

Department of State

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present a valid, unexpired visa and passport upon arrival in the United States. An alien may apply for a waiver of the visa and passport requirement if, either prior to the alien's embarkation abroad or upon arrival at a port of entry, the responsible district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in charge of the port of entry concludes that the alien is unable to present the required documents because of an unforeseen emergency. The INS district director may grant a waiver of the visa or passport requirement pursuant to INA 212(d)(4)(A), without the prior concurrence of the Department of State, if the district director concludes that the alien's claim of emergency circumstances is legitimate and that approval of the waiver would be appropriate under all of the attendant facts and circumstances.

(k) *Fiance(e) of a U.S. citizen.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section, a visa is required of an alien described in such paragraphs who is classified, or who seeks classification, under INA 101(a)(15)(K).

(l) *Visa waiver program.* (1) A visa is not required of any person who seeks admission to the United States for a period of 90 days or less as a visitor for business or pleasure and who is eligible to apply for admission to the United States as a Visa Waiver Program applicant. (For the list of countries whose nationals are eligible to apply for admission to the United States as Visa Waiver Program applicants, see 8 CFR 217.2(a)).

(2) An alien denied admission under the Visa Waiver Program by virtue of a ground of inadmissibility described in INA section 212(a) that is discovered at the time of the alien's application for admission at a port of entry or through use of an automated electronic database may apply for a visa as the only means of challenging such a determination. A consular officer must accept and adjudicate any such application if the alien otherwise fulfills all of the application requirements contained in Part 41, § 41.2(1)(1).

(m) *Treaty Trader and Treaty Investor.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, a visa is required of a Canadian national who is

classified, or who seeks classification, under INA 101(a)(15)(E).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 53375, Dec. 30, 1988; 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 58 FR 43439, Aug. 16, 1993; 59 FR 1473, Jan. 11, 1994; 63 FR 16893, Apr. 7, 1998; 64 FR 7999, Feb. 18, 1999; 64 FR 28916, May 28, 1999; 66 FR 1034, Jan. 5, 2001; 66 FR 32541, June 15, 2001; 67 FR 30547, May 7, 2002; 67 FR 50349, Aug. 2, 2002; 68 FR 5195, Jan. 31, 2003; 68 FR 46949, Aug. 7, 2003]

§ 41.3 Waiver by joint action of consular and immigration officers of passport and/or visa requirements.

Under the authority of INA 212(d)(4), the documentary requirements of INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I), (i)(II) may be waived for any alien in whose case the consular officer serving the port or place of embarkation is satisfied after consultation with, and concurrence by, the appropriate immigration officer, that the case falls within any of the following categories:

(a) *Residents of foreign contiguous territory; visa and passport waiver.* An alien residing in foreign contiguous territory who does not qualify for any waiver provided in § 41.1 and is a member of a visiting group or excursion proceeding to the United States under circumstances which make it impractical to procure a passport and visa in a timely manner.

(b) *Aliens for whom passport extension facilities are unavailable; passport waiver.* An alien whose passport is not valid for the period prescribed in INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I) and who is embarking for the United States at a port or place remote from any establishment at which the passport could be revalidated.

(c) *Aliens precluded from obtaining passport extensions by foreign government restrictions; passport waiver.* An alien whose passport is not valid for the period prescribed in INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I) and whose government, as a matter of policy, does not revalidate passports more than 6 months prior to expiration or until the passport expires.

(d) *Emergent circumstances; visa waiver.* An alien well and favorably known at the consular office, who was previously issued a nonimmigrant visa which has expired, and who is proceeding directly to the United States

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under emergent circumstances which preclude the timely issuance of a visa.

(e) *Members of armed forces of foreign countries; visa and passport waiver.* An alien on active duty in the armed forces of a foreign country and a member of a group of such armed forces traveling to the United States, on behalf of the alien's government or the United Nations, under advance arrangements made with the appropriate military authorities of the United States. The waiver does not apply to a citizen or resident of Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Vietnam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam), or the People's Republic of China.

(f) *Landed immigrants in Canada; passport waiver.* An alien applying for a visa at a consular office in Canada:

- (1) Who is a landed immigrant in Canada;
- (2) Whose port and date of expected arrival in the United States are known; and
- (3) Who is proceeding to the United States under emergent circumstances which preclude the timely procurement of a passport or Canadian certificate of identity.

(g) *Authorization to individual consular office; visa and/or passport waiver.* An alien within the district of a consular office which has been authorized by the Department, because of unusual circumstances prevailing in that district, to join with immigration officers abroad in waivers of documentary requirements in specific categories of cases, and whose case falls within one of those categories.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 60 FR 30188, June 8, 1995; 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996; 63 FR 48577, Sept. 11, 1998]

Subpart B—Classification of Nonimmigrants

§41.11 Entitlement to nonimmigrant status.

(a) *Presumption of immigrant status and burden of proof.* An applicant for a nonimmigrant visa, other than an alien applying for a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(H)(i) or (L), shall be presumed to be an immigrant until the consular officer is satisfied that the alien is entitled to a nonimmigrant status described in INA 101(a)(15) or otherwise established by law or treaty. The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish entitlement for nonimmigrant status and the type of nonimmigrant visa for which application is made.

(b) *Aliens unable to establish non-immigrant status.* (1) A nonimmigrant visa shall not be issued to an alien who has failed to overcome the presumption of immigrant status established by INA 214(b).

(2) In a borderline case in which an alien appears to be otherwise entitled to receive a visa under INA 101(a)(15)(B) or (F) but the consular officer concludes that the maintenance of the alien's status or the departure of the alien from the United States as required is not fully assured, a visa may nevertheless be issued upon the posting of a bond with the Attorney General under terms and conditions prescribed by the consular officer.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1835, Jan. 24, 1996]

§41.12 Classification symbols.

A visa issued to a nonimmigrant alien within one of the classes described in this section shall bear an appropriate visa symbol to show the classification of the alien. The symbol shall be inserted in the space provided in the visa stamp. The following visa symbols shall be used:

NONIMMIGRANTS

Symbol	Class	Section of law
A-1	Ambassador, Public Minister, Career Diplomat or Consular Officer, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(A)(i).
A-2	Other Foreign Government Official or Employee, or Immediate Family	101(a)(15)(A)(ii).
A-3	Attendant, Servant, or Personal Employee of A-1 or A-2, or Immediate Family.	101(a)(15)(A)(iii).
B-1	Temporary Visitor for Business	101(a)(15)(B).
B-2	Temporary Visitor for Pleasure	101(a)(15)(B).