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<u>Travel.State.Gov</u> > <u>U.S. Visas News</u> > New Court Orders on Presidential Proclamation

Announcing NVC's EB-5 Investor Assistance Desk

Montreal to Handle All Fiancé(e) Visa Interviews in Canada

The Department of State Meeting with the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

The Department of State Meeting with the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

National Visa Center Meeting with American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

Visa Application Fees to Change April 13

Important Notice: I-601 Provisional Waiver Procedures Not in Effect

Learn how the Department of State is meeting

New Court Orders on Presidential Proclamation

New Court Orders on Presidential Proclamation - December 4, 2017

On December 4, 2017, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the government's motions for emergency stays of preliminary injunctions issued by U.S. District Courts in the Districts of Hawaii and Maryland. The preliminary injunctions had prohibited the government from fully enforcing or implementing the entry restrictions of Presidential Proclamation 9645 (P.P.) titled "Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats" to nationals of six countries: Chad, Iran, Libya, Syria, Yemen, and Somalia. Per the Supreme Court's orders, those restrictions will be implemented fully, in accordance with the Presidential Proclamation, around the world, beginning December 8 at open of business, local time.

The District Court injunctions did not affect implementation of entry restrictions against nationals from North Korea and Venezuela. Those individuals remain subject to the restrictions and limitations listed in the Presidential Proclamation, which went into effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern time on Wednesday, October 18, 2017, with respect to nationals of those countries.

Additional Background: The President issued Presidential Proclamation 9645 on September 24, 2017. Per Section 2 of Executive Order 13780 of March 6, 2017 (Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry Into The United States), a global review was conducted to determine what additional information is needed from each foreign country to assess whether foreign nationals who seek to enter the United States pose a security or safety threat. As part of that review, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) developed a comprehensive set of criteria to evaluate the information-sharing practices, policies, and capabilities of foreign governments on a worldwide basis. At the end of that review, which included a 50-day period of engagement with foreign governments aimed at improving their information sharing practices, there were seven countries whose information sharing practices were determined to be "inadequate" and for which the President deemed it necessary to impose certain restrictions on the entry of nonimmigrants and immigrants who are nationals of these countries. The President also deemed it necessary to impose restrictions on one country due to the "special concerns" it presented. These restrictions are considered important to addressing the threat these existing information-sharing deficiencies, among other things, present to the security and welfare of the United States and pressuring host governments to remedy these deficiencies.

Nationals of the eight countries are subject to various travel restrictions contained in the Proclamation, as outlined in the following table, subject to exceptions and waivers set forth in the Proclamation.

AILA Doc. No. 17120830. (Posted 12/8/17)

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| Unit | ed States |
| State Department | |
| Supp | oorts Global |
| Trav | el Growth |
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Diversity Visa Program (DV-2013) Registration

Transportation
Worker
Identification
Credential (TWIC) Visa Annotations
for Certain
Maritime Industry
Workers

Diversity Visa Lottery (DV-2012) Registration

Department of
Homeland Security
Announced ESTA
Fee
Implementation,
Effective
September 8

Immigrant Visa Application Fees to Increase July 13, 2010

Nonimmigrant Visa Application Fees to Increase June 4

Proposal to Change Some Fees for Consular Services

Effective January 4, 2010 HIV Infection is Removed from the CDC List of Communicable Diseases of Public

| Country | Nonimmigrant Visas | Immigrant and Diversity Visas |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Chad | No B-1, B-2, and B-1/B-2 visas | No immigrant or diversity visas |
| Iran | No nonimmigrant visas except F, M, and J visas | No immigrant or diversity visas |
| Libya | No B-1, B-2, and B-1/B-2 visas | No immigrant or diversity visas |
| North Korea | No nonimmigrant visas | No immigrant or diversity visas |
| Somalia | | No immigrant or diversity visas |
| Syria | No nonimmigrant visas | No immigrant or diversity visas |
| Venezuela | No B-1, B-2 or B-1/B-2 visas of any kind for officials of the following government agencies Ministry of Interior, Justice, and Peace; the Administrative Service of Identification, Migration, and Immigration; the Corps of Scientific Investigations, Judicial and Criminal; the Bolivarian Intelligence Service; and the People's Power Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and their immediate family members. | |
| Yemen | No B-1, B-2, and B-1/B-2 visas | No immigrant or diversity visas |

We will not cancel previously scheduled visa application appointments. In accordance with the Presidential Proclamation, for nationals of the eight designated countries, a consular officer will make a determination whether an applicant otherwise eligible for a visa is exempt from the Proclamation or, if not, may be eligible for a waiver under the Proclamation and therefore issued a visa.

No visas will be revoked pursuant to the Proclamation. Individuals subject to the Proclamation who possess a valid visa or valid travel document generally will be permitted to travel to the United States, irrespective of when the visa was issued.

We will keep those traveling to the United States and our partners in the travel industry informed as we implement the order in a professional, organized, and timely way.

FAQs on the Presidential Proclamation - Department of Homeland Securit™y

The President's Proclamation on Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public-Safety Threat®s

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the exceptions in the Proclamation?

The following exceptions apply to nationals from all eight countries and will not be subject to any travel restrictions listed in the Proclamation:

- a) Any national who was in the United States on the applicable effective date described in Section 7 of the Proclamation for that national, regardless of immigration status;
- b) Any national who had a valid visa on the applicable effective date in Section 7 of the Proclamation for that national;
- Any national who qualifies for a visa or other valid travel document under section
 6(d) of the Proclamation;
- d) Any lawful permanent resident (LPR) of the United States;
- e) Any national who is admitted to or paroled into the United States on or after the applicable effective date in Section 7 of the Proclamation for that national;

Health Significance

Proposal to Increase Nonimmigrant Visa Application Fees

Diversity Visa Lottery (DV-2011) Registration

Visa Waiver
Program (VWP)
emergency or
temporary
passports must be
electronic
passports (ePassports)

Legal Rights and Protections for Certain Employment or Education-based Nonimmigrants-Notice: Informational Pamphlet is Now Available!

President Obama signs into law, an extension for "SR" nonminister special immigrant religious workers

Nonminister Special Immigrant Religious Worker Program Expiration

President Bush Announces Visa Waiver Program Expansion - VWP travel begins November 17

Department of State Announces Diversity Visa Lottery (DV-2010) Registration

DHS Announces Implementation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) for Visa Waiver Program

- f) Any applicant who has a document other than a visa, valid on the applicable effective date in Section 7 of the Proclamation for that applicant or issued on any date thereafter, that permits him or her to travel to the United States and seek entry or admission, such as advance parole;
- g) Any dual national of a country designated under the Proclamation when traveling on a passport issued by a non-designated country;
- Any applicant traveling on a diplomatic (A-1 or A-2) or diplomatic-type visa (of any classification), NATO-1 -6 visas, C-2 visa for travel to the United Nations, or G-1, G-2, G-3, or G-4 visa; except certain Venezuelan government officials and their family members traveling on a diplomatic-type B-1, B-2, or B1/B2 visas
- i) Any applicant who has been granted asylum; admitted to the United States as a refugee; or has been granted withholding of removal, advance parole, or protection under the Convention Against Torture.

Exceptions and waivers listed in the Proclamation are applicable for qualified applicants. In all visa adjudications, consular officers may seek additional information, as warranted, to determine whether an exception or a waiver is available.

If a principal visa applicant qualifies for an exception or a waiver under the Proclamation, does a derivative also get the benefit of the exception or waiver?

Each applicant, who is otherwise eligible, can only benefit from an exception or a waiver if he or she individually meets the conditions of the exception or waiver.

Does the Proclamation apply to dual nationals?

This Proclamation does not restrict the travel of dual nationals, so long as they are traveling on the passport of a non-designated country.

Our embassies and consulates around the world will process visa applications and issue nonimmigrant and immigrant visas to otherwise eligible visa applicants who apply with a passport from a non-designated country, even if they hold dual nationality from one of the eight restricted countries.

Does this apply to U.S. Lawful Permanent Residents?

No. As stated in the Proclamation, lawful permanent residents of the United States are not affected by the Proclamation

Are there special rules for permanent residents of Canada?

Waivers may not be granted categorically to any group of nationals of the eight countries who are subject to visa restrictions pursuant to the Proclamation, but waivers may be appropriate in individual circumstances, on a case-by-case basis. The Proclamation lists several circumstances in which case-by-case waivers may be appropriate. That list includes foreign nationals who are Canadian permanent residents who apply for visas at a U.S. consular section in Canada. Canadian permanent residents should bring proof of their status to a consular officer.

A consular officer will carefully review each case to determine whether the applicant is affected by the Proclamation during each phase of the implementation and, if so, whether the applicant qualifies for an exception or a waiver.

Will you process waivers for those affected by the Proclamation? How do I qualify for a waiver to be issued a visa?

As specified in the Proclamation, consular officers may issue a visa based on a listed waiver category to nationals of countries identified in the PP on a case-by-case basis, when they determine: that issuance is in the national interest, the applicant poses no national security or public safety threat to the United States, and denial of the visa would cause undue hardship. There is no separate application for a waiver. An individual who seeks to travel to the United States should apply for a visa and disclose during the visa interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is eligible for a waiver.

What is a "close family member" for the purposes of determining if someone is eligible for a waiver?

(VWP) Travelers

USCIS Announces a Proposal to Increase Periods of Stay for TN Professional Workers from Canada or Mexico

New York Business Group Seeks Fewer Restrictions on Foreign Worker Visas

Overseas Education More Attainable for Chinese Students

Immigration Tops Agenda at North American Summit

The Department of State Meeting with the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

USCIS Modifies
Application for
Employment
Authorization
Previous Versions
of Form I-765
Accepted until July
8, 2008

DHS Proposes Biometric Airport and Seaport Exit Procedures

DHS Signs Visa Waiver Program Agreement with Korea

USCIS Issues
Guidance for
Approved Violence
against Women Act
(VAWA) SelfPetitioners

USCIS to Allow F-1 Students Opportunity to Request Change of Status Section 201(b) of the INA provides a definition of immediate relative, which is used to interpret the term "close family member" as used in the waiver category. This limits the relationship to spouses, children under the age of 21, and parents. While the INA definition includes only children, spouses, and parents of a U.S. citizen, in the context of the Presidential Proclamation it also includes these relationships with LPRs and aliens lawfully admitted on a valid nonimmigrant visa in addition to U.S. citizens.

Can those needing urgent medical care in the United States still qualify for a visa?

Applicants who are otherwise qualified and seeking urgent medical care in the United States may be eligible for an exception or a waiver. Any individual who seeks to travel to the United States should apply for a visa and disclose during the visa interview any information that might qualify the individual for an exception or waiver. A consular officer will carefully review each case to determine whether the applicant is affected by the Proclamation, and if so, whether the case qualifies for an exception or a waiver.

The Proclamation provides several examples of categories of cases that may be appropriate for consideration for a waiver, on a case-by-case basis, when in the national interest, when entry would not threaten national security or public safety, and denial would cause undue hardship. Among the examples provided, a foreign national who seeks to enter the United States for urgent medical care may be considered for a waiver.

I'm a student or short-term employee that was temporarily outside of the United States when the Proclamation went into effect. Can I return to school/work?

If you have a valid, unexpired visa and are outside the United States, you can return to school or work per the exception noted in the Proclamation.

If you do not have a valid, unexpired visa and do not qualify for an exception you will need to qualify for the visa and a waiver. An individual who wishes to apply for a nonimmigrant visa should apply for a visa and disclose during the visa interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is eligible for a waiver per the Proclamation. A consular officer will carefully review each case to determine whether the applicant is affected by the Proclamation and, if so, whether the case qualifies for a waiver.

I received my immigrant visa but I haven't yet entered the United States. Can I still travel there using my immigrant visa?

The Proclamation provides specifically that no visas issued before the effective date of the Proclamation will be revoked pursuant to the Proclamation, and it does not apply to nationals of affected countries who have valid visas on the date it becomes effective.

I recently had my immigrant visa interview at a U.S. embassy or consulate overseas, but my case is still being considered. What will happen now?

If your visa application was refused under Section 221(g) pending updated supporting documents or administrative processing, you should proceed to submit your documentation. After receiving any required missing documentation or completion of any administrative processing, the U.S. embassy or consulate where you were interviewed will contact you with more information.

I am currently working on my case with NVC. Can I continue?

Yes. You should continue to pay fees, complete your Form DS-260 immigrant visa applications, and submit your financial and civil supporting documents to NVC. NVC will continue reviewing cases and scheduling visa interviews overseas. During the interview, a consular officer will carefully review the case to determine whether the applicant is affected by the Proclamation and, if so, whether the case qualifies for an exception or may qualify for a waiver.

What immigrant visa classes are subject to the Proclamation?

All immigrant visa classifications for nationals of Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, Yemen, and Somalia are subject to the Proclamation and restricted. All immigrant visa classifications for nationals of Venezuela are unrestricted. An individual who wishes to apply for an immigrant visa should apply for a visa and disclose during the visa

USCIS Runs Random Selection Process for H-1B Petitions

USCIS Announces
Update for
Processing
Petitions for
Nonimmigrant
Victims of Criminal
Activity

USCIS Releases Preliminary Number of FY 2009 H-1B Cap Filings

USCIS Revises
Filing Instructions
for Petition for
Alien Relative

USCIS to Accept
H-1B Petitions Sent
to California or
Vermont Service
Centers Temporary
Accommodation
Made for FY 09
Cap-Subject H-1B
Petitions

17-Month
Extension of
Optional Practical
Training for Certain
Highly Skilled
Foreign Students

Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption Enters into Force

USCIS Extends Comment Period for Proposed Change to H-2A Program

USCIS Revises Filing Instructions for Petition for Alien Relative

Questions and Answers: USCIS Announces Interim Rule on H-1B Visas

Fact Sheet: Changes to the interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is eligible for an exception or waiver per the Proclamation. A consular officer will carefully review each case to determine whether the applicant is affected by the Proclamation and, if so, whether the case qualifies for an exception or a waiver.

I sponsored my family member for an immigrant visa, and his interview appointment is after the effective date of the Proclamation. Will he still be able to receive a visa?

All immigrant visa classifications for nationals of Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, Yemen, and Somalia are subject to the Presidential Proclamation and suspended. An individual who wishes to apply for an immigrant visa should apply for a visa and disclose during the visa interview any information that might demonstrate that he or she is eligible for an exception or waiver per the Proclamation. A consular officer will carefully review each case to determine whether the applicant is affected by the Proclamation and, if so, whether the applicant qualifies for an exception or a waiver.

I am applying for a K (fiancé) visa. My approved I-129 petition is only valid for four months. Can you expedite my case?

The National Visa Center already expedites all Form I-129F petitions to embassies and consulates overseas. Upon receipt of the petition and case file, the embassy or consulate will contact you with instructions on scheduling your interview appointment.

I received my Diversity Visa but I haven't yet entered the United States. Can I still travel there using my Diversity Visa?

The Proclamation provides specifically that no visas issued before the effective date of the Proclamation will be revoked pursuant to the Proclamation, and it does not apply to nationals of affected countries who have valid visas on the date it becomes effective.

I recently had my Diversity Visa Interview at a U.S. embassy or consulate overseas, but my case is still being considered. What will happen now?

If your visa application was refused under Section 221(g) pending updated supporting documents or administrative processing, please provide the requested information. The U.S. embassy or consulate where you were interviewed will contact you with more information.

Will my case move to the back of the line for an appointment?

No. KCC schedules appointments by Lottery Rank Number. When KCC is able to schedule your visa interview, you will receive an appointment before cases with higher Lottery Rank Numbers.

I am currently working on my case with KCC. Can I continue?

Yes. You should continue to complete your Form DS-260 immigrant visa application. KCC will continue reviewing cases and can qualify your case for an appointment. You will be notified about the scheduling of a visa interview.

What if my spouse or child is a national of one of the countries listed, but I am not?

KCC will continue to schedule new DV interview appointments for nationals of the affected countries. A national of any of those countries applying as a principal or derivative DV applicant should disclose during the visa interview any information that might qualify the individual for a waiver/exception. Note that DV 2018 visas, including derivative visas, can only be issued during the program year, which ends September 30, 2018, and only if visa numbers remain available. There is no guarantee a visa will be available in the future for your derivative spouse or child.

What if I am a dual national or permanent resident of Canada?

This Proclamation does not restrict the travel of dual nationals, so long as they are traveling on the passport of a non-designated country. You may apply for a DV using the passport of a non-designated country even if you selected the nationality of a designated country when you entered the lottery. Also, permanent residents of Canada applying for DVs in Montreal may be eligible for a waiver per the Proclamation,

FY2009 H-1B Program

USCIS Announces Interim Rule on H-1B Visas

DHS Signs Visa Waiver Program Agreements with Slovakia, Hungary and Lithuania

Latvia, Estonia Sign Deals with US on Visa-Free Travel

With All the Talk about Illegal Immigration, a Look at the Legal Kind

Update: Biometric Changes for Reentry Permits and Refugee Travel Documents

Testimony of
Stephen A. "Tony"
Edson on U.S.
House of
Representatives,
Committee on
Science and
Technology
Subcommittee on
Research and
Science Education,
House Committee
on Science and
Technology

DHS Proposes Changes to Improve H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program

Briefing on Developments in the Iraqi Refugee and Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Admissions Programs

Senior Advisors to Brief Press on the Latest Developments in but will be considered on a case-by-case basis. If you believe one of these exceptions, or a waiver included in the Proclamation, applies to you and your otherwise current DV case has not been scheduled for interview, contact the U.S. embassy or consulate where your interview will take place/KCC at KCCDV@state.gov.

Does this Proclamation affect follow-to-join asylees?

The Proclamation does not affect V92 applicants, follow-to-join asylees.

Iraqi Refugee and Special Immigrant Visa Issues

DHS Begins
Collecting 10
Fingerprints from
International
Visitors at
Hartsfield-Jackson
Atlanta
International
Airport

USCIS Extends
Suspension of
Premium
Processing Service
for Religious
Workers (R-1)
Nonimmigrant Visa
Classification

USCIS Field Office Adopts Teletech Call Appointment System For Filing Waiver of Inadmissibility Applications

Application Fees for Non-Immigrant Visas to Increase on January 1, 2008

Electronic Submission of Diversity Visa Lottery Applications

U.S. security
officials will begin
scanning all 10
fingerprints of
most nonAmericans
traveling to the
United States

U.S. Student Visas Reach Record Numbers in 2007

Record Numbers of U.S. Students Are Studying Abroad

USCIS Centralizes Filing for H-2A Petitions

Visit America: It's

Easier Than You Think

MEDIA NOTE: Proposal for Increase of Non-Immigrant Visa Application Fees

Diversity Visa Program (DV-2014) Registration

DHS Announces Visa Waiver Program Expansion to Include Taiwan

USCIS Announces New Immigrant Fee

USCIS Announces Process Changes for Waivers of Inadmissibility for Certain Relatives of U.S. Citizens

Department of State transitions to online immigrant visa application

Diversity Visa Program (DV-2015) Registration

Department of State Transitions to DS-160 for K Visa Applications

Afghan SIV Program Update

Reports on the Status of the Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Programs

Afghan SIV Program Update

Afghan SIV Program Extended

Afghan SIV Program Update

The United States and China to Extend Visas for Short-term

Business Travelers, Tourists, and Students

National Visa Center Meeting with the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

Visa Office Meeting with the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

White House Call for Ideas: Help Shape a Federal Immigrant and Refugee Integration Strategy

All Cuban Family Reunification Parole (CFRP) Program appointments will be rescheduled by the National Visa Center (NVC) after February 1, 2015

Child Status
Protection Act:
Q&A from the IIUSA
2015 EB-5 Regional
Economic Advisory
Conference

National Visa Center Meeting with the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

Mexican IV Cases: Change to Document Submission Rules

U.S. Embassy Bishkek to Begin Interviewing IV Customers

Ink Signature No Longer Required on Affidavits of Support (12/28 /2016)

Presidential Proclamation on Visas

USCIS Role in the Visa Process

Meeting between the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) Department of State Liaison Committee and the Visa Office of the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs

Court Order on Presidential Proclamation on Visas (November 13, 2017)

National Visa Center Meeting with American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)

New Court Orders on Presidential Proclamation

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