



Practice Pointer

Applying for a Waiver Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 9645 (Travel Ban 3.0)

by AILA's Middle East Interest Group¹

March 2018

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I. Overview

On September 24, 2017, President Trump announced through [Presidential Proclamation 9645](#) his third version of a travel ban, commonly known as Travel Ban 3.0. By its terms, the Proclamation imposes country specific restrictions on nationals from eight countries: **Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen and Somalia**. The Proclamation contains exemptions for certain individuals such as lawful permanent residents and dual nationals traveling on a passport of a non-designated country. For nationals who are not subject to an exemption but otherwise covered by the ban, the Proclamation sets forth a waiver scheme for affected nationals to demonstrate eligibility for a waiver based on three criterion: 1) undue hardship if entry is denied; 2) entry would be in the national interest; 3) entry would not pose a threat to national security or public safety.²

To obtain a better understanding of how the waiver process is being implemented, AILA issued a Call for Examples: Experience with Waivers for Individuals Impacted by the Travel Ban in January 2018 seeking case examples to assess how consular posts are processing waivers for cases affected by the travel ban. In addition, AILA's DOS Liaison Committee reached out to the Department of State (DOS) seeking

¹ Special thanks to AILA members Ban Al-Wardi, John Manley, Mahsa Khanbabai, Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, and Sima Alizadeh for their contributions in drafting this practice pointer.

² For more information about the Presidential Proclamation and its implementation, *see* Practice Alert: Implementation of Travel Ban 3.0, AILA Doc. No. 17092638, *available at* <https://www.aila.org/infonet/practice-alert-proclamation-sets-forth-rules>; *see also* Summary of Travel Ban, *available at* <https://www.aila.org/File/Related/17092638a.pdf>; Penn State Law, Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia, Untangling the Waiver Scheme in Presidential Proclamation on Enhancing Vetting Capabilities & Process for Detecting Attempted Entry Into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public-Safety Threats, *available at* https://pennstatelaw.psu.edu/sites/default/files/WaiverDocFinal_0.pdf.

information regarding how the waiver process is being administered by the DOS. DOS was unable to provide information to AILA regarding the waiver process because of pending litigation, however, DOS directed AILA to review the [DOS website](#) and the [pending litigation relating to the Proclamation](#), specifically the U.S. government pleadings, for additional information about the waiver process. At present, little additional information has been added to the DOS website; however, the AILA DOS Committee will continue to work on this issue and DOS has confirmed that they will put any new information on their official website to keep the public informed.

Members of Congress, civil rights and civil liberties groups, and private citizens have also been actively seeking information from the U.S. government regarding the waiver process. These efforts have included [letters to the DOS and Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\) by Members of Congress](#), [FOIA requests by advocacy groups](#), [documentation of families](#) separated as a result of the broken waiver process, and [litigation efforts](#).³ In response to these efforts, on February 22, 2018, DOS sent a [letter](#) to Senator Van Hollen's providing additional information regarding [how DOS is processing waivers](#), specifically elaborating on how consular officers are evaluating each of the three waiver criteria. The DOS [letter](#) also provides data regarding visa applications received and processed for nationals subject to the Presidential Proclamation. Between December 8, 2017 and January 8, 2018, DOS reports receiving 8,406 applications for nonimmigrant and immigrant visas from nationals subject to the Presidential Proclamation. Of those, 6,282 visa applicants were determined to have failed to meet the criteria for a waiver, 271 visa applicants were refused under the Proclamation, and just 2 applicants have had waivers approved (as of February 15, 2018). Since the letter, DOS has stated to [Reuters](#) that more than 100 additional waivers have been granted. Nevertheless, these facts demonstrate that the waiver approval rate is extremely low.

The following practice pointer summarizes the results of AILA's Call for Examples: Experience with Waivers for Individuals Impacted by the Travel Ban, and provides insights and tips for AILA members who are preparing and submitting a waiver on behalf of foreign nationals subject to the Presidential Proclamation based on information provided in the DOS [letter](#) as well as from reported best practices submitted by AILA members. Note that by issuing this practice pointer, AILA does not concede the legality of the Presidential Proclamation nor the legal basis for the waiver scheme in the first place. The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to hear oral arguments on the legality of the Presidential Proclamation on April 25, 2018, with a decision anticipated in June 2018.

II. Highlights and Trends from AILA's Call for Examples

On January 26, 2018, AILA issued a Call for Examples: Experience with Waivers for Individuals Impacted by the Travel Ban seeking case examples from AILA members of cases impacted by the travel ban. To date, AILA has received **41 case examples** in response to AILA's Call for Examples (as of March 10, 2018). Of the 41 case examples received, AILA discerned the following information:

- **Nationalities:** Of the 41 case examples submitted, the vast majority of cases involve nationals of **Iran (23)**, followed by nationals of Syria (7) and Yemen (4). The remainder are nationals of Somalia (3), Libya (1), North Korea (1) or "Other" (2).

³ Of note, litigation challenging the waiver scheme as contrary to the Immigration and Nationality Act and legislative history is expected in conjunction with *Hawaii v Trump*.

- **U.S. Consular Posts:** The largest number of cases reported were processed in **Armenia (10)**, followed by Turkey (5), United Arab Emirates (5), Djibouti (4), Kenya (3), Jordan (2), and Lebanon (2). The remainder of cases were processed at a wide range of Consulates, including Canada, France, Malaysia, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and the United Kingdom.
- **Visa Types:** The vast majority of the case examples were for visa applicants applying on the basis on an **approved I-130 petition for a relative of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (24)**. At least 20 of these cases involve an immediate relative of a U.S. citizen (i.e., a spouse, son/daughter under the age of 21, or parent of a U.S. citizen). Other cases reported were for B-2 visa applicants (6), diversity visa applicants (2), and fiancé visas (2). The remainder of cases involve P-3, E-2, EB-5, EB-1, EB-2 visa applicants.
- **Case Status:** The vast majority of case reported to AILA have either been denied/refused, are stuck in administrative processing, or are pending waiver review. **Only one waiver approval has been reported to AILA National.**
 - *Denied/Refused:* Several practitioners report that their case has either been denied or refused by the U.S. Consulate. In several cases, practitioners report receiving denials stating the applicant was not qualified for a waiver, even though the individual was not given an opportunity to present documentation in support of a waiver. Among the cases denied include two cases of spouses of U.S. citizens denied under INA section 212(f) on the basis of the Presidential Proclamation. The applicants reportedly did not have the opportunity to submit a waiver.
 - *Administrative Processing:* At least 21 cases report currently being stuck in administrative processing. Of these, members report many different experiences. [Administrative processing](#) pre-dates the Presidential Proclamation and has resulted in long delays for related cases. In some cases, the U.S. Consulate has refused to accept a waiver application. In other cases, the U.S. Consulate has provided no response to attorneys who have contacted the Consulate seeking to provide a waiver on behalf of their clients, or the U.S. Consulate has told some attorneys to wait until the checks are completed. In other cases, members report receiving a written indication that the post is reviewing for waiver eligibility (even when a waiver has not been submitted for the applicant).
 - *Waiver Review Pending:* At least 12 practitioners report that their case is pending waiver review. Practitioners report receiving correspondence stating that the consulate was either “reviewing eligibility for a waiver,” or “reviewing the case for waiver eligibility.”
 - *Waiver approval:* One waiver approval has been reported to AILA National. The case involves a Syrian national who applied for a P-3 visa at the U.S. Consulate in Paris, France. The waiver request submitted on behalf of the visa beneficiary included a letter from a Senator (provided at the request of counsel), a letter from the employer of the visa beneficiary, and a letter from the organization that supports the venue that produced the performance where the Syrian national would be performing. Among the arguments made

by the attorney representing the Syrian national included arguing that because a U.S. taxpayer-funded organization supports the venue that produced the performance where the Syrian national would be performing, it is in the national interest for DOS to issue the P-3 visa.

- **Form DS-5535:** Of the 41 cases reported, about 25% of the cases received a request to complete Form [DS-5535](#) (or an email equivalent), either during the interview or after the interview.
- **Process for submitting a waiver:** For members who have submitted a waiver on behalf of their clients, there were many methods that have been reported. Several members report having their clients submit the waiver request at the time of the visa interview. Others have requested to submit a waiver application via letter or email to the U.S. Consulate post-interview. Other members requested to submit a waiver but received a response from the U.S. Consulate to wait until administrative processing was complete. Two members reported that the U.S. Consulate would not accept the waiver until a Member of Congress got involved in the case. Others have not explicitly submitted a waiver request, but have received written indication that the post is reviewing the case for waiver eligibility.

AILA has compiled examples of specific consular posts based on reports from AILA members. Please see [Appendix A](#).

III. Establishing Eligibility for a Waiver

The entry restrictions of the Proclamation may be waived on a [case-by-case basis](#) for individuals impacted by the Proclamation if a consular officer or Customs and Border Protection (CBP) official determines, in their discretion, that the applicant meets each of the following three criteria: (1) denying entry would cause the foreign national undue hardship; (2) entry would not pose a threat to the national security or public safety of the U.S.; and (3) entry would be in the national interest. The Proclamation indicates that waivers may not be granted categorically but waivers may be appropriate in individual circumstances, on a case-by-case basis. The Proclamation sets forth [several circumstances](#) in which case-by-case waivers “may be appropriate.”

A. Who has the burden to demonstrate eligibility for a waiver?

By the terms of the Proclamation, the applicant has the burden to “demonstrate” eligibility for a waiver. Therefore, attorneys should prepare a waiver packet that demonstrates eligibility for all three criteria. By placing the burden on the applicant to demonstrate eligibility for the waiver, the consulate has the affirmative responsibility to consider evidence presented by the applicant before making a decision.

B. Undue Hardship Criterion

i. What constitutes “undue hardship?”

The Proclamation does not define “undue hardship” nor does the term appear in the immigration statute. DOS has issued minimal [guidance to the public in December 2017](#) about how the Proclamation and waiver scheme would be implemented by DOS, but did not provide a definition of “undue hardship.”

Recently, in a [letter](#) from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs of DOS to Senator Van Hollen dated February 22, 2018, DOS indicated that in order to satisfy the undue hardship criterion, “the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the consular officer that an unusual situation exists that compels immediate travel by the applicant and that delaying visa issuance and the associated travel plans would defeat the purpose of the travel.”

In preparing waiver applications, practitioners should review case law to evaluate how the undue hardship standard has been applied in the immigration law context. *See, e.g., In Re E-L-H*, 23 I&N Dec. 700 (A.G. 2004) (finding that the applicant has not shown that he would suffer undue hardship from being unable to travel abroad during the pending of the Attorney General’s review of his case, as he has not shown, for example, that his livelihood depends on the ability to travel, or that his ability to do so is preventing him from maintaining ties to close family members.); *see also Matter of DEG et. Al.*, 8 I&N Dec. 325 (B.I.A. 1959) (noting that the Service and the Board have, in the past, taken administrative notice that it would work an undue hardship upon the aliens residing in Mexico near the border if they were not permitted to enter the United States to obtain “ordinary necessities.”) Practitioners should also review case law to evaluate the degree to which “undue” hardship is the same or different from other forms of hardship included in immigration law, such as “exceptional” and “extreme” hardship. In preparing a waiver application, it is important to remind DOS that undue hardship is a lower standard than “extreme” and “exceptional” hardship.

C. National Interest Criterion

i. Demonstrating that the applicant’s entry would be in the national interest

In considering whether an applicant’s entry to the United States would be in the national interest, the DOS indicated in its February 22, 2018 [letter](#) that “the applicant’s travel may be considered in the national interest if the applicant demonstrates to the consular officer’s satisfaction that a U.S. person or entity would suffer hardship if the applicant could not travel until after visa restrictions imposed with respect to nationals of that country are lifted.”

D. National Security / Public Safety Criterion

i. Demonstrating the applicant’s entry would not pose a threat to the national security or public safety of the United States

In evaluating whether an applicant’s entry would not pose a threat to the national security or public safety of the United States, the DOS indicated in its February 22, 2018 [letter](#) that to establish that the applicant

does not constitute a threat to national security or public safety, “the consular officer considers the information-sharing and identity-management protocols and practices of the government of the applicant’s country of nationality as they relate to the applicant. If the consular officer determines, after consultation with the Visa Office, that an applicant does not pose a threat to national security or public safety and the other two requirements have been met, a visa may be issued with the concurrence of a consular manager.”

IV. Strategies and Timeline for Submitting a Waiver Request

The process to submit a waiver request pursuant to the Presidential Proclamation is not streamlined. Per [guidance on the DOS website](#) there is no separate application for a waiver. DOS has stated on its website that 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.”

As many visa applicants are at different stages in the process (e.g., filing an initial immigration application with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), pending administrative processing, etc.), the following is a breakdown of the different stages of when practitioners may consider submitting a waiver request, or documentation toward a waiver request, and the advantages or disadvantages of submitting at that given stage.

A. Initial Case Filing USCIS

A waiver request is not made in the initial filing with USCIS. However, this is an advantageous time to start to make a record in support of a waiver request for the applicant; mainly due to the fact there is clear opportunity to submit documentation, which will stay with the immigration file. As such, practitioners should consider submitting documentation establishing the three prongs of eligibility for the waiver at the USCIS stage, along with the standard filing and attachments. Currently, AILA members report a disparity in the opportunities where evidence in support of a waiver request can be submitted at the NVC or consular post stage. Therefore, submitting evidence to substantiate a future waiver request is clearly advantageous at this stage. AILA practitioners have also included a written explanation for the submission of hardship evidence at the USCIS filing stage and explicitly requested a waiver. AILA members report submitting a completed Form DS-5535 at the USCIS stage for individuals impacted by the travel ban, as well for cases involving beneficiaries from Middle Eastern countries.

B. Consular Processing & NVC Stage

[According to the DOS website](#), the National Visa Center (NVC) will continue processing cases impacted by the travel ban. Individuals are [directed by DOS](#) to continue to pay fees, complete Form DS-260 immigrant visa applications, and submit financial and civil supporting documents to NVC. NVC will continue reviewing cases and scheduling visa interviews overseas. [According to DOS](#), 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.”

This may be the best stage to submit a comprehensive waiver packet to ensure the waiver request stays with the file and reaches the Consular officer. Many clients/practitioners may be concerned with delaying the NVC process, as gathering documentation for a waiver can be time consuming. However, this may be the

only way to be certain that the waiver request reaches the consular post. In some cases, delaying the case at the NVC stage may be a consideration, in light of pending litigation against the travel ban.

Some attorneys also have submitted Form DS-5535 at this stage to assist the Consular officer narrow down the data points for administrative processing.

C. Interview at Consulate Scheduled or Will be Scheduled

Waiver requests should be given to the client to submit at the consular interview along with any bona fides. Some AILA members have indicated that they are mailing and/or emailing the waiver packet to the consular post. See [Appendix B](#) for a list of email addresses for a select number of U.S. Embassies and Consulates overseas. In addition, some AILA members report also submitting a copy of the waiver packet to the Consular post's [Washington, D.C. address](#).

Instruct your client to show the waiver request packet to the Consular officer. Inform your client that the officer may likely refuse to accept the waiver materials. Your client should be fully prepared to orally explain the basis of the waiver in as concise manner as possible.

D. Case is being reviewed for Waiver Eligibility by Consulate

A complete waiver package should be submitted as soon as possible in cases where the visa applicant has received a letter from the consulate indicating that the case is being reviewed for waiver eligibility. This stage is consulate-initiated, whether or not there is documentation on file to support a waiver. It is imperative that the Consulate be put on immediate notice that a waiver request is being prepared. A detailed waiver request should be expeditiously emailed/mailed to the consular post. Submitting a copy of the waiver packet to the Consular post's Washington, D.C. address can also be considered. The applicant should be ready to provide a copy of the waiver packet to the officer at the interview and prepared to verbalize waiver eligibility during the interview.

E. Administrative Processing

Some AILA members indicate that they have submitted waiver requests for cases held in administrative processing by mailing and/or emailing to the Consular post. In addition, some members report also submitting a copy of the waiver packet to the Consular post's [Washington, D.C. address](#). There have been reports of visa denials for cases that had been in administrative processing, with no opportunity to submit a waiver. There have also been reports of letters or emails from consular posts stating a case has moved from administrative processing to waiver eligibility review, without a waiver on file. In some cases, submitting a waiver request may trigger a denial, while not requesting a waiver for a pending case may trigger a denial as well. Therefore, carefully consider the circumstances and discuss each option with the applicant.

VI. Evidence to Support A Waiver Request

Per [the DOS website](#), there is no separate application form that applicants are required to complete in order to apply for a waiver. When preparing a waiver request, consider preparing a detailed cover letter/executive

summary establishing the applicant's eligibility for the waiver under [the three criterion outlined above](#). Among the evidence that practitioners could consider including in a waiver packet to establish the applicant's eligibility for a waiver may include, but is not limited to:

- **Copy of Presidential Proclamation 9645:** Applicants who would face danger and instability in their home countries should highlight this fact in their waiver application and may consider including a copy of the Presidential Proclamation.
- **Sworn declaration of the applicant** detailing their eligibility for the waiver.
- **Sworn declaration of the applicant's qualifying relative/employer/academic institution** describing the applicant's eligibility for the waiver and highlighting the need for the applicant in the U.S. and potential hardships faced by the qualifying relative if the waiver is not granted.
- **Country Conditions:** Include any evidence related to country conditions in the applicant's country which give rise to the applicant's imminent need to immigrate to the United States (i.e., war, human rights abuses, oppressive regimes, poverty, high unemployment, social oppression, religious persecution, violence against women, stifled freedoms, poor education, lack of effective medical treatment, contagious diseases, etc.)
- **Reference to the [DOS Travel Warnings](#) for the country at issue.** Argue hardship from the warnings announced by DOS for individuals who are traveling or residing in the banned countries.
- **Family Unity:** Family unity is a priority and separation assumes undue hardship. Include evidence of the bona fide relationship, including marriage certificate, birth certificate, and death certificate of immediate relatives and evidence of U.S. citizenship/LPR status for petitioners.
- **Adverse Economic Impact (for employment-based applicants):** Document evidence of adverse economic impact with a statement from the U.S. employer or business interest regarding the cost of recruitment, loss of business, impact on critical business projects, etc.; letter from applicant's employer documenting termination/resignation from overseas employment, copy of large contracts assigned to the applicant, etc.
- **Economic Hardship to U.S. citizen/LPR relative:** Document economic hardship to U.S. citizen/LPR relative by providing receipts for money transfers to support household overseas, paycheck stubs for the U.S. citizen/LPR applicant, employment contract or letter from employer or school showing limited time off for travel, etc.
- **Medical Hardship and Illness:** Document medical hardship/illness by providing applicant's medical reports, psychological evaluation reports, letter from physician including a specific diagnosis and symptomology related to illness, describing the limited treatment options in applicant's home country, prior attempts at treatment, prescription records, history of hospitalization (if applicable), letter from U.S. medical facility or physician who will treat the

applicant, including scheduled appointment for applicant and proposed treatment and recovery schedule, and evidence of funds to pay for treatment.

- **Imminent travel date:** Provide evidence of imminent travel date, such as an airline itinerary, hotel booking, car rental booking, conference schedule, meeting agenda, etc.
- **Applicant is not a national security risk:** Include records of applicant's education, employment, family ties to show that applicant is low risk/low danger to the U.S. Demonstrate that applicant has lived in areas with no terrorist links or presence.
- **Review and discuss with your client their social media pages and military/police records** and evaluate for potential issues.
- **Form DS-5535:** Some AILA members have indicated that they are including Form DS-5535 with the application at the USCIS stage, such as when filing a Form I-130 for individuals from banned countries, as well as submitting the Form DS-5535 to the NVC. In addition, some AILA members are including Form DS-5535 in the waiver packet for the visa interview at the post. Members report that the majority of clients from Middle Eastern countries (including non-banned countries) are asked to complete this form or some version of this form through questions posed by the Consular post in an email.

VII. Conclusion & Next Steps

Although it has been several months since the [U.S. Supreme Court allowed full implementation of Presidential Proclamation 9645](#), there is much inconsistency in how the waiver process is being implemented by U.S. Embassies and Consulates overseas. The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to hear oral arguments on the legality of the Presidential Proclamation in April 2018, with a decision anticipated in June 2018. AILA will continue to update its [practice alert on the travel ban](#) and this practice pointer on the waiver process as additional information become available.

Appendix A:
Examples of specific consular posts based on reports from AILA members

U.S. Embassy Yerevan

- Consular officers have generally not taken waiver materials provided by applicants at the interview, but have looked them over during the interview and returned the materials to the applicant.
- One member reports that an attorney letter with evidence was considered after the interview and the case remains under review.
- Consular officers have asked applicants to provide a verbal explanation of hardship in lieu of accepting written evidence.
- Members report that Consular officers have stated to applicants "not to worry," leaving a false impression of approval.
- Medical emergency B-2 application was submitted in February and is still in the waiver review process.
- Direct attorney email inquiries to this post have been ignored and members report receiving standard form emails that are non responsive.
- Consular post has issued letters to applicants stating "waiver under consideration."

Members report the following questions were asked of applicants during immigrant visa (IV) and nonimmigrant visa (NIV) interviews:

- Why do you live in Town A instead of Town B?
- Why did you change your major?
- Why did you change your college?
- Why did you change your advisor/employer?
- Why did your spouse/child not come with you?

U.S. Consulate Abu Dhabi

- Consular officers are asking applicants to verbally explain their hardships.
- Form DS-5535, or similar questions, are being requested by email for all applicants subject to the travel ban.
- Upon submission of waiver request by attorneys, post requested DS-5535 (or similar questions by email).
- IV applicant (spouse of U.S. citizen) denied the opportunity to submit waiver at the interview and denied a visa because the applicant "did not qualify for a waiver at this time."

U.S. Consulate Dubai

- Medical emergency B-2 application was submitted in January and is still in the waiver review process.

U.S. Embassy Djibouti

- At the visa interview, applicants given a letter stating that their case was under review for waiver eligibility with no request/invitation for evidence demonstrating hardship.
- Attorney used congressional liaison to contact post and received positive response.
- Attorneys report post is responsive to emails.
- Parent of U.S. citizen denied immigrant visas, with the Consulate stating that "a waiver will not be granted in your case" with no request from post for a waiver.

- Response that an AILA member received on medical cases: "Even for infants, we would need to see some evidence of a congenital heart defect or another medical issue of that degree of difficulty that likely could not be successfully operated upon in Djibouti and if not treated would likely lead to the child's developmental harm or death."

U.S. Consulate Amman

- Attorney requested waiver by email and through applicant at the interview. Post replied with email that the case was "under review for waiver eligibility."
- Attorney successfully emailed evidence for waiver and applicant was told a decision would be made within 4-5 months.
- Form DS-5535 requested by post at the interview.

U.S. Consulate Doha

- Syrian applicant told to "wait six months" after the interview and no waiver was required by post, passport and medicals returned to parent of U.S. citizen.

U.S. Consulate Khartoum

- Spouse of U.S. citizen and parent of U.S. citizen children denied a visa, with Consulate citing "212(f) Presidential Proclamation 9645" and applicant advised to watch the news to re-apply.

U.S. Consulate Tunis

- Post notified attorney that waiver would be required at the applicant's interview. Applicant notified of waiver and case in administrative processing.
- Form DS-5535 required for applicant and spouse and requested at the interview.

U.S. Embassy London:

- Non-immigrant visa applicant denied visa due to failure to qualify for a waiver although applicant has lawful permanent resident siblings in the U.S.

U.S. Embassy Nairobi

- I-130 immediate relative (IR) applicant case placed in administrative processing, post did not request a waiver yet claimed that "information necessary for the waiver process was collected at the interview" in an email to a congressional staffer.
- I-130 IR applicant case in administrative processing "under 212(f)" and applicant told that post will contact them with a final determination.

U.S. Embassy Riyadh:

- Post advising IR and diversity visa applicants that case is in administrative processing and under review for waiver eligibility.
- Form DS-5535 requested at applicant's interview.

Appendix B:
Contact Information for Select U.S. Embassies & Consular Posts Overseas
(valid as of March 2018)

ARMENIA (Yerevan)

consyerevan@state.gov

IVYerevan@state.gov

IranIVYerevan@state.gov

DJIBOUTI

ConsularDjibouti@state.gov

EGYPT (Cairo)

CairoIV@state.gov

IRAQ (Baghdad)

BaghdadIV@state.gov

BaghdadACS@state.gov

Baghdad Portal

<https://iq.usembassy.gov/visas/ivform>

IRAQ (Erbil)

ErbilNIV@state.gov

ErbilACS@state.gov

JORDAN (Amman)

Amman-IV@state.gov

USCIS.Amman@dhs.gov (USCIS)

LEBANON (Beirut)

BeirutIV@state.gov

MALAYSIA (Kuala Lumpur)

KLConsular@state.gov

MOROCCO

IVCasablanca@state.gov

ACSCasablanca@state.gov

PAKISTAN

PakIVInfo@state.gov

QATAR (Doha)

IVConsularDoha@state.gov

SAUDI ARABIA (Riyadh)

RiyadhIV@state.gov

TURKEY (Ankara)

AnkaraIV@state.gov

Ankara Portal

Immigrant Visa: <https://tr.usembassy.gov/visas/contact-immigrant-visa-section/>

Nonimmigrant Visa: <http://ankaraniv.net/contactus.aspx>

U.S. Citizen Services in Ankara

<https://tr.usembassy.gov/u-s-citizen-services/>

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (Abu Dhabi)

AbuDhabiIV@state.gov

Abu Dhabi Portal

<http://abudhabiivo.net/contactus.aspx>