

mental, physical, or other ground of ineligibility on their part to receive a visa.

(b) *When family member ineligible.* In the event the consular officer finds that any member of such family would be ineligible to receive an immigrant visa, the principal applicant shall be informed and required to acknowledge receipt of this information in writing.

(c) *No guarantee of future eligibility.* A determination in connection with an informal examination that an alien appears to be eligible for a visa carries no assurance that the alien will be issued an immigrant visa in the future. The principal applicant shall be so informed and required to acknowledge receipt of this information in writing. The question of visa eligibility can be determined definitively only at the time the family member applies for a visa.

### Subpart H—Issuance of Immigrant Visas

#### § 42.71 Authority to issue visas; visa fees.

(a) *Authority to issue visas.* Consular officers may issue immigrant visas at designated consular offices abroad pursuant to the authority contained in INA 101(a)(16), 221(a), and 224. (Consular offices designated to issue immigrant visas are listed periodically in Visa Office Bulletins published at [www.travel.state.gov](http://www.travel.state.gov) by the Department of State.) A consular officer assigned to duty in the territory of a country against which the sanctions provided in INA 243(d) have been invoked must not issue an immigrant visa to an alien who is a national, citizen, subject, or resident of that country, unless the officer has been informed that the sanction has been waived by DHS in the case of an individual alien or a specified class of aliens.

(b) *Immigrant visa fees.* The Secretary of State prescribes a fee for the processing of immigrant visa applications. An individual registered for immigrant visa processing at a post designated for this purpose by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services must pay the processing fee upon being notified that a visa is expected to become available in the near future and being re-

quested to obtain the supporting documentation needed to apply formally for a visa. A fee collected for the processing of an immigrant visa application is refundable only if the principal officer of a post or the officer in charge of a consular section determines that the application was not adjudicated as a result of action by the U. S. Government over which the alien had no control and for which the alien was not responsible, that precluded the applicant from benefiting from the processing.

[67 FR 38893, June 6, 2002]

#### § 42.72 Validity of visas.

(a) *Period of validity.* With the exception indicated herein, the period of validity of an immigrant visa shall not exceed six months, beginning with the date of issuance. Any visa issued to a child lawfully adopted by a U.S. citizen and spouse while such citizen is serving abroad in the U.S. Armed Forces, is employed abroad by the U.S. Government, or is temporarily abroad on business, however, shall be valid until such time, for a period not to exceed 3 years, as the adoptive citizen parent returns to the United States in the course of that parent's military service, U.S. Government employment, or business.

(b) *Extension of period of validity.* If the visa was originally issued for a period of validity less than the maximum authorized by paragraph (a) of this section, the consular officer may extend the validity of the visa up to but not exceeding the maximum period permitted. If an immigrant applies for an extension at a consular office other than the issuing office, the consular officer shall, unless the officer is satisfied beyond doubt that the alien is eligible for the extension, communicate with the issuing office to determine if there is any objection to an extension. In extending the period of validity, the officer shall make an appropriate notation on the visa of the new expiration date, sign the document with title indicated, and impress the seal of the office thereon.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Age and marital status in relation to validity of certain immigrant visas.* In accordance with § 42.64(b), the validity of a visa may not extend beyond a date sixty days prior to the expiration of

## § 42.73

## 22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–17 Edition)

the passport. The period of validity of a visa issued to an immigrant as a child shall not extend beyond the day immediately preceding the date on which the alien becomes 21 years of age. The consular officer shall warn an alien, when appropriate, that the alien will be admissible as such an immigrant only if unmarried and under 21 years of age at the time of application for admission at a U.S. port of entry. The consular officer shall also warn an alien issued a visa as a first or second preference immigrant as an unmarried son or daughter of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States that the alien will be admissible as such an immigrant only if unmarried at the time of application for admission at a U.S. port of entry.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 32323, July 16, 1991; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 62 FR 27694, May 21, 1997; 64 FR 28916, May 28, 1999; 67 FR 38894, June 6, 2002; 68 FR 13628, Mar. 20, 2003]

### § 42.73 Procedure in issuing visas.

(a) *Insertion of data.* In issuing an immigrant visa, the issuing office shall insert the pertinent information in the designated blank spaces provided on Form OF-55B, Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, in accordance with the instructions contained in this section.

(1) A symbol as specified in § 42.11 shall be used to indicate the classification of the immigrant.

(2) An immigrant visa issued to an alien subject to numerical limitations shall bear a number allocated by the Department. The foreign state or dependent area limitation to which the alien is chargeable shall be entered in the space provided.

(3) No entry need be made in the space provided for foreign state or other applicable area limitation on visas issued to aliens in the classifications set forth in § 42.12(a)(1)–(7), but such visas may be numbered if a post voluntarily uses a consecutive post numbering system.

(4) The date of issuance and the date of expiration of the visa shall be inserted in the proper places on the visa and show the day, month, and year in that order, with the name of the month spelled out, as in “24 December 1986.”

(5) In the event the passport requirement has been waived under § 42.2, a notation shall be inserted in the space provided for the passport number, setting forth the authority (section and paragraph) under which the passport was waived.

(6) A signed photograph shall be attached in the space provided on Form OF-55B by the use of a legend machine, unless specific authorization has been granted by the Department to use the impression seal.

(b) *Documents comprising an immigrant visa.* An immigrant visa consists of Form OF-155B and Form DS-230, Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, properly executed, and a copy of each document required pursuant to § 42.63.

(c) *Arrangement of visa documentation.* Form OF-155B shall be placed immediately above Form DS-230 and the supporting documents attached thereto. Any document required to be attached to the visa, if furnished to the consular officer by the alien’s sponsor or other person with a request that the contents not be divulged to the visa applicant, shall be placed in an envelope and sealed with the impression seal of the consular office before being attached to the visa. If an immigrant visa is issued to an alien in possession of a United States reentry permit, valid or expired, the consular officer shall attach the permit to the immigrant visa for disposition by DHS at the port of entry. (Documents having no bearing on the alien’s qualifications or eligibility to receive a visa may be returned to the alien or to the person who furnished them.)

(d) *Signature, seal, and issuance of visa.* The consular officer shall sign the visa (Form OF-155B) and impress the seal of the office on it so as to partially cover the photograph and the signature. The immigrant visa shall then be issued by delivery to the immigrant or the immigrant’s authorized agent or representative.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991; 71 FR 34522, June 15, 2006]

**§ 42.74 Issuance of new or replacement visas.**

(a) *New immigrant visa for a special immigrant under INA 101(a)(27)(A) and (B).*

(1) The consular officer may issue a new immigrant visa to a qualified alien entitled to status under INA 101(a)(27)(A) or (B), who establishes:

(i) That the original visa has been lost, mutilated or has expired, or

(ii) The alien will be unable to use it during the period of its validity;

(2) Provided:

(i) The alien pays anew the application processing fees prescribed in the Schedule of Fees; and

(ii) The consular officer ascertains whether the original issuing office knows of any reason why a new visa should not be issued.

(b) *Replacement immigrant visa for an immediate relative or for an alien subject to numerical limitation.* (1) A consular officer may issue a replacement visa under the original number of a qualified alien entitled to status as an immediate relative (INA 201(b)(2)), a family or employment preference immigrant (INA 203(a) or (b)), or a diversity immigrant (INA 203(c)), if—

(i) The alien is unable to use the visa during the period of its validity due to reasons beyond the alien's control;

(ii) The visa is issued during the same fiscal year in which the original visa was issued, or in the following year, in the case of an immediate relative only, if the original number had been reported as recaptured;

(iii) The number has not been returned to the Department as a "recaptured visa number" in the case of a preference or diversity immigrant;

(iv) The alien pays anew the application and processing fees prescribed in the Schedule of Fees; and

(v) The consular officer ascertains whether the original issuing office knows of any reason why a new visa should not be issued.

(2) In issuing a visa under this paragraph (b), the consular officer shall insert the word "REPLACE" on Form OF-155B, Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, before the word "IMMIGRANT" in the title of the visa.

(c) *Duplicate visas issued within the validity period of the original visa.* If the validity of a visa previously issued has

not yet terminated and the original visa has been lost or mutilated, a duplicate visa may be issued containing all of the information appearing on the original visa, including the original issuance and expiration dates. The applicant shall execute a new application and provide copies of the supporting documents submitted in support of the original application. The alien must pay anew the application processing fees prescribed in the Schedule of Fees. In issuing a visa under this paragraph, the consular officer shall insert the word "DUPLICATE" on Form OF-155B before the word "IMMIGRANT" in the title of the visa.

[52 FR 42613, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 49682, Oct. 1, 1991; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996; 63 FR 4393, Jan. 29, 1998; 67 FR 1416, Jan. 11, 2002; 67 FR 38894, June 6, 2002; 71 FR 34522, June 15, 2006]

**Subpart I—Refusal, Revocation, and Termination of Registration****§ 42.81 Procedure in refusing individual visas.**

(a) *Issuance or refusal mandatory.* When a visa application has been properly completed and executed before a consular officer in accordance with the provisions of INA and the implementing regulations, the consular officer must either issue or refuse the visa under INA 212(a) or INA 221(g) or other applicable law. Every refusal must be in conformance with the provisions of 22 CFR 40.6.

(b) *Refusal procedure.* A consular officer may not refuse an immigrant visa until either Form DS-230, Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, or Form DS-260, Electronic Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration, has been executed by the applicant. When an immigrant visa is refused, an appropriate record shall be made in duplicate on a form prescribed by the Department. The form shall be signed and dated by the consular officer. The consular officer shall inform the applicant of the provision of law or implementing regulation on which the refusal is based and of any statutory