border ports-of-entry to charge fees for immigration inspection services to be collected by the Commissioner. Individual ports-of-entry selected by the Commissioner to participate in such pilot programs may charge a fee to enhance inspection services and to recover the cost of:

(a) Hiring additional immigration inspectors, including all associated personnel costs such as salary, benefits, and overtime;

(b) Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information systems for nonimmigrant control;

(c) Construction costs, including those associated with adding new primary traffic lanes (with the concurrence of the General Services Administration);

(d) Procuring detection devices and conducting training to identify fraudulent documents used by applicants for entry to the United States;

(e) Other administrative costs associated with the PORTPASS Program; and

(f) Costs associated with the administration of the Land Border Inspection Fee account.

[60 FR 50390, Sept. 29, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 53833, Oct. 16, 1996]

§286.9 Fee for processing applications and issuing documentation at land border Ports-of-Entry.

(a) *General.* A fee may be charged and collected by the Commissioner for the processing and issuance of specified Service documents at land border Ports-of-Entry. These fees, as specified in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter, shall be dedicated to funding the cost of providing application-processing services at land border ports.

(b) *Forms for which a fee may be charged.* (1) A nonimmigrant alien who is required to be issued, or requests to be issued, Form I–94, Arrival/Departure Record, for admission at a land border Port-of-Entry must remit the required fee for issuance of Form I–94 upon determination of admissibility.

(2) A nonimmigrant alien applying for admission at a land border Port-of-Entry as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program applicant pursuant to §217.2(c) or §217.3(c) of this chapter must remit the required fee for issuance of Form I–94W upon determination of admissibility.

(3) A Mexican national in possession of a valid nonresident alien border crossing card or nonimmigrant B–1/B–2 visa who is required to be issued Form I–444, Mexican Border Visitors Permit, pursuant to §235.1(g) of this chapter, must remit the required fee for issuance of Form I–444 upon determination of admissibility.

(4) A citizen or lawful permanent resident alien of the United States, Canadian national, or lawful permanent resident of Canada having a common nationality with Canadians, who requests Form I–68, Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit, pursuant to §235.1(e) of this chapter, for entry to the United States from Canada as an eligible pleasure boater on a designated body of water, must remit the required fee at time of application for Form I–68.

(5) A Canadian national or a lawful permanent resident of Canada having a common nationality with nationals of Canada, who submits Form I–175, Application for Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card, must remit the required fee at time of application for Form I–185.

(6) A Mexican national who submits Form I–190, Application for Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card, for replacement of a lost, stolen, or mutilated Form I–586, Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card, must remit the required fee at time of application for a replacement Form I–586.

[60 FR 40069, Aug. 7, 1995]

PART 287—FIELD OFFICERS; POWERS AND DUTIES

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1225, 1226, 1251, 1252, 1357; 8 CFR part 2.

§287.1 Definitions.

(a)(1) *External boundary.* The term *external boundary,* as used in section 287(a)(3) of the Act, means the land boundaries and the territorial sea of the United States extending 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law.

(2) *Reasonable distance.* The term *reasonable distance,* as used in section 287(a) (3) of the Act, means within 100 air miles from any external boundary of the United States or any shorter distance which may be fixed by the district director, or, so far as the power to board and search aircraft is concerned any distance fixed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Reasonable distance; fixing by district directors.* In fixing distances not exceeding 100 air miles pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, district directors shall take into consideration topography, confluence of arteries of transportation leading from external boundaries, density of population, possible inconvenience to the traveling public, types of conveyances used, and reliable information as to movements of persons effecting illegal entry into the United States: *Provided,* That whenever in the opinion of a district director a distance in his district of more than 100 air miles from any external boundary of the United States would because of unusual circumstances be reasonable, such district director shall forward a complete report with respect to the matter to the Commissioner, who may, if he determines that such action is justified, declare such distance to be reasonable.

(c) *Patrolling the border.* The phrase *patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States* as used in section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act means conducting such activities as are customary, or reasonable and necessary, to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

(d) *Arrested by federal, state, or local law enforcement official.* The term *arrested,* as used in section 287(d) of the Act (as amended by section 1701 (Subtitle M) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99–509), means that an alien has been—

(1) Physically taken into custody for a criminal violation of the controlled substance laws; and

(2) Subsequently booked, charged or otherwise officially processed; or

(3) Provided an initial appearance before a judicial officer where the alien has been informed of the charges and the right to counsel.

(e) *Law enforcement or other official.* The phrase *law enforcement official (or other official),* as used in section 287(d) of the Act, and § 242.2(a) of this part means an officer or employee of an agency engaged in the administration of criminal justice pursuant to statute or executive order, including (1) courts; (2) a government agency or component which performs the administration of criminal justice as defined in 28 CFR part 20 including performance of any of the following activities: detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders.

(f) *Controlled substance.* The term *controlled substance,* as used in section 287(d)(3) 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 *et seq.* For the purposes of this chapter, the term *controlled substance* includes controlled substance analogues as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802(23) and 813.

(g) *Basic immigration law enforcement training.* The phrase *basic immigration law enforcement training,* as used in §§ 287.5 and 287.8 of this part, means the successful completion of one of the following courses of training provided at the Immigration Officer Academy or Border Patrol Academy: Immigration Officer Basic Training Course after 1971; Border Patrol Basic Training Course after 1950; and Immigration Detention Enforcement Officer Basic Training Course after 1977; or training substantially equivalent thereto as determined by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General. The phrase *basic immigration law enforcement training* also means the successful completion of the Other than Permanent Full-Time (OTP) Immigration Inspector Basic Training Course after 1991 in the case of individuals who are OTP immigration inspectors. Conversion by OTP immigration

to any other status requires training applicable to that position.

[22 FR 9808, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 29 FR 13244, Sept. 24, 1964; 53 FR 9283, Mar. 22, 1988; 57 FR 47258, Oct. 15, 1992; 59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994]

§287.2 Disposition of criminal cases.

Whenever a district director or chief patrol agent has reason to believe that there has been a violation punishable under any criminal provision of the laws administered or enforced by the Service, he or she shall immediately initiate an investigation to determine all the pertinent facts and circumstances and shall take such further action as he or she deems necessary. In no case shall this investigation prejudice the right of an arrested person to be taken without unnecessary delay before a United States magistrate judge, a United States district judge, or, if necessary, a judicial officer empowered in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3041 to commit persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States.

[59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994]

§287.3 Disposition of cases of aliens arrested without warrant.

An alien arrested without a warrant of arrest under the authority contained in section 287(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be examined as therein provided by an officer other than the arresting officer. If no other qualified officer is readily available and the taking of the alien before another officer would entail unnecessary delay, the arresting officer, if the conduct of such examination is a part of the duties assigned to him/her, may examine the alien. If such examining officer is satisfied that there is prima facie evidence establishing that the arrested alien was entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of the immigration laws, he/she shall refer the case to an immigration judge for further inquiry in accordance with parts 235 and 236 of this chapter or take whatever other action may be appropriate or required under the laws or regulations applicable to the particular case. If the examining officer is satisfied that there is prima facie evidence establishing that the arrested alien is in the United States in violation of the immigration laws, further action in the case shall be taken as provided in part 242 of this chapter. After the examining officer has determined that formal proceedings under sections 236, 237, or 242 of the Act, will be instituted, an alien arrested without warrant of arrest shall be advised of the reason for his/her arrest and the right to be represented by counsel of his/her choice, at no expense to the government. The alien shall also be provided with a list of the available free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to §292.2 of this chapter which are located in the district where the deportation hearing will be held. It shall be noted on Form I–213 that such a list was provided to the alien. The alien shall also be advised that any statement made may be used against him/her in a subsequent proceeding and that a decision will be made within 24 hours as to whether he/she will be continued in custody or released on bond or recognizance. Unless voluntary departure has been granted pursuant to §242.5 of this chapter, the alien's case shall be presented promptly, and in any event within 24 hours, for a determination as to whether there is prima facie evidence that the arrested alien is in the United States in violation of law and for issuance of an order to show cause and warrant of arrest as prescribed in part 242 of this chapter.

[51 FR 34082, Sept. 25, 1986]

§287.4 Subpoena.

(a) *Who may issue*—(1) *Criminal or civil investigations.* All District Directors, Deputy District Directors, Chief Patrol Agents, Deputy Chief Patrol Agents, Assistant Chief Patrol Agents, Officers-in-Charge, Patrol Agents in Charge, Assistant District Directors, Investigations, Supervisory Criminal Investigators (Anti-Smuggling), Regional Directors, Office of Professional Responsibility, Service Center Directors, and Assistant District Directors for Examinations, may issue a subpoena requiring the production of records and evidence for use in criminal or civil investigations.

(2) *Proceedings other than naturalization proceedings*—(1) *Prior to commencement of proceedings.* All District Directors, Deputy District Directors, Chief Patrol Agents, Deputy Chief Patrol Agents, and Officers-in-Charge, may issue a subpoena requiring the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary evidence, or both, for use in any proceeding under this chapter, other than under part 335 of this Chapter, or any application made ancillary to the proceeding.

(ii) *Subsequent to commencement of any proceeding.* (A) In any proceeding under this chapter, other than under part 335 of this chapter, and in any proceeding ancillary thereto, an immigration judge having jurisdiction over the matter may, upon his/her own volition or upon application of a trial attorney, the alien, or other party affected, issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses or for the production of books, papers and other documentary evidence, or both.

(B) *Application for subpoena.* A party applying for a subpoena shall be required, as a condition precedent to its issuance, to state in writing or at the proceeding, what he/she expects to prove by such witnesses or documentary evidence, and to show affirmatively that he/she has made diligent effort, without success, to produce the same.

(C) *Issuance of subpoena.* Upon being satisfied that a witness will not appear and testify or produce documentary evidence and that the witness' evidence is essential, the immigration judge shall issue a subpoena.

(D) *Appearance of witness.* If the witness is at a distance of more than 100 miles from the place of the proceeding, the subpoena shall provide for the witnesses' appearance at the Service office nearest to the witness to respond to oral or written interrogatories, unless the Service indicates that there is no objection to bringing the witness the distance required to enable him/her to testify in person.

(b) *Form of subpoena.* All subpoenas shall be issued on Form I–138.

(1) *Criminal or civil investigations.* The subpoena shall command the person or entity to which it is addressed to attend and to give testimony at a time or place specified. A subpoena shall also command the person or entity to which it is addressed to produce the books, papers, or documents specified in the subpoena. A subpoena may direct the taking of a deposition before an officer of the Service.

(2) *Proceedings other than naturalization proceedings.* Every subpoena issued under the provisions of this section shall state the title of the proceeding and shall command the person to whom it is directed to attend and to give testimony at a time and place specified. A subpoena shall also command the person to whom it is directed to produce the books, papers, or documents specified in the subpoena. A subpoena may direct the making of a deposition before an officer of the Service.

(c) *Service.* A subpoena issued under this section may be served by any person, over 18 years of age not a party to the case, designated to make such service by the District Director, Deputy District Director, Chief Patrol Agent, Deputy Chief Patrol Agent, Assistant Chief Patrol Agent, Patrol Agent in Charge, Officer in Charge, Assistant District Director, Investigations, Supervisory Criminal Investigator (Anti-Smuggling), Regional Director, and Office of Professional Responsibility, having administrative jurisdiction over the office in which the subpoena is issued. Service of the subpoena shall be made by delivering a copy thereof to the person named therein and by tendering to him/her the fee for one day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law by the United States District Court for the district in which the testimony is to be taken. When the subpoena is issued on behalf of the Service, fee and mileage need not be tendered at the time of service. A record of such service shall be made and attached to the original copy of the subpoena.

(d) *Invoking aid of court.* If a witness neglects or refuses to appear and testify as directed by the subpoena served upon him/her in accordance with the provisions of this section, the officer issuing the subpoena shall request the United States Attorney for the district in which the subpoena was issued to report such neglect or refusal to the

United States District Court and to request such court to issue an order requiring the witness to appear and testify and to produce the books, papers or documents designated in the subpoena. If the subpoena was issued by an immigration judge, he/she shall request the District Director in the district in which the subpoena was issued to take the action referred to in the previous sentence in the event the witness neglects or refuses to appear and testify as directed by the subpoena served upon him.

[50 FR 30134, July 24, 1985; 50 FR 47205, Nov. 15, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 56937, Nov. 13, 1995]

§287.5 Exercise of power by immigration officers.

(a) *Power and authority to interrogate and administer oaths.* Any immigration officer as defined in §103.1(q) of this chapter is hereby authorized and designated to exercise anywhere in or outside the United States the power conferred by:

(1) Section 287(a)(1) of the Act to interrogate, without warrant, any alien or person believed to be an alien concerning his or her right to be, or to remain, in the United States, and

(2) Section 287(b) of the Act to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence concerning the privilege of any person to enter, reenter, pass through, or reside in the United States; or concerning any matter which is material or relevant to the enforcement of the Act and the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(b) *Power and authority to patrol the border.* (1) Section 287(a)(3) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, to board and search for aliens, without warrant, any vessel within the territorial waters of the United States and any railway car, aircraft, conveyance, or vehicle within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States; and within a distance of twenty-five miles from any such external boundary to have access, without warrant, to private lands, but not dwellings, for the purpose of patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

(2) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power to patrol the border conferred by section 287(a)(3) of the Act:

(i) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(ii) Special agents;

(iii) Immigration inspectors (seaport operations only);

(iv) Immigration examiners and deportation officers when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections (seaport operations only);

(v) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(vi) Immigration officers who need the authority to patrol the border under section 287(a)(3) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(c) *Power and authority to arrest.* (1) *Arrests of aliens under section 287(a)(2) of the Act for immigration violations.*

(i) Section 287(a)(2) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section, to arrest any alien, without warrant, who in the presence or view of the immigration officer is entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of any law or regulation made in pursuance of law regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, or to arrest any alien in the United States if the immigration officer has reason to believe that the alien is in the United States in violation of any such law or regulation and is likely to escape before a warrant can be obtained for his or her arrest. When making an arrest, the designated immigration officer shall adhere to the provisions of the enforcement standard governing the conduct of arrests in §287.8(c).

(ii) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed

basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the arrest power conferred by section 287(a)(2) of the Act:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Immigration inspectors;

(E) Immigration examiners;

(F) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(G) Immigration officers who need the authority to arrest aliens under section 287(a)(2) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(2) *Arrests of persons under section 287(a)(4) of the Act for felonies regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens.* (i) Section 287(a)(4) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, to arrest persons, without warrant, for felonies that have been committed and that are cognizable under any law of the United States regulating the admission, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, if the immigration officer has reason to believe that the person is guilty of such felony and if there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his or her arrest. When making an arrest, the designated immigration officer shall adhere to the provisions of the enforcement standard governing the conduct of arrests in § 287.8(c) of this part.

(ii) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the arrest power conferred by section 287(a)(4) of the Act:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Immigration inspectors;

(E) Immigration examiners;

(F) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(G) Immigration officers who need the authority to arrest persons under section 287(a)(4) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(3) *Arrests of persons under section 287(a)(5)(A) of the Act for any offense against the United States.* (i) Section 287(a)(5)(A) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section, to arrest persons, without warrant, for any offense against the United States if the offense is committed in the immigration officer's presence while the immigration officer is performing duties relating to the enforcement of the immigration laws at the time of the arrest and there is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his or her arrest. When making an arrest, the designated immigration officer shall adhere to the provisions of the enforcement standard governing the conduct of arrests in § 287.8(c).

(ii) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the arrest power conferred by section 287(a)(5)(A) of the Act:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Immigration inspectors (permanent full-time immigration inspectors only);

(E) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(F) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(G) Immigration officers who need the authority to arrest persons under section 287(a)(5)(A) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated,

individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(4) *Arrests of person under section 287(a)(5)(B) of the Act for any felony.* (i) Section 287(a)(5)(B) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (c)(4)(iii) of this section, to arrest persons, without warrant, for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if:

(A) The immigration officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such a felony;

(B) The immigration officer is performing duties relating to the enforcement of the immigration laws at the time of the arrest;

(C) There is a likelihood of the person escaping before a warrant can be obtained for his or her arrest; and

(D) The immigration officer has been certified as successfully completing a training program which covers such arrests and the standards with respect to the enforcement activities of the Service as defined in § 287.8.

(ii) When making an arrest, the designated immigration officer shall adhere to the provisions of the enforcement standard governing the conduct of arrests in § 287.8(c).

(iii) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the arrest power conferred by section 287(a)(5)(B) of the Act:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Immigration inspectors (permanent full-time immigration inspectors only);

(E) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(F) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(G) Immigration officers who need the authority to arrest persons under section 287(a)(5)(B) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(iv) Notwithstanding the authorization and designation set forth in paragraph (c)(4)(iii) of this section, no immigration officer is authorized to make an arrest for any felony under the authority of section 287(a)(5)(B) of the Act until such time as he or she has been certified by the Director of Training as successfully completing a training course encompassing such arrests and the standards for enforcement activities as defined in § 287.8 of this part. Such certification shall be valid for the duration of the immigration officer's continuous employment, unless it is suspended or revoked by the Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee for just cause.

(5) *Arrests of persons under section 274(a) of the Act who bring in, transport, or harbor certain aliens, or induce them to enter.* (i) Section 274(a) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (c)(5)(ii) of this section, to arrest persons who bring in, transport, or harbor aliens, or induce them to enter the United States in violation of law. When making an arrest, the designated immigration officer shall adhere to the provisions of the enforcement standard governing the conduct of arrests in § 287.8(c).

(ii) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are authorized and designated to exercise the arrest power conferred by section 274(a) of the Act:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Immigration inspectors;

(E) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(F) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(G) Immigration officers who need the authority to arrest persons under

section 274(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(6) *Custody and transportation of previously arrested persons.* In addition to the authority to arrest pursuant to a warrant of arrest in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, detention enforcement officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to take and maintain custody of and transport any person who has been arrested by an immigration officer pursuant to paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section.

(d) *Power and authority to conduct searches.* (1) Section 287(c) of the Act authorizes designated immigration officers, as listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, to conduct a search, without warrant, of the person and of the personal effects in the possession of my person seeking admission to the United States if the immigration officer has reasonable cause to suspect that grounds exist for exclusion from the United States under the Act that would be disclosed by such search.

(2) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power to conduct searches conferred by section 287(c) of the Act:

(i) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(ii) Special agents;

(iii) Deportation officers;

(iv) Immigration inspectors;

(v) Immigration examiners;

(vi) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(vii) Immigration officers who need the authority to conduct searches under section 287(c) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(e) *Power and authority to execute warrants*—(1) *Search warrants.* The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power conferred by section 287(a) of the Act to execute a search warrant:

(i) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(ii) Special agents;

(iii) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above, and

(iv) Immigration officers who need the authority to execute search warrants under section 287(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(2) *Arrest warrants*—(1) *Immigration violations.* The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power pursuant to section 287(a) of the Act to execute warrants of arrest for administrative immigration violations issued under section 242 of the Act or to execute warrants of criminal arrest issued under the authority of the United States:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Detention enforcement officers (warrants of arrest for administrative immigration violations only);

(E) Immigration inspectors;

(F) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(G) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(H) Immigration officers who need the authority to execute arrest warrants for immigration violations under section 287(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner, for warrants of arrest for administrative immigration violations,

and with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General, for warrants of criminal arrest.

(ii) *Non-immigration violations.* The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power to execute warrants of criminal arrest for non-immigration violations issued under the authority of the United States:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(E) Immigration officers who need the authority to execute warrants of arrest for non-immigration violations under section 287(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(f) *Power and authority to carry firearms.* The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power conferred by section 287(a) of the Act to carry firearms provided that they are individually qualified by training and experience to handle and safely operate the firearms they are permitted to carry, maintain proficiency in the use of such firearms, and adhere to the provisions of the enforcement standard governing the use of force in §287.8(a):

(1) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(2) Special agents;

(3) Deportation officers;

(4) Detention enforcement officers;

(5) Immigration inspectors;

(6) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(7) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(8) Immigration officers who need the authority to carry firearms under section 287(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

[59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994]

§287.6 Proof of official records.

(a) *Domestic.* In any proceeding under this chapter, an official record or entry therein, when admissible for any purpose, shall be evidenced by an official publication thereof, or by a copy attested by the official having legal custody of the record or by an authorized deputy.

(b) *Foreign: Countries not Signatories to Convention.* (1) In any proceeding under this chapter, an official record or entry therein, when admissible for any purpose, shall be evidenced by an official publication thereof, or by a copy attested by an officer so authorized. This attested copy in turn may but need not be certified by any authorized foreign officer both as to the genuineness of the signature of the attesting officer and as to his/her official position. The signature and official position of this certifying foreign officer may then likewise be certified by any other foreign officer so authorized, thereby creating a chain of certificates.

(2) The attested copy, with the additional foreign certificates if any, must be certified by an officer in the Foreign Service of the United States, stationed in the foreign country where the record is kept. This officer must certify the genuineness of the signature and the official position either of (i) the attesting officer; or (ii) any foreign officer whose certification of genuineness of signature and official position relates directly to the attestation or is in a chain of certificates of genuineness of signature and official position relating to the attestation.

(c) *Foreign: Countries Signatory to Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legislation for Foreign Public Document.* (1) In any proceeding under this chapter, a public document or entry therein, when admissible for any purpose,

may be evidenced by an official publication, or by a copy properly certified under the Convention. To be properly certified, the copy must be accompanied by a certificate in the form dictated by the Convention. This certificate must be signed by a foreign officer so authorized by the signatory country, and it must certify (i) the authenticity of the signature of the person signing the document; (ii) the capacity in which that person acted, and (iii) where appropriate, the identity of the seal or stamp which the document bears.

(2) No certification is needed from an officer in the Foreign Service of public documents.

(3) In accordance with the Convention, the following are deemed to be public documents:

(i) Documents emanating from an authority or an official connected with the courts of tribunals of the state, including those emanating from a public prosecutor, a clerk of a court or a process server;

(ii) Administrative documents;

(iii) Notarial acts; and

(iv) Official certificates which are placed on documents signed by persons in their private capacity, such as official certificates recording the registration of a document or the fact that it was in existence on a certain date, and official and notarial authentication of signatures.

(4) In accordance with the Convention, the following are deemed not to be public documents, and thus are subject to the more stringent requirements of § 287.6(b) above:

(i) Documents executed by diplomatic or consular agents; and

(ii) Administrative documents dealing directly with commercial or customs operations.

(d) *Canada.* In any proceedings under this chapter, an official record or entry therein, issued by a Canadian governmental entity within the geographical boundaries of Canada, when admissible for any purpose, shall be evidenced by a certified copy of the original record attested by the official having legal custody of the record or by an authorized deputy.

[50 FR 37834, Sept. 18, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 39337, Sept. 26, 1989; 54 FR 48851, Nov. 28, 1989]

§ 287.7 Detainer provisions under section 287(d)(3) of the Act.

(a) *Detainers in general.* (1) A detainer may be issued only in the case of an alien who there is reason to believe is amenable to exclusion or deportation proceedings under any provision of law. The following immigration officers are hereby authorized to issue detainers under section 287(d)(3) of the Act:

(i) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(ii) Special agents;

(iii) Deportation officers;

(iv) Immigration inspectors;

(v) Immigration examiners;

(vi) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(vii) Immigration officers who need the authority to issue detainers under section 287(d)(3) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(2) *Availability of records.* In order for the Service to accurately determine the propriety of issuing a detainer, serving an order to show cause, or taking custody of an alien in accordance with this section, the criminal justice agency requesting such action or informing the service of a conviction or act which renders an alien excludable or deportable under any provision of law shall provide the Service with all documentary records and information available from the agency which reasonably relates to the alien's status in the United States, or which may have an impact on conditions of release.

(3) *Telephonic detainers.* Issuance of a detainer in accordance with this section may be authorized telephonically, *provided* such authorizations are confirmed in writing on Form I–247, or by electronic communications transfer media (e.g. the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS)) within twenty-four hours of

the telephonic authorization. The contents of the electronic transfer shall contain substantially the same language as the Form I–247.

(4) *Temporary detention at Service request.* Upon a determination by the Service to issue a detainer for an alien not otherwise detained by a criminal justice agency, such agency shall maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours, in order to permit assumption of custody by the Service.

(5) *Financial responsibility for detention.* No detainer issued as a result of a determination made under this chapter shall incur any fiscal obligation on the part of the Service, until actual assumption of custody by the Service, except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

[53 FR 9283, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 43327, Oct. 29, 1990; 59 FR 42418, August 17, 1994]

§287.8 Standards for enforcement activities.

The following standards for enforcement activities contained in this section must be adhered to by every immigration officer involved in enforcement activities. Any violation of this section shall be reported pursuant to §287.10.

(a) *Use of force*—(1) *Non-deadly force.* (i) Non-deadly force is any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(ii) Non-deadly force may be used only when a designated immigration officer, as listed in paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section, has reasonable grounds to believe that such force is necessary.

(iii) A designated immigration officer shall always use the minimum non-deadly force necessary to accomplish the officer's mission and shall escalate to a higher level of non-deadly force only when such higher level of force is warranted by the actions, apparent intentions, and apparent capabilities of the suspect, prisoner, or assailant.

(iv) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power conferred by section 287(a) of the Act to use non-deadly force should circumstances warrant it:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Detention enforcement officers;

(E) Immigration inspectors;

(F) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(G) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(H) Immigration officers who need the authority to use non-deadly force under section 287(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(2) *Deadly force.* (i) Deadly force is any use of force that is likely to cause death or serious bodily harm.

(ii) Deadly force may be used only when a designated immigration officer, as listed in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section, has reasonable grounds to believe that such force is necessary to protect the designated immigration officer or other persons from the present danger of death or serious bodily harm.

(iii) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to exercise the power conferred by section 287(a) of the Act to use deadly force should circumstances warrant it:

(A) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(B) Special agents;

(C) Deportation officers;

(D) Detention enforcement officers;

(E) Immigration inspectors;

(F) Immigration examiners when in the uniform of an immigration inspector and performing inspections or supervising other immigration inspectors performing inspections;

(G) Supervisory and managerial personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(H) Immigration officers who need the authority to use deadly force under section 287(a) of the Act in order to effectively accomplish their individual missions and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

(b) *Interrogation and detention not amounting to arrest.* (1) Integration is questioning designed to elicit specific information. An immigration officer, like any other person, has the right to ask questions of anyone as long as the immigration officer does not restrain the freedom of an individual, not under arrest, to walk away.

(2) If the immigration officer has a reasonable suspicion, based on specific articulable facts, that the person being questioned is, or is attempting to be, engaged in an offense against the United States or is an alien illegally in the United States, the immigration officer may briefly detain the person for questioning.

(3) Information obtained from this questioning may provide the basis for a subsequent arrest, which must be effected only by a designated immigration officer, as listed in § 287.5(c). The conduct of arrests is specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Conduct of arrests*—(1) *Authority.* Only designated immigration officers are authorized to make an arrest. The list of designated immigration officers varies depending on the type of arrest as listed in § 287.5(c)(1) through (c)(5).

(2) *General procedures.* (i) An arrest shall be made only when the designated immigration officer has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has committed an offense against the United States or is an alien illegally in the United States.

(ii) A warrant of arrest shall be obtained whenever possible prior to the arrest.

(iii) At the time of the arrest, the designated immigration officer shall, as soon as it is practical and safe to do so:

(A) Identify himself or herself as an immigration officer who is authorized to execute an arrest; and

(B) State that the person is under arrest and the reason for the arrest.

(iv) With respect to an alien arrested and administratively charged with being in the United States in violation of law, the arresting officer shall adhere to the procedures set forth in § 287.3 if the arrest is made without a warrant, and to the procedures set forth in § 242.2(c)(2) of this chapter if the arrest is made with a warrant.

(v) With respect to a person arrested and charged with a criminal violation of the laws of the United States, the arresting officer shall advise the person of the appropriated rights as required by law at the time of the arrest, or as soon thereafter as practicable. It is the duty of the immigration officer to assure that the warnings are given in a language the subject understands, and that the subject acknowledges that the warnings are understood. The fact that a person has been advised of his or her rights shall be documented on appropriate Service forms and made a part of the arrest record.

(vi) Every person arrested and charged with a criminal violation of the laws of the United States shall be brought without unnecessary delay before a United States magistrate judge, a United States district judge or, if necessary, a judicial officer empowered in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3041 to commit persons charged with such crimes. Accordingly, the immigration officer shall contact an Assistant United States Attorney to arrange for an initial appearance.

(vii) The use of threats, coercion, or physical abuse by the designated immigration officer to induce a suspect to waive his or her rights or to make a statement is prohibited.

(d) *Transportation*—(1) *Vehicle transportation.* All persons will be transported in a manner that ensures the safety of the persons being transported. When persons arrested or detained are being transported by vehicle, each person will be searched as thoroughly as circumstances permit before being placed in the vehicle. The person being transported shall not be handcuffed to the frame or any part of the moving vehicle or an object in the moving vehicle. The person being transported shall not be left unattended during transport unless the immigration officer needs to perform a law enforcement function.

(2) *Airline transportation.* The escorting officer(s) must abide by all Federal Aviation Administration and airline carrier rules and regulations pertaining to weapons and the transportation of prisoners.

(e) *Vehicular pursuit.* (1) A vehicular pursuit is an active attempt by a designated immigration officer, as listed in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, in a designated pursuit vehicle to apprehend fleeing suspects who are attempting to avoid apprehension. A designated pursuit vehicle is defined as a vehicle equipped with emergency lights and siren, placed in or on the vehicle, that emit audible and visual signals in order to warn others that emergency law enforcement activities are in progress.

(2) The following immigration officers who have successfully completed basic immigration law enforcement training are hereby authorized and designated to initiate a vehicular pursuit:

(i) Border patrol agents, including aircraft pilots;

(ii) Supervisory personnel who are responsible for supervising the activities of those officers listed above; and

(iii) Immigration officers who need the authority to initiate a vehicular pursuit in order to effectively accomplish their individual mission and who are designated, individually or as a class, by the Commissioner.

(f) *Site inspections.* (1) Site inspections are Service enforcement activities undertaken to locate and identify aliens illegally in the United States, or aliens engaged in unauthorized employment, at locations where there is a reasonable suspicion, based on articulable facts, that such aliens are present.

(2) An immigration officer may not enter into the non-public areas of a business, a residence including the curtilage of such residence, or a farm or other outdoor agricultural operation, except as provided in section 287(a)(3) of the Act, for the purpose of questioning the occupants or employees concerning their right to be or remain in the United States unless the officer has either a warrant or the consent of the owner or other person in control of the site to be inspected. When consent to enter is given, the immigration officer must note on the officer's report that consent was given and, if possible, by whom consent was given. If the immigration officer is denied access to conduct a site inspection, a warrant may be obtained.

(3) Adequate records must be maintained noting the results of every site inspection, including those where no illegal aliens are located.

(4) Nothing in this section prohibits an immigration officer from entering into any area of a business or other activity to which the general public has access or onto open fields that are not farms or other outdoor agricultural operations without a warrant, consent, or any particularized suspicion in order to question any person whom the officer believes to be an alien concerning his or her right to be or remain in the United States.

[59 FR 42418, Aug. 17, 1994]

§287.9 Criminal search warrant and firearms policies.

(a) A search warrant should be obtained prior to conducting a search in a criminal investigation unless a specific exception to the warrant requirement is authorized by statute or recognized by the courts. Such exceptions may include, for example, the consent of the person to be searched, exigent circumstances, searches incident to a lawful arrest, and border searches. The Commissioner shall promulgate guidelines governing officers' conduct relating to search and seizure.

(b) In using a firearm, an officer shall adhere to the standard of conduct set forth in §287.8(a)(2). An immigration officer may carry only firearms (whether Service issued or personally owned) that have been approved pursuant to guidelines promulgated by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall promulgate guidelines with respect to:

(1) Investigative procedures to be followed after a shooting incident involving an officer;

(2) Loss or theft of an approved firearm;

(3) Maintenance of records with respect to the issuance of firearms and ammunition; and

(4) Procedures for the proper care, storage, and maintenance of firearms, ammunition, and related equipment.

[59 FR 42420, Aug. 17, 1994]

§ 287.10 Expedited internal review process.

(a) *Violations of standards for enforcement activities.* Alleged violations of the standards for enforcement activities established in accordance with the provisions of § 287.8 shall be investigated expeditiously consistent with the policies and procedures of the Office of Professional Responsibility and the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice and pursuant to guidelines to be established by the Attorney General. Within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Office of Internal Audit is responsible for coordinating the reporting and disposition of allegations.

(b) *Complaints.* Any persons wishing to lodge a complaint pertaining to violations of enforcement standards contained in § 287.8 may contact the Department of Justice, P.O. Box 27606, Washington, DC, 20038–7606, or telephone 1–800–869–4499.

(c) *Expedited processing of complaints.* When an allegation or complaint of violation of § 287.8 is lodged against an employee or officer of the Service, the allegation or complaint shall be referred promptly for investigation in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Department of Justice. At the conclusion of an investigation of an allegation or complaint of violation of § 287.8, the investigative report shall be referred promptly for appropriate action in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Department of Justice.

(d) *Unsubstantiated complaints.* When an investigative report does not support the allegation, the employee or officer against whom the allegation was made shall be informed in writing that the matter has been closed as soon as practicable. No reference to the allegation shall be filed in the official's or employee's official personnel file.

(e) *Jurisdiction of other Department of Justice organizations.* Nothing in this section alters or limits, is intended to alter or limit, or shall be construed to alter or limit, the jurisdiction or authority conferred upon the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Attorneys, the Criminal Division or the Civil Rights Division, or any other component of the Department of Justice, or any other order of the Department of Justice establishing policy or procedures for the administration of standards of conduct within the Department of Justice.

[59 FR 42420, Aug. 17, 1994]

§ 287.11 Scope.

With regard to this part, these regulations provide internal guidance on specific areas of law enforcement authority. These regulations do not, are not intended to, and shall not be construed to exclude, supplant, or limit otherwise lawful activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Attorney General. These regulations do not, are not intended to, shall not be construed to, and may not be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party in any matter, civil or criminal. The Attorney General shall have exclusive authority to enforce these regulations through such administrative and other means as he or she may deem appropriate.

[59 FR 42420, Aug. 17, 1994]

PART 289—AMERICAN INDIANS BORN IN CANADA

Sec.
289.1 Definition.
289.2 Lawful admission for permanent residence.
289.3 Recording the entry of certain American Indians born in Canada.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 103, 262, 289, 66 Stat. 173, 224, 234; 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1302, 1359; 45 Stat. 401, 54 Stat. 670; 8 U.S.C. 226a, 451.

§ 289.1 Definition.

The term *American Indian born in Canada* as used in section 289 of the Act includes only persons possessing 50 per centum or more of the blood of the American Indian race. It does not include a person who is the spouse or child of such an Indian or a person whose membership in an Indian tribe

or family is created by adoption, unless such person possesses at least 50 per centum or more of such blood.

[29 FR 11494, Aug. 11, 1964]

§289.2 Lawful admission for permanent residence.

Any American Indian born in Canada who at the time of entry was entitled to the exemption provided for such person by the Act of April 2, 1928 (45 Stat. 401), or section 289 of the Act, and has maintained residence in the United States since his entry, shall be regarded as having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence. A person who does not possess 50 per centum of the blood of the American Indian race, but who entered the United States prior to December 24, 1952, under the exemption provided by the Act of April 2, 1928, and has maintained his residence in the United States since such entry shall also be regarded as having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence. In the absence of a Service record of arrival in the United States, the record of registration under the Alien Registration Act, of 1940 (54 Stat. 670; 8 U.S.C. 451), or section 262 of the Act, or other satisfactory evidence may be accepted to establish the date of entry.

[29 FR 11494, Aug. 11, 1964]

§289.3 Recording the entry of certain American Indians born in Canada.

The lawful admission for permanent residence of an American Indian born in Canada shall be recorded on Form I–181.

[33 FR 7485, May 21, 1968]

PART 292—REPRESENTATION AND APPEARANCES

Sec.

292.1 Representation of others.
292.2 Organizations qualified for recognition; requests for recognition; withdrawal of recognition; accreditation of representatives; roster.
292.3 Discipline of attorneys and representatives.
292.4 Appearances.
292.5 Service upon and action by attorney or representative of record.
292.6 Interpretation.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1252b, 1362.

§292.1 Representation of others.

(a) A person entitled to representation may be represented by any of the following:

(1) *Attorneys in the United States.* Any attorney as defined in §1.1(f) of this chapter.

(2) *Law students and law graduates not yet admitted to the bar.* A law student who is enrolled in an accredited law school, or a law graduate who is not yet admitted to the bar, provided that:

(i) He or she is appearing at the request of the person entitled to representation;

(ii) In the case of a law student, he or she has filed a statement that he or she is participating, under the direct supervision of a faculty member or an attorney, in a legal aid program or clinic conducted by a law school or non-profit organization, and that he or she is appearing without direct or indirect remuneration from the alien he or she represents;

(iii) In the case of a law graduate, he or she has filed a statement that he or she is appearing under the supervision of a licensed attorney or accredited representative and that he or she is appearing without direct or indirect remuneration from the alien he or she represents; and

(iv) The law student's or law graduate's appearance is permitted by the official before whom he or she wishes to appear (namely an Immigration Judge, district director, officer-in-charge, regional commissioner, the Commissioner, or the Board). The official or officials may require that a law student be accompanied by the supervising faculty member or attorney.

(3) *Reputable individuals.* Any reputable individual of good moral character, provided that:

(i) He is appearing on an individual case basis, at the request of the person entitled to representation;

(ii) He is appearing without direct or indirect renumeration and files a written declaration to that effect;

(iii) He has a pre-existing relationship or connection with the person entitled to representation (e.g., as a relative, neighbor, clergyman, business associate or personal friend), provided

that such requirement may be waived, as a matter of administrative discretion, in cases where adequate representation would not otherwise be available; and

(iv) His appearance is permitted by the official before whom he wished to appear (namely, a special inquiry officer, district director, officer-in-charge, regional commissioner, the Commissioner, or the Board), provided that such permission shall not be granted with respect to any individual who regularly engages in immigration and naturalization practice or preparation, or holds himself out to the public as qualified to do so.

(4) *Accredited representatives.* A person representing an organization described in § 292.2 of this chapter who has been accredited by the Board.

(5) *Accredited officials.* An accredited official, in the United States, of the government to which an alien owes allegiance, if the official appears solely in his official capacity and with the alien's consent.

(6) Attorneys outside the United States. An attorney other than one described in § 1.1(f) of this chapter who is licensed to practice law and is in good standing in a court of general jurisdiction of the country in which he/she resides and who is engaged in such practice. Provided that he/she represents persons only in matters outside the geographical confines of the United States as defined in section 101(a)(38) of the Act, and that the Service official before whom he/she wishes to appear allows such representation as a matter of discretion.

(b) *Persons formerly authorized to practice.* A person, other than a representative of an organization described in § 292.2 of this chapter, who on December 23, 1952, was authorized to practice before the Board and the Service may continue to act as a representative, subject to the provisions of § 292.3 of this chapter.

(c) *Former employees.* No person previously employed by the Department of Justice shall be permitted to act as a representative in any case in violation of the provisions of 28 CFR 45.735–7.

(d) *Amicus curiae.* The Board may grant permission to appear, on a case-by-case basis, as amicus curiae, to an attorney or to an organization represented by an attorney, if the public interest will be served thereby.

(e) Except as set forth in this section, no other person or persons shall represent others in any case.

[40 FR 23271, May 29. 1975, as amended at 53 FR 7728, Mar. 10, 1988; 55 FR 49251, Nov. 27, 1990; 61 FR 53610, Oct. 15, 1996]

§ 292.2 Organizations qualified for recognition; requests for recognition; withdrawal of recognition; accreditation of representatives; roster.

(a) *Qualifications of organizations.* A non-profit religious, charitable, social service, or similar organization established in the United States and recognized as such by the Board may designate a representative or representatives to practice before the Service and the Board. Such organization must establish to the satisfaction of the Board that:

(1) It makes only nominal charges and assesses no excessive membership dues for persons given assistance; and

(2) It has at its disposal adequate knowledge, information and experience.

(b) *Requests for recognition.* An organization having the qualifications prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section may file an application for recognition on a Form G–27 directly with the Board, along with proof of service of a copy of the application on the district director having jurisdiction over the area in which the organization is located. The district director, within 30 days from the date of service, shall forward to the Board a recommendation for approval or disapproval of the application and the reasons therefor, or request a specified period of time in which to conduct an investigation or otherwise obtain relevant information regarding the applicant. The district director shall include proof of service of a copy of such recommendation or request on the organization. The organization shall have 30 days in which to file a response with the Board to a recommendation by a district director that is other than favorable, along with proof of service of a copy of such response on the district director. If the Board approves a request for time to

conduct an investigation, or in its discretion remands the application to the district director for further information, the organization shall be advised of the time granted for such purpose. The Service shall promptly forward the results of any investigation or inquiry to the Board, along with its recommendations for approval or disapproval and the reasons therefor, and proof of service of a copy of the submission on the organization. The organization shall have 30 days from the date of such service to file a response with the Board to any matters raised therein, with proof of service of a copy of the response on the district director. Requests for extensions of filing times must be submitted in writing with the reasons therefor and may be granted by the Board in its discretion. Oral argument may be heard before the Board in its discretion at such date and time as the Board may direct. The organization and Service shall be informed by the Board of the action taken regarding an application. Any recognized organization shall promptly notify the Board of any changes in its name, address, or public telephone number.

(c) *Withdrawal of recognition.* The Board may withdraw the recognition of any organization which has failed to maintain the qualifications required by § 292.2(a). Withdrawal of recognition may be accomplished in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) The Service, by the district director within whose jurisdiction the organization is located, may conduct an investigation into any organization it believes no longer meets the standards for recognition.

(2) If the investigation establishes to the satisfaction of the district director that withdrawal proceedings should be instituted, he shall cause a written statement of the grounds upon which withdrawal is sought to be served upon the organization, with notice to show cause why its recognition should not be withdrawn. The notice will call upon the organization to appear before a special inquiry officer for a hearing at a time and place stated, not less than 30 days after service of the notice.

(3) The special inquiry officer shall hold a hearing, receive evidence, make findings of fact, state his recommendations, and forward the complete record to the Board.

(4) The organization and the Service shall have the opportunity of appearing at oral argument before the Board at a time specified by the Board.

(5) The Board shall consider the entire record and render its decision. The order of the Board shall constitute the final disposition of the proceedings.

(d) *Accreditation of representatives.* An organization recognized by the Board under paragraph (b) of this section may apply for accreditation of persons of good moral character as its representatives. An organization may apply to have a representative accredited to practice before the Service alone or the Service and the Board (including practice before immigration judges). An application for accreditation shall fully set forth the nature and extent of the proposed representative's experience and knowledge of immigration and naturalization law and procedure and the category of accreditation sought. No individual may submit an application on his or her own behalf. An application shall be filed directly with the Board, along with proof of service of a copy of the application on the district director having jurisdiction over the area in which the requesting organization is located. The district director, within 30 days from the date of service, shall forward to the Board a recommendation for approval or disapproval of the application and the reasons therefor, or request a specified period of time in which to conduct an investigation or otherwise obtain relevant information regarding the applicant. The district director shall include proof of service of a copy of such recommendation or request on the organization. The organization shall have 30 days in which to file a response with the Board to a recommendation by a distrct director that is other than favorable, with proof of service of a copy of such response on the district director. If the Board approves a request for time to conduct an investigation, or in its discretion remands the application to the district director for further information, the organization shall be advised of the time granted for such purpose. The district director shall

promptly forward the results of any investigation or inquiry to the Board, along with a recommendation for approval or disapproval and the reasons therefor, and proof of service of a copy of the submission on the organization. The organization shall have 30 days from the date of service to file a response with the Board to any matters raised therein, with proof or service of a copy of the response on the district director. Requests for extensions of filing times must be submitted in writing with the reasons therefor and may be granted by the Board in its discretion. Oral argument may be heard before the Board in its discretion at such date and time as the Board may direct. The Board may approve or disapprove an application in whole or in part and shall inform the organization and the district director of the action taken with regard to an application. The accreditation of a representative shall be valid for a period of three years only; however, the accreditation shall remain valid pending Board consideration of an application for renewal of accreditation if the application is filed at least 60 days before the third anniversary of the date of the Board's prior accreditation of the representative. Accreditation terminates when the Board's recognition of the organization ceases for any reason or when the representative's employment or other connection with the organization ceases. The organization shall promptly notify the Board of such changes.

(e) *Roster.* The Board shall maintain an alphabetical roster of recognized organizations and their accredited representatives. A copy of the roster shall be furnished to the Commissioner and he shall be advised from time to time of changes therein.

[40 FR 23272, May 29, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 44086, Nov. 2, 1984]

§ 292.3 Discipline of attorneys and representatives.

(a) *Grounds.* The Immigration Judge, Board, or Attorney General may suspend or bar from further practice before the Executive Office for Immigration Review or the Service, or may take other appropriate disciplinary action against, an attorney or representative if it is found that it is in the public interest to do so. Appropriate disciplinary sanctions may include disbarment, suspension, reprimand or censure, or such other sanction as deemed appropriate. The suspension, disbarment, or imposition of other appropriate disciplinary action against an attorney or representative who is within one or more of the following categories shall be deemed to be in the public interest, for the purposes of this part, but the enumeration of the following categories does not constitute the exclusive grounds for discipline in the public interest:

(1) Who charges or receives, either directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation for services which may be deemed to be grossly excessive in relation to the services performed, or who, being an accredited representative of an organization recognized under § 1.1(j) of this chapter, charges or receives either directly or indirectly any fee or compensation for services rendered to any person, except that an accredited representative of such an organization may be regularly compensated by the organization of which he is an accredited representative;

(2) Who, with intent to defraud or deceive, bribes, attempts to bribe, coerces, or attempts to coerce, by any means whatsoever, any person, including a party to a case, or an officer or employee of the Service or Board, to commit an act or to refrain from performing an act in connection with any case;

(3) Who willfully misleads, misinforms, or deceives an officer or employee of the Department of Justice concerning any material and relevant fact in connection with a case;

(4) Who willfully deceives, misleads, or threatens any party to a case concerning any matter relating to the case;

(5) Who solicits practice in any unethical or unprofessional manner, including but not limited to, the use of runners.

(6) Who represents, as an associate, any person who, known to him, solicits practice in any unethical or unprofessional manner, including, but not

limited to, the use of runners, or advertising his availability to handle immigration, naturalization, or nationality matters;

(7) Who has been temporarily suspended, and such suspension is still in effect, or permanently disbarred, from practice in any court, Federal, State (including the District of Columbia), territorial, or insular;

(8) Who is temporarily suspended, and such suspension is still in effect, or permanently disbarred, from practice in a representative capacity before any executive department, board, commission, or other governmental unit, Federal, State (including the District of Columbia), territorial, or insular;

(9) Who, by use of his name, personal appearance, or any device, aids and abets any person to practice during the period of his suspension or disbarment, such suspension or disbarment being known to him;

(10) Who willfully made false and material statements or representations with respect to his qualifications or authority to represent others in any case;

(11) Who engages in contumelious or otherwise obnoxious conduct with respect to a case in which he acts in a representative capacity, which in the opinion of the Board, would constitute cause for suspension or disbarment if the case was pending before a court, or which, in such a judicial proceeding, would constitute a contempt of court;

(12) Who, having been furnished with a copy of any portion of the record in a case, willfully fails to surrender such copy upon final disposition of the case or upon demand, or willfully and without authorization makes and retains a copy of the material furnished;

(13) Who has been convicted of a felony, or, having been convicted of any crime is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than one year; or

(14) Who has falsely certified a copy of a document as being a true and complete copy of an original.

(15) Who has engaged in frivolous behavior in a proceeding before an Immigration Judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or any other administrative appellate body under title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(i) An attorney or representative engages in frivolous behavior when he or she knows or reasonably should have known that his or her actions lack an arguable basis in law or in fact, or are taken for an improper purpose, such as to cause unnecessary delay. Actions that, if taken improperly, may be subject to discipline include, but are not limited to, the making of an argument on any factual or legal question, the submission of an application for discretionary relief, the filing of a motion, or the filing of an appeal. The signature of an attorney or an accredited representative on any filing, application, motion, appeal, brief, or other paper constitutes certification by the signer that the signer has read the filing, application, motion, appeal, brief, or other paper, and that, to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after reasonable inquiry, the document is well grounded in fact, is warranted by existing law or by a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, and is not interposed for any improper purpose;

(ii) The imposition of disciplinary action for frivolous behavior under this section in no way limits the Board's authority summarily to dismissal an appeal pursuant to 8 CFR 3.1(d)(1–a).

(b) *Procedure*—(1) *Non-Service attorneys and accredited representatives*—(i) *Investigation of charges.* Complaints regarding the conduct of attorneys and representatives practicing before the Service or the Executive Office for Immigration Review pursuant to 8 CFR 292.1 shall be investigated by the Service.

(ii) *Service and filing of charges.* If an investigation establishes, to the satisfaction of the Service, that disciplinary proceedings should be instituted, the General Counsel of the Service shall cause a copy of written charges to be served upon the attorney/representative either by personal service or by registered mail. The General Counsel shall also file the written charges with the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge immediately after service of the charges upon the attorney/representative.

(iii) *Service and filing of answer.* The attorney/representative shall answer the charges, in writing, within thirty (30) days after the date of service, and

shall file the answer with the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge. Failure of the attorney/representative to answer the written charges in a timely manner shall constitute an admission that the facts and legal statements in the written charges are correct. The attorney/representative shall also serve a copy of the answer on the General Counsel. Proof of service on the opposing party must be included with all documents filed.

(iv) *Hearing.* The Chief Immigration Judge shall designate an Immigration Judge to hold a hearing and render a decision in the matter. The designated Immigration Judge shall notify the attorney/representative and the Service as to the time and the place of the hearing. At the hearing, the attorney/representative may be represented by an attorney at no expense to the Government and the Service shall be represented by an attorney. At the hearing, the attorney/representative shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine and object to the evidence presented by the Service, to present evidence on his or her own behalf, and to cross-examine witnesses presented by the Service. The Service shall bear the burden of proving the grounds for disciplinary action by clear, convincing, and unequivocal evidence. The record of the hearing shall conform to the requirements of 8 CFR 242.15.

(v) *Decision.* The Immigration Judge shall consider the record and render a decision in the case, including that the evidence presented does not sufficiently prove grounds for disciplinary action or that disciplinary action is justified. If the Immigration Judge finds that the evidence presented does sufficiently prove grounds for disciplinary action, the appropriate sanction shall be ordered. If the Immigration Judge orders a suspension, the Immigration Judge shall set an amount of time for the suspension.

(vi) *Appeal.* Either party may appeal the decision of the Immigration Judge to the Board. The appeal must be filed within ten (10) days from the date of the decision, if oral, or thirteen (13) days from the date of mailing of the decision, if written. The appeal must be filed with the Immigration Court holding the hearing. If an appeal is not filed in a timely manner, or if the appeal is waived, the decision of the Immigration Judge is final. If a case is appealed in a timely manner, the Board shall consider the record and render a decision. Receipt of briefs and the hearing of oral argument shall be at the discretion of the Board. The Board's decision shall be final except when a case is certified to the Attorney General pursuant to 8 CFR 3.1(h).

(2) *Service attorneys.* Complaints regarding the frivolous behavior of Service attorneys within the scope of § 292.3(a)(15) shall be directed to, and investigated by, the Office of Professional Responsibility of the Department of Justice. If disciplinary action is warranted, it shall be administered pursuant to the attorney disciplinary procedures of the Department of Justice.

[23 FR 2672, Apr. 23, 1958, as amended at 23 FR 9124, Nov. 26, 1958; 34 FR 12213, July 24, 1969; 36 FR 11903, June 23, 1971; 52 FR 24981, July 2, 1987; 57 FR 11574, Apr. 6, 1992; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§ 292.4 Appearances.

(a) An appearance shall be filed on the appropriate form by the attorney or representative appearing in each case. During Immigration Judge or Board proceedings, withdrawal and/or substitution of counsel is permitted only in accordance with §§ 3.16 and 3.36 respectively. During proceedings before the Service, substitution may be permitted upon the written withdrawal of the attorney or representative of record, or upon notification of the new attorney or representative. When an appearance is made by a person acting in a representative capacity, his or her personal appearance or signature shall constitute a representation that under the provisions of this chapter he or she is authorized and qualified to represent. Further proof of authority to act in a representative capacity may be required. A notice of appearance entered in application or petition proceedings must be signed by the applicant or petitioner to authorize representation in order for the appearance to be recognized by the Service.

(b) *Availability of records.* During the time a case is pending, and except as otherwise provided in § 103.2(b) of this

chapter, a party to a proceeding or his attorney or representative shall be permitted to examine the record of proceeding in a Service office. He may, in conformity with §103.10 of this chapter, obtain copies of Service records or information therefrom and copies of documents or transcripts of evidence furnished by him. Upon request, he may in addition, be loaned a copy of the testimony and exhibits contained in the record of proceeding upon giving his receipt for such copies and pledging that it will be surrendered upon final disposition of the case or upon demand. If extra copies of exhibits do not exist, they shall not be furnished free on loan; however, they shall be made available for copying or purchase of copies as provided in §103.10 of this chapter.

[23 FR 2673, Apr. 23, 1958, as amended at 32 FR 9633, July 4, 1967; 52 FR 2941, Jan. 29, 1987; 59 FR 1466, Jan. 11, 1994]

§292.5 Service upon and action by attorney or representative of record.

(a) *Representative capacity*. Whenever a person is required by any of the provisions of this chapter to give or be given notice; to serve or be served with any paper other than a warrant of arrest or a subpoena; to make a motion; to file or submit an application or other document; or to perform or waive the performance of any act, such notice, service, motion, filing, submission, performance, or waiver shall be given by or to, served by or upon, made by, or requested of the attorney or representative of record, or the person himself if unrepresented.

(b) *Right to representation*. Whenever an examination is provided for in this chapter, the person involved shall have the right to be represented by an attorney or representative who shall be permitted to examine or cross-examine such person and witnesses, to introduce evidence, to make objections which shall be stated succinctly and entered on the record, and to submit briefs. Provided, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to provide any applicant for admission in either primary or secondary inspection the right to representation, unless the applicant for admission has become the focus of a criminal investigation and has been taken into custody.

[37 FR 11471, June 8, 1972 and 45 FR 81733, Dec. 12, 1980; 46 FR 2025, Jan. 8, 1981; 58 FR 49911, Sept. 24, 1993]

§292.6 Interpretation.

Interpretations of this part will be made by the Board of Immigration Appeals, subject to the provisions of part 3 of this chapter.

[32 FR 9633, July 4, 1967]

PART 292a—LISTING OF FREE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Sec.
292a.1 Listing.
292a.2 Qualifications.
292a.3 Applications.
292a.4 Approval and denial of applications.
292a.5 Removal of an organization from list.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 103; 8 U.S.C. 1103, interpret or apply secs. 242 and 292 (8 U.S.C. 1252 and 1362).

SOURCE: 44 FR 4654, Jan. 23, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§292a.1 Listing.

District directors and officers-in-charge shall maintain a current list of organizations qualified under this part and organizations recognized under §292.2 of this chapter which have applied for listing under §292a.3 of this part, located within their respective jurisdictions, for the purpose of providing aliens in deportation or exclusion proceedings with a list of such organizations as prescribed in this chapter.

[45 FR 43681, June 30, 1980]

§292a.2 Qualifications.

Except for an organization which is recognized under §292.2 of this chapter and is available to render legal services in deportation or exclusion proceedings, an organization which seeks to have its name appear on the Service lists must show that it is established in the United States, provides free legal services to indigent aliens, has on its staff attorneys as defined in §1.1(f) of this chapter or retains, at no expense to the alien, attorneys as defined in §1.1(f) of this chapter, who are available to render such free legal services

by representation in deportation or exclusion proceedings. Bar associations which provide a referral service of attorneys who render pro bono assistance to aliens in deportation or exclusion proceedings may also qualify to have their names appear on the Service list. Listing of an organization qualified under this part is not equivalent to recognition under § 292.2 of this chapter.

[44 FR 4654, Jan. 23, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 43681, June 30, 1980]

§ 292a.3 Applications.

Applications by organizations to qualify for listing under this part shall be submitted to the district director or officer-in-charge having jurisdiction over each area in which free legal services are being provided by the organization. The application shall be supported by a declaration signed by an authorized officer of the organization that the organization complies with all the qualifications set out in § 292a.2.

§ 292a.4 Approval and denial of applications.

District Directors or officers-in-charge shall have the authority to grant or deny an application submitted by an organization under this part, within their respective jurisdiction. If an application is denied, the applicant shall be notified of the decision in writing giving the grounds of such denial. Denial must be based on the failure of the organization to meet the qualifications specified in § 292a.2. The organization shall be advised of its right to appeal in accordance with §§ 103.1 and 103.3 of this chapter.

[50 FR 2040, Jan. 15, 1985]

§ 292a.5 Removal of an organization from list.

If the district director or officer-in-charge is satisfied that an organization listed under § 292a.1 does not meet the qualifications as set out in § 292a.2, he/she shall notify the organization concerned, in writing, of his/her intention to remove its name from the Service list. The organization may submit an answer within 30 days from the date the notice was served. If, after considering the answer by the organization, in the event an answer is submitted, the district director or officer-in-charge determines that the organization does not qualify under § 292a.2, he/she shall remove its name from the list. Removal must be based on the failure of the organization to meet the qualifications specified in § 292a.2 of this chapter. The organization shall be advised of its right to appeal in accordance with §§ 103.1 and 103.3 of this chapter. If an organization applies to the district director or officer-in-charge to have its name removed from the Service list, that request shall be honored.

[49 FR 41015, Oct. 19, 1984]

PART 293—DEPOSIT OF AND INTEREST ON CASH RECEIVED TO SECURE IMMIGRATION BONDS

Sec.
293.1 Computation of interest.
293.2 Interest rate.
293.3 Simple interest table.
293.4 Payment of interest.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U.S.C. 1103. Interprets and applies sec. 293, 84 Stat. 413.

SOURCE: 36 FR 13677, July 23, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

§ 293.1 Computation of interest.

Interest shall be computed from the date of deposit occurring after April 27, 1966, or from the date cash deposited in the postal savings system ceased to accrue interest, to and including the date of withdrawal or date of breach of the immigration bond, whichever occurs first. For purposes of this section, the date of deposit shall be the date shown on the Receipt of Immigration Officer for the cash received as security on an immigration bond. The date of withdrawal shall be the date upon which the interest is certified to the Treasury Department for payment. The date of breach shall be the date as of which the immigration bond was concluded to have been breached as shown on Form I–323, Notice—Immigration Bond Breached. In counting the number of days for which interest shall be computed, the day on which the cash was deposited, or the day which cash deposited in the postal savings system ceased to accrue interest, shall not be

counted; however, the day of withdrawal or the day of breach of the immigration bond shall be counted. Interest shall be computed at the rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and set forth in §293.2. The simple interest table in §293.3 shall be utilized in the computation of interest under this part.

§293.2 Interest rate.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined that effective from date of deposit occurring after April 27, 1966, the interest rate shall be 3 per centum per annum.

§293.3 Simple interest table.

Following is a simple interest table from which computation of interest at 3 per centum per annum on a principal of $1,000 for a fractional 365-day year may be derived by addition only. The interest is stated in the form of a decimal fraction of $1.

Days	*Interest*
1	0821 9178
2	1643 8356
3	2465 7534
4	3287 6712
5	4109 5890
6	4931 5068
7	5753 4246
8	6575 3424
9	7397 2602

Example: 3% on $500 for 93 days:

	Days	
	90	$7.3972 602
	3	.2465 7534
Interest on $1,000	93	$7.6438 3554
Interest on $500	.....	$3.82

§293.4 Payment of interest.

Interest shall be paid only at time of disposition of principal cash when the immigration bond has been withdrawn or declared breached.

PART 299—IMMIGRATION FORMS

Sec.
299.1 Prescribed forms.
299.2 Distribution of Service forms.
299.3 Forms available from the Superintendent of Documents.
299.4 Reproduction of Public Use Forms by public and private entities.
299.5 Display of control numbers.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103; 8 CFR part 2.

§299.1 Prescribed forms.

The forms listed below are hereby prescribed for use in compliance with the provisions of subchapter A and B of this chapter. To the maximum extent feasible, the forms used should bear the edition date shown or a subsequent edition date.

Form No.	Edition date	Title
AR–11	10–01–85	Alien's Change of Address Card.
CDC 4.222–1	10–84	Statement in Support of Application for Waiver of Excludability (Under section 212(a)(1), Immigration and Nationality Act).
CDC 42.10	04–81	Interstate Reciprocal Notification of Disease.
CDC 75.17	04–82	Report on Alien with Tuberculosis not Considered Active.
CDC 75.18	04–82	Report on Alien with Tuberculosis Waiver.
EOIR–40	11–94	Application for Suspension of Deportation.
FD–258	12–29–82	Applicant Fingerprint Card.
G–28	10–25–79	Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative.
G–56	05–01–83	General Call-in-Letter.
G–296	09–12–58	Report of Violation.
G–297	05–28–70	Order to Seize Aircraft.
G–298	09–12–58	Public Notice of Seizure.
G–325	10–01–82	Biographic Information.
G–325A	10–01–82	Biographic Information.
G–325B	10–01–82	Biographic Information.
G–325C	10–01–82	Biographic Information.
G–639	03–21–94	Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Request.
G–658	11–01–75	Record of Information Disclosure (Privacy Act).
I–9	11–21–91	Employment Eligibility Verification.
I–17	04–11–91	Petition for Approval of School for Attendance by Nonimmigrant Students.
I–17A	05–01–83	Designated School Officials.
I–17B	05–01–83	School System Attachment.
I–20A–B/I–20ID	04–27–88	Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F–1) Student Status—For Academic and Language Students.
I–20M–N/I–20ID	05–03–90	Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (M–1) Student Status—For Vocational Students.

Form No.	Edition date	Title
I–68	09–01–84	Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit.
I–72	04–01–83	Form letter for Returning Deficient Applications/Petitions.
I–79	05–15–70	Notice of Intention to Fine Under Immigration and Nationality Act.
I–90	07–28–92	Application to Replace Alien Registration Receipt Card.
I–92	06–01–73	Aircraft/Vessel Report.
I–94	04–15–86	Arrival-Departure Record.
I–94W	05–29–91	Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Document.
I–95AB	10–01–84	Crewman's Landing Permit.
I–102	06–13–95	Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival/Departure Document.
I–104	11–01–84	Alien Address Report Card.
I–122	05–04–79	Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing before Immigration Judge.
I–129	12–11–91	Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker.
I–129F	04–11–91	Petition for Alien Fiance(e).
I–129S	12–20–91	Nonimmigrant Petition Based on Blanket L Petition.
I–130	04–11–91	Petition for Alien Relative.
I–131	12–10–91	Application for Travel Document.
I–134	12–01–84	Affidavit of Support.
I–138	07–01–83	Subpoena.
I–140	12–02–91	Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker.
I–141	04–21–69	Medical Certificate.
I–147	10–01–83	Notice of Temporary Exclusion.
I–171	03–04–82	Notice of Approval of Relative Immigrant Visa Petition.
I–171C	07–01–83	Notice of Approval or Extension of Nonimmigrant Visa Petition of H or L Alien.
I–171F	10–14–76	Notice of Approval of Nonimmigrant Visa Petition for Fiance or Fiancee.
I–171H	12–15–82	Notice of Favorable Determination Concerning Application for Advance Processing of Orphan Petition.
I–175	04–01–75	Application for Nonresident Alien's Canadian Border Crossing Card.
I–180	09–01–81	Notice of Voidance of Form I–186 or Denial of Form I–190.
I–181	03–01–83	Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence.
I–185	01–01–75	Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card.
I–190	03–01–75	Application for Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card.
I–191	04–11–91	Application for Advance Permission to Return to Unrelinquished Domicile.
I–192	04–11–91	Application for Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant.
I–193	04–11–91	Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa.
I–194	02–01–82	Notice of Approval of Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant (Pursuant to § 212(d)(3) (A) or (B) of the Act).
I–202	11–15–79	Authorization for Removal.
I–205	11–29–79	Warrant of Deportation.
I–212	04–11–91	Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission Into the United States After Deportation or Removal.
I–221	06–12–92	Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing.
I–243	09–27–75	Application for Removal.
I–246	01–15–86	Application for Stay of Deportation.
I–247	03–01–83	Immigration Detainer—Notice of Action.
I–259	10–01–69	Notice to Detain, Deport, Remove, or Present Aliens.
I–259C	03–28–91	Notice to Carrier—Acknowledgement by Carrier of Arrival of Possible Excludable Alien.
I–260	06–01–73	Notice to Take Testimony of Witness.
I–284	12–20–66	Notice to Transportation Line Regarding Deportation and Detention Expenses of Detained Alien.
I–286	06–12–92	Notification to Alien of Conditions of Release of Detention.
I–287	04–10–72	Special Care and Attention for Alien.
I–288	02–20–62	Notice to Transportation Line Regarding Deportation Expenses of Alien Completely Ready for Deportation.
I–290A	10–31–79	Notice of Appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals.
I–290B	01–04–91	Notice of Appeal to the Administrative Appeals Unit (AAU).
I–290C	01–04–91	Notice of Certification.
I–291	11–01–83	Decision on Application for Status as Permanent Resident.
I–292	10–26–90	Decision.
I–296	12–15–82	Notice to Alien Ordered Excluded by Immigration Judge.
I–305	05–01–76	Receipt of Immigration Officer—United States Bond or Notes, or Cash, Accepted as Security on Immigration Bond.
I–310	04–16–62	Bond for Payment of Sums and Fines Imposed under Immigration and Nationality Act (Term or Single Entry).
I–312	04–15–76	Designation of Attorney in Fact.

Form No.	Edition date	Title
I–320B	09–01–75	Agreement Between Employer of Alien Labor and the United States.
I–323	03–15–77	Notice—Immigration Bond Breached.
I–327	02–10–93	Permit to Reenter the United States.
I–351	06–01–74	Bond Riders.
I–352	06–01–84	Immigration Bond.
I–356	09–27–75	Request for Cancellation of Public Charge Bond.
I–360	09–19–91	Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant.
I–361	07–01–84	Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Pub. L. 97–359 Amerasian.
I–365	07–01–84	Notice of Completion of Preliminary Processing of Petition for Public Law 97–359 Amerasian.
I–391	03–14–77	Notice—Immigration Bond Cancelled.
I–408	12–12–91	Application to Pay Off or Discharge Alien Crewman.
I–410	05–01–83	Receipt for Crew List.
I–418	07–01–74	Passenger List-Crew List.
I–420	06–11–92	Agreement (Land-Border) Between Transportation Line and United States.
I–421	06–29–58	Agreement (Overseas) Between Transportation Line and United States.
I–425	03–24–77	Agreement (For Preinspection at____) Between Transportation Line and United States.
I–426	05–01–65	Immediate and Continuous Transit Agreement Between a Transportation Line and United States of America (special direct transit procedure).
I–444	04–01–83	Mexican Border Visitors Permit.
I–485	09–09–92	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status.
I–508	10–01–80	Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities.
I–508F	06–01–70	Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities (Under section 247(b) of the Act and under the Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic with respect to Taxes on Income and Property).
I–509	05–31–83	Notice of Proposed Change of Status.
I–510	11–15–82	Guarantee of Payment.
I–512	10–01–82	Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States.
I–515	08–02–83	Notice to Student or Exchange Visitor.
I–516	08–01–83	Notice of Approval or Continuation of School Approval.
I–517	08–01–83	Review of School Approval.
I–526	12–02–91	Immigrant Petition by Alien Entrepreneur.
I–538	10–29–91	Certification by Designated School Official.
I–539	12–02–91	Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status.
I–541	02–06–89	Order of Denial of Application for Extension of Stay or Student Employment or Student Transfer.
I–543	12–01–83	Order of Denial of Application for Change of Nonimmigrant Status.
I–551	01–31–77	Alien Registration Receipt Card.
I–566	02–11–91	Inter-Agency Record of Individual Requesting Change/Adjustment to, or from, A or G Status; or Requesting A or G Dependent Employment Authorization.
I–571	02–10–93	Refugee Travel Document.
I–586	04–30–77	Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card.
I–589	11–16–94	Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Deportation.
I–590	11–13–92	Registration for Classification as Refugee.
I–594	11–01–83	Notice to Appear for Adjustment of Status.
I–600	04–11–91	Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative.
I–600A	04–11–91	Application for Advance Processing of Orphan Petition.
I–601	04–11–91	Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability.
I–602	10–01–85	Application by Refugee for Waiver on Grounds of Excludability.
I–607	02–01–72	Order Re Waiver of Excludability Pursuant to Section 212(h), (i) and Permission to Reapply.
I–612	04–11–91	Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement of section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.
I–613	03–30–83	Request for United States Information Agency Recommendation section 212(e) Waiver.
I–644	11–01–82	Supplementary Statement for Graduate Medical Trainees.
I–688	01–01–89	Temporary Resident Card.
I–688A	05–87	Employment Authorization Card.
I–688B	08–07–93	Employment Authorization Card.
I–690	02–14–87	Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability under sections 245A or 210 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
I–692	06–07–89	Notice of Denial, Temporary Resident.
I–693	09–01–87	Medical Examination of Aliens Seeking Adjustment of Status.
I–694	11–09–88	Notice of Appeal of Decision under section 210 or 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Form No.	Edition date	Title
I–695	02–24–87	Application for Replacement of Form I–688A, Employment Authorization Card, or Form I–688, Temporary Residence Card (Under Pub. L. 99–603).
I–697A	01–26–90	Change of Address Card for Legalization, Special Agricultural Workers (SAW), and Replenishment Agricultural Workers (RAW).
I–698	11–09–88	Application to Adjust Status from Temporary to Permanent Resident (Under section 245A of Pub. L. 99–603).
I–699	10–20–88	Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit.
I–730	11–01–85	Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition.
I–736	09–08–88	Guam Visa Waiver Information.
I–751	12–04–91	Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence.
I–760	07–22–87	Agreement Between Transportation Line, Operating Between Foreign Territory and Guam, and United States.
I–762	11–30–87	Citation Pursuant to Section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
I–765	04–25–95	Application for Employment Authorization.
I–766	01–03–96	Employment Authorization Document.
I–775	05–12–94	Visa Waiver Pilot Program Agreement.
I–777	06–16–88	Application for Issuance or Replacement of Northern Mariana Card.
I–791	05–26–88	Visa Waiver Pilot Program Information Form.
I–817	09–10–91	Application for Voluntary Departure under the Family Unity Program.
I–821	05–22–91	Application for Temporary Protected Status.
I–823	09–10–96	Application—Alternative Inspection Services.
I–824	10–01–91	Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition.
I–850	05–21–96	Application for Certification for Designated Fingerprint Services.
I–850A	05–21–96	Attestation by Designated Fingerprinting Service Certified to Take Fingerprints.
I–851	04–06–95	Notice of Intent to Issue Final Administrative Deportation Order.
I–851A	04–06–95	Final Administrative Deportation Order.
I–854	06–20–95	Inter-Agency Alien Witness and Informant Record.
IAP–66	10–78	Certificate of Eligiblity for Exchange Visitor Status.
ICAO		International Civil Aviation Organization's General Declaration.
MA 7–50	04–70	Application for Alien Employment Certification. (Part I—Statement of Qualifications of Aliens MA 7–50A). (Part II—Job Offer for Alien Employment MA 7–50B).
OF–157	02–88	Medical Examination of Applicants for United States Visas.
7507	03–69	Bureau of Customs' General Declaration.

[59 FR 25556, May 17, 1994; 59 FR 35978, July 14, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 9774, Feb. 22, 1995; 60 FR 37328, July 20, 1995; 60 FR 43962, Aug. 24, 1995; 60 FR 44271, Aug. 25, 1995; 60 FR 50390, Sept. 29, 1995; 61 FR 28013, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 46537, Sept. 4, 1996; 61 FR 47800, Sept. 11, 1996; 61 FR 53833, Oct. 16, 1996]

§ 299.2 Distribution of Service forms.

The distribution of official Immigration and Naturalization applications, petitions, and related forms is as follows:

(a) Any officer or employee of the Service may issue official application or petition and related forms to the person for whose use the form is intended or to a person identified as a representative of the intended user in the quantity required for filing the application or petition and related forms.

(b) A small quantity, twenty-five (25) copies, may be issued to organizations an practitioners who make written request to the Regional Commissioner for the geographic location of the requester if such forms have not been made available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402.

(c) Voluntary agencies (VOLAGS) participating in the Outreach Program of the Service who make written request to the Regional Commissioner for the geographic location of the requester may be furnished Service forms gratis in the volumes requested.

[43 FR 14304, Apr. 5, 1978, as amended at 45 FR 6777, Jan. 30, 1980; 45 FR 21611, Apr. 2, 1980]

§ 299.3 Forms available from Superintendent of Documents.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service forms listed in this section may be obtained, upon prepayment,

from the Superintendent of Documents, who is authorized to print these forms for sale to the public. Prices are set by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, and are subject to change without notice. A small supply of these forms shall be set aside by immigration officers for free distribution and official use.

Form No.	GPO Stock No. (S/N)	Price per 100/pad
G–28	027–002–00218–1	14.00
G–325A	027–002–00277–6	21.00
G–325B	027–002–00349–7	13.00
I–9	027–002–00417–5	13.00
I–20AB/I–20ID	027–002–00373–0	25.00
I–20MN	027–002–00403–5	26.00
I–90	027–002–00433–7	21.00
I–92	027–002–00124–9	5.00
I–94 (English)	027–002–00318–7	11.00
I–95AB	027–002–00311–0	27.00
I–129	027–002–00436–1	[1] 31.00
I–129F	027–002–00389–6	26.00
I–129S	027–002–00425–6	17.00
I–130	027–002–00432–9	32.00
I–131	027–002–00424–8	11.00
I–134	027–002–00315–2	25.00
I–140	027–002–00429–9	11.00
I–408	027–002–00431–1	14.00
I–418	027–002–00320–9	11.00
I–485	027–002–00434–5	37.00
I–538	027–002–00435–3	14.00
I–539	027–002–00420–5	14.00
I–693	027–002–00355–1	43.00
I–698	027–002–00375–6	18.00
I–751	027–002–00422–1	15.00
I–765	027–002–00441–8	49.00
I–817	027–002–00415–9	36.00
I–824	027–002–00423–0	10.00
N–400	027–002–00419–1	17.00

[1] Per 50.

[59 FR 25558, May 17, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 47800, Sept. 11, 1996]

§299.4 Reproduction of Public Use Forms by public and private entities.

(a) *Duplication requirements.* All forms required for applying for a specific benefit in compliance with the immigration and naturalization regulations, including those which have been made available for purchase by the Superintendent of Documents as listed in §299.3, may be printed or otherwise reproduced. Such reproduction must be by an appropriate duplicating process and at the expense of the public or private entity. Forms printed or reproduced by public or private entities shall be:

(1) In black ink or dye that will not fade or ''feather'' within 20 years, and

(2) Conform to the officially printed forms currently in use with respect to:

(i) Size,

(ii) Wording and language,

(iii) Arrangement, style and size of type, and

(iv) Paper specifications.

(b) *Requirements for electronic generation.* Public or private entities may electronically generate forms required for applying for a specific benefit, in compliance with the immigration and naturalization regulations, at their own expense. This includes forms that have been made available for purchase by the Superintendent of Documents, as listed in §299.3 provided that each form satisfies the following requirements:

(1) An electronic reproduction must be complete, containing all questions which appear on the official form. The wording and punctuation of all data elements and identifying information must match exactly. No data elements may be added or deleted. The sequence and format for each item on the form must be replicated to mirror the authorized agency form. Each item must be printed on the same page in the same location. Likewise, multiple-part sets may be printed as single sheets provided that the destination of the carbon copy is clearly identified on the bottom of the form. Private entities must reproduce forms on the same colored paper that is used on the official form. In the case of the Form I–20 A–B/I–20ID, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (F–1) Student Status—For Academic and Language Students, private entities may generate this form in single-page format rather than double-sided format, provided that the student's name, school, and date of birth is printed in a shaded box on the top of page 4 of the form, using the same type size and font style as the body of the form.

(2) The final form must match the design, format, and dimensions of the official form. All blocks must remain the same size and lines must remain the same length. No variations will be permissible.

(3) The final form must be approved for use by the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch. The form should be mailed to the address

listed in paragraph (e) of this section for approval.

(c) The accuracy of electronically generated forms is the responsibility of the private entities. Changes to existing forms, as announced by the Service, must be promptly incorporated into the private entity software program application. Deviations from the aforementioned standards may result in the return or denial of the applicant's application/petition for a particular benefit.

(d) Electronic printers that provide for near-letter-quality documents should be used to generate electronic forms. Dot matrix printers that are only capable of producing draft quality documents should not be used for form generation, but may be used for the entry of data in a preprinted form where appropriate.

(e) Any form with poor print quality or other defect which renders it illegible, difficult to read, or displays added or missing data elements, will be rejected by the Service. Any problems regarding the acceptability of a specific electronic version of a particular Service form may be brought to the attention of the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, 425 ''I'' Street, NW., Room 5307, Washington, DC 20536, telephone number (202) 514–3048.

[59 FR 25558, May 17, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 47801, Sept. 11, 1996]

§ 299.5 Display of control numbers.

The following listing includes the Immigration and Naturalization Service public use forms and reports which are cited for use throughout Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter I. The information collection requirements contained in this title have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The form numbers, titles, and OMB control numbers read as follows:

INS form No.	INS form title	Currently assigned OMB control No.
AR–11	Alien's Change of Address Card	1115–0003
G–79A	Data Relating to Beneficiary of Private Bill	1115–0044
G–146	Nonimmigrant Checkout Letter	1115–0075
G–325	Biographic Information	1115–0066
G–639	Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request	1115–0087
G–845	Document Verification Request	1115–0122
G–845S	Document Verification Request (SAVE)	1115–0122
G–845T	Document Verification Request (TVS)	1115–0122
G–884	Request for the Return of Original Document(s)	1115–0162
G–942	Applicant Survey	1115–0188
I–9	Employment Eligibility Verification	1115–0136
I–17	Petition for Approval of School for Attendance by Nonimmigrant Students	1115–0070
I–20A–B/I–20ID	Certificate of Eligibility of Nonimmigrant (F–1) Student Status—For Academic and Language Students.	1115–0051
I–20M–N/I–20ID	Verification of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (M–1) Student Status for Vocational Students.	1115–0051
I–43	Baggage and Personal Effects of Detained Alien	1115–0063
I–68	Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit	1115–0065
I–90	Application to Replace Alien Registration Card	1115–0004
I–92	Aircraft/Vessel Report	1115–0078
I–94	Arrival-Depature Report	1115–0077
I–94T	Arrival-Departure Record (Transit without VISA)	1115–0139
I–94W	Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival—Departure Document	1115–0148
I–95AB	Crewman's Landing Permit	1115–0040
I–102	Application for Replacement/Initial Nonimmigrant Arrival—Departure Document	1115–0079
I–104	Alien Address Report Card	1115–0115
I–129	Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker	1115–0168
I–129F	Petition for Alien Fiance(e)	1115–0071
I–129S	Nonimmigrant Petition Based on Blanket L Petition	1115–0128
I–130	Petition for Alien Relative	1115–0054
I–131	Application for Travel Document	1115–0005
I–134	Affidavit of Support	1115–0062
I–140	Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker	1115–0061
I–175	Application for Nonresident Alien's Canadian Border Crossing Card	1115–0047
I–190	Application for Nonresident Alien's Mexican Border Crossing Card	1115–0019
I–191	Application for Advance Permission to Return to Unrelinquished Domicile	1115–0032
I–192	Application for Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant	1115–0028
I–193	Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa	1115–0042

INS form No.	INS form title	Currently assigned OMB control No.
I–212	Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the U.S. After Deportation or Removal.	1115–0099
I–243	Application for Removal	1115–0020
I–246	Application for Stay of Deportation	1115–0055
I–259C	Notice to Carrier—Acknowledgement by Carrier of Arrival of Possible Excludable Alien.	1115–0172
I–356	Request for Cancellation of Public Charge Bond	1115–0046
I–360	Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant	1115–0117
I–361	Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Amerasian.	1115–0118
I–363	Request to Enforce Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Amerasian.	1115–0116
I–408	Application to Pay Off or Discharge Alien Crewman	1115–0073
I–418	Passenger List-Crew List	1115–0083
I–485	Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status	1115–0053
I–508	Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities	1115–0037
I–510	Guarantee of Payment	1115–0029
I–515	Notice to Student or Exchange Visitor	1115–0068
I–526	Immigrant Petition by Alien Entrepreneur	1115–0081
I–538	Certification by Designated School Official	1115–0060
I–539	Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status	1115–0093
I–566	Inter-Agency Record of Individual Requesting Change/Adjustment to or from, A or G Status, or Requesting A and G Dependent Employment Authorization.	1115–0090
I–589	Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Deportation	1115–0086
I–590	Registration for Classification as Refugee (section 207, I&N Act)	1115–0057
I–600	Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative	1115–0049
I–600A	Application for Advance Processing or Orphan Petition	1115–0049
I–601	Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability	1115–0048
I–602	Application by Refugee for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability	1115–0098
I–612	Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement	1115–0059
I–643	Health and Human Services Statistical Data for Refugee Asylee Adjusting Status.	1115–0104
I–644	Supplementary Statement for Graduate Medical Trainees	1115–0108
I–690	Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability	1115–0132
I–693	Medical Examination of Aliens Seeking Adjustment of Status	1115–0134
I–694	Notice of Appeal of Decision	1115–0135
I–695	Application of Temporary Replacement Card	1115–0129
I–697A	Changes of Address Card	1115–0130
I–698	Application to Adjust Status from Temporary to Permanent Resident (Under Section 245A of Pub. L. 99–603).	1115–0155
I–699	Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit	1115–0154
I–730	Refugee/Asylum Relative Petition	1115–0121
I–736	Guam Visa Waiver Information	1115–0141
I–751	Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence	1115–0145
I–760	Guam Visa Waiver Agreement	1115–0140
I–765	Application for Employment Authorization	1115–0163
I–775	Visa Waiver Pilot Program Agreement	1115–0149
I–777	Application for Issuance or Replacement of Northern Mariana Card	1115–0151
I–817	Application for Voluntary Departure under the Family Unity Program	1115–0166
I–821	Application for Temporary Protected Status	1115–0170
I–823	Application—Alternative Inspection Services	1115–0174
I–824	Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition	1115–0176
I–829	Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions	1115–0190
I–833	INSPASS Application	1115–0179
I–847	Report of Complaint	1115–0191
I–850	Application for Certification for Designated Fingerprinting Services	1115–0193
I–850A	Attestation by Designated Fingerprinting Service Certified to Take Fingerprints	1115–0194
I–854	Inter-Agency Alien Witness and Informant Record	1115–0196
I–855	ABC Change of Address Form	1115–0197
M–398	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements User Satisfaction Survey	1115–0185
N–4	Monthly Report—Naturalization Papers Forwarded	1115–0189
N–14A	Arrival Information	1115–0082
N–25	Request for Verification of Naturalization	1115–0007
N–300	Application to File Declaration of Intention	1115–0008
N–336	Request for Hearing on a Decision in Naturalization Procedures under Section 336 of the Act.	1115–0180
N–400	Application for Naturalization	1115–0009
N–422	Form letter re: Information from Selective Service File	1115–0011
N–426	Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service	1115–0022
N–445	Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony	1115–0052
N–455	Application for Transfer of Petition for Naturalization	1115–0035
N–470	Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purpose	1115–0014

INS form No.	INS form title	Currently assigned OMB control No.
N–565	Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document	1115–0015
N–600	Application for Certification of Citizenship	1115–0018
N–643	Application for Certificate of Citizenship in Behalf of an Adopted Child	1115–0152
N–644	Application for Posthumous Citizenship	1115–0173
	User Fee	1115–0142
	Judicial Recommendations Against Deportation, Controlled Substance Violations.	1115–0158
	Dedicated Commuter Lane Usage Survey	1115–0181
	Guidelines on Producing Master Exhibits for Asylum Application	1115–0182
	The Immigration and Naturalization Service is Soliciting Proposals from Interested Parties to Participate in Pilot Immigration Program (Notice).	1115–0183
	Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	1115–0184
	Nonimmigrant Classes; NATO–1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; Control of Employment of Aliens.	1115–0187
	Telephone Verification System (TVS) Pilot Phase II	1115–0192
	Generic Clearance of Customer Service Surveys	1115–0195

[59 FR 25559, May 17, 1994; 59 FR 35978, July 14, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 62303, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 44271, Aug. 25, 1995; 60 FR 50390, Sept. 29, 1995; 61 FR 28013, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 47801, Sept. 11, 1996; 61 FR 53833, Oct. 16, 1996]