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9 FAM 40.32 NOTES

*(CT:VISA-1849; 07-26-2012)
(Office of Origin: CA/VO/L/R)*

9 FAM 40.32 N1 SCOPE OF INA 212(A)(3)(B)

9 FAM 40.32 N1.1 Summary

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the INA describes visa ineligibilities related to terrorism. The ineligibilities hinge on terrorism-related definitions that were significantly expanded by post-9/11 legislation, most significantly, the USA PATRIOT Act (2001) and the REAL ID Act (2005). As a result of these amendments, the scope of activities covered by the phrase “engage in terrorist activity” is broad. As defined in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi), the term “terrorist organization” encompasses both organizations that have been designated previously by the Department of State as terrorist organizations and organizations that have never been so designated by the Department of State or any other U.S. Government agency, but that have engaged in any of the activities listed in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(I)-(IV). Because terms in INA 212(a)(3)(B) are defined broadly, you must take particular care in eliciting as much pertinent information from visa applicants as possible, including the names of all groups potentially covered by these provisions with which the applicant may be linked, for example, by current membership or past financial contributions or other support. You must also inquire into the nature and activities of those organizations, bearing in mind the definition of “terrorist organization” in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi), described in 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8 and other FAM provisions referenced therein.
- b. You must request a Security Advisory Opinion (SAO) on all visa applications involving possible inadmissibility under INA 212(a)(3)(B) (see 9 FAM 40.32 N3), even if you will refuse the applicant under INA 214(b), if the applicant’s name is a clear match for a security-related hit in the visa lookout system, or regardless of whether the applicant’s name is in the visa lookout system, if you believe the person is engaged in terrorist activity or poses a threat to the United States. The collection and assessment of information regarding inadmissibility under INA 212(a)(3)(B) is a collaborative process between post, the Department, and other agencies in Washington, DC. Please bring all relevant information to the Department’s attention as early as possible in the process.

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- c. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is a key player in the adjudication process. Section 428 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) gives the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to refuse visas in accordance with the law. The "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security Concerning the Implementation of Section 428" explicitly acknowledges that the Secretary of Homeland Security may refuse visas independently of the SAO process. As a practical matter, however, DHS normally registers any concerns or objections it may have regarding a particular visa application through the SAO process. If the Department of State and a third agency cannot agree on whether there is sufficient information to support a visa denial, the case is referred to the Secretary of Homeland Security, who decides whether the facts support a denial of the visa in accordance with law.

9 FAM 40.32 N1.2 Background

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. The Immigration Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-649) generally amended INA 212(a) by replacing the previous 43 classes of excludable aliens with nine broad classes, each with subclasses. New INA 212(a)(3)(B), "Terrorist Activities," incorporated aspects of former INA 212(a)(27) and INA 212(a)(29).
- b. The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-132) expanded the scope of INA 212(a)(3)(B) to make inadmissible representatives and members of organizations designated by the Secretary under INA 219 as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs).
- c. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208) amended INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i) again to make inadmissible any alien who, "under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm," incited terrorist activity. The new provision applied retroactively to all such incitement activities, regardless of when they occurred.
- d. The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act") (Public Law 107-56), enacted after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, expanded the scope of INA 212(a)(3) in several important respects:
 - (1) It gave the Secretary of State new authority to designate organizations as terrorist organizations for purposes of INA 212(a)(3)(B) if certain criteria are met. Organizations so designated are listed on the "Terrorist Exclusion List" or "TEL";
 - (2) It defined "terrorist organization" for the first time, creating three categories. The first category is Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) designated under INA 219 (see INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(I)) (Tier I); the second is entities designated under the Terrorism Exclusion List (TEL) authority included in the USA PATRIOT Act (Tier II) (see INA

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212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(II)). The third category, referred to as “undesigned terrorist organizations,” includes entities that engage in specified “terrorist activities” listed in the INA, but that have not been designated under FTO or TEL authorities (Tier III) (see INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III)); and

- (3) It created INA 212(a)(3)(F), “Association with Terrorist Organizations,” which made aliens who have been associated with a terrorist organization, and who are engaged or likely to engage in certain activities that endanger the United States, inadmissible under certain circumstances.
- e. The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief of 2005 (“REAL ID Act”) (Public Law 109-13) at sections 103 and 104 of Division B further expanded the scope of INA 212(a)(3)(B) by:
- (1) Broadening “terrorist organization” to capture undesigned groups with subgroups that “engage in terrorist activity”;
 - (2) Making it harder for an alien suspected of “engaging in terrorist activities” to escape inadmissibility based on an alleged lack of knowledge concerning an undesigned terrorist organization or how any contribution of material support might be used by a terrorist organization (see (5), (6), and (8) below);
 - (3) Making inadmissible “representatives” of all three types of terrorist organizations, regardless of alien’s knowledge or intent. Previously, only representatives of groups designated under INA section 219 (Tier I) were specified;
 - (4) Making inadmissible all representatives of “a political, social, or other group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity.” Previously the Secretary of State had to find that the group’s public endorsement of acts of terrorist activity undermines U.S. efforts to reduce or eliminate terrorist activities;
 - (5) Eliminating the knowledge defense to inadmissibility for members of entities designated for the Terrorism Exclusion List (TEL) (Tier II) and raising the standard to “clear and convincing evidence” for an alien to avoid inadmissibility for being a member of an undesigned terrorist organization on the grounds that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization;
 - (6) Raising the standard to “clear and convincing evidence” for an alien to avoid inadmissibility for soliciting funds or members for an undesigned terrorist organization on the grounds that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization;
 - (7) Expanding the “material support” bar to admissibility for knowingly providing support to any terrorist organization or its members, except, with respect to undesigned terrorist organizations, where an alien presents “clear and convincing evidence” that the alien lacked knowledge of any terrorist activity. The amendment eliminated the requirement that the

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alien intended to support terrorist activity;

- (8) Making inadmissible any alien who commits an act the alien knows or reasonably should know provides material support to an undesignated terrorist organization or a member of an undesignated terrorist organization, unless the alien can demonstrate "by clear and convincing evidence" that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization. Prior to amendment, the provision did not include material support afforded to a member of an undesignated terrorist organization. The REAL ID Act added the "clear and convincing evidence" standard for an alien attempting to prove lack of knowledge of an undesignated group's terrorist activity;
 - (9) Making inadmissible any alien who "endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity or support a terrorist organization." Before amendment, the provision covered only persons who used their position of prominence to endorse or espouse terrorist activity or to persuade others to support terrorist activity or a terrorist organization in a way the Secretary of State determined undermines U.S. efforts to reduce or eliminate terrorist activities;
 - (10) Making inadmissible any alien who has "received military-type training" from or on behalf of a terrorist organization; and
 - (11) Applying the terrorism provisions of the REAL ID Act amendments to actions taken by an alien before, on, or after the date of enactment, May 11, 2005.
- f. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110-161, 121 Stat. 1844, at section 691 of Title VI of Division J (the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008) amended the discretionary authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State, under INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i), to exempt an alien from most of the terrorism-related bars to admissibility under INA 212(a)(3)(B) and to exempt a group from treatment as an undesignated terrorist organization under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III). The amendment also provided that certain groups shall not be considered terrorist organizations on the basis of any act or event occurring before the amendment's enactment on December 26, 2007, and that the Taliban shall be considered to be a designated foreign terrorist organization, under INA 212(a)(3)(b)(vi)(I), for immigration purposes. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8 for more information.) The amendments were effective upon enactment and apply to acts before or after enactment.

9 FAM 40.32 N2 DEFINITIONS

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(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

This section explains terms used in INA 212(a)(3)(B) in alphabetical order. Where listed terms are specifically defined in the statute, the statutory reference follows immediately after the term.

9 FAM 40.32 N2.1 Clear and Convincing Evidence

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. The phrase “clear and convincing evidence” appears several times in INA 212(a)(3)(B) with reference to undesignated terrorist organizations. The INA places the burden of proof on the applicant to establish that he or she did not know, or should not have reasonably known, that the undesignated terrorist organization was, in fact, a terrorist organization. (Applicants are deemed to know that designated terrorist organizations are terrorist organizations, regardless of their actual knowledge or belief).
- b. You must consider the following in determining whether a visa applicant can demonstrate by “clear and convincing evidence” that he or she did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that an undesignated organization was a terrorist organization:
 - (1) Facts particular to the individual, such as residence, profession, education, and people with whom and groups with which the applicant has associated;
 - (2) The public availability of information about the organization and more specifically, about the activities that make it a terrorist organization under the INA’s broad definition; and
 - (3) The extent to which the organization is actively and overtly engaged in the activities that make it a terrorist organization under the INA.
- c. In any case involving an undesignated terrorist organization include in the SAO request detailed information relevant to determining whether the alien knew, or should have known, about the organization’s activities. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N4).

9 FAM 40.32 N2.2 Endorsing or Espousing Terrorism

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. An alien is inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII) if the alien endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or support terrorist activity or a terrorist organization.
- b. This provision does not require a finding of specific intent (as is the case in the incitement provisions discussed in 9 FAM 40.32 N2.5, below), nor does it require any indication that the alien might be in a position to influence the actions of others if he or she endorses terrorist activity. Likewise, the standard doesn’t require that the alien’s endorsement undermines U.S. efforts. If you believe that an alien may be inadmissible under this provision, report all of the

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relevant facts to the Department in the SAO.

9 FAM 40.32 N2.3 Material Support

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

“Material support” is illustrated by examples in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI). The term has been broadly construed; there are no stated exceptions for items of nominal value or support provided under duress. You should make a thorough inquiry into any goods or services provided to a terrorist organization, regardless of value or circumstances, and without regard to whether the recipient organization was designated as a terrorist organization. All information should be provided with the SAO request. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N4) INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI) sets out the following examples of material support, which are not exhaustive:

- (1) A safe house;
- (2) Transportation;
- (3) Communications;
- (4) Funds;
- (5) Transfer of funds or other material financial benefit;
- (6) False documentation or identification;
- (7) Weapons including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons;
- (8) Explosives; or
- (9) Training.

9 FAM 40.32 N2.4 Member of a Terrorist Organization

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Aliens who are members of designated FTOs or entities on the Terrorism Exclusion List are inadmissible. The INA does not require the alien to know that the organization has been designated. Members of undesignated terrorist organizations are inadmissible, but there is a narrow exception based on lack of knowledge (see 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8, paragraph c).
- b. Evidence of membership in a terrorist organization might include the individual’s taking of an oath or performance of some act that is a prerequisite of membership. A formal induction is not necessary for a finding of membership.
- c. Membership must be determined in light of all relevant facts, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Acknowledgment of membership;
 - (2) Frequent association with other members;

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- (3) Participation in the organization's activities, even if lawful;
 - (4) Actively working to further the organization's aims and methods in a way suggesting close affiliation constituting membership;
 - (5) Occupying a position of trust in the organization, past or present;
 - (6) Receiving financial support from the organization, e.g., scholarships, pensions, salary;
 - (7) Contributing money to the organization;
 - (8) Determination of membership by a competent court;
 - (9) Voluntarily displaying symbols of the organization; or
 - (10) Receiving honors and awards given by the organization.
- d. No single factor necessarily determines that an alien was a member of an organization.
- e. While only current membership is a basis for inadmissibility, an alien's past links to an organization, such as those listed above, may help determine the alien's current status. Generally, if you can conclude that the alien was a member in the past, current membership can be presumed unless the visa applicant can clearly establish that he or she is no longer a member. Terrorist organizations vary in their practices; some allow members to leave the organization, others do not. An alien demonstrating the intention to terminate membership should not be prejudiced if an organization does not allow termination of membership. Be sure to ask about the organization's practices, as they may be helpful in determining whether membership, once established, has been terminated.
- f. Termination of membership usually will be shown by changes in the person's attitudes, actions, associations, and activities over time. A single event, such as a self-serving resignation, would not establish that an applicant's membership has ended. You must also use your knowledge and that of other sections at post to address the issue of whether or not it is likely that the alien is no longer a member of a terrorist organization. Include this information in the SAO request (see 9 FAM 40.32 N4).
- g. Note that former members will still be inadmissible if they have previously provided material support (such as membership fees), raised money, or solicited members for the organization.

9 FAM 40.32 N2.5 Incitement of Terrorism

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. "Incitement with intent to cause bodily harm" renders an alien inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(III) if he or she has incited terrorist activity under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm.

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- b. "Incited" in the context of INA 212(a)(3)(B) is speech that induces or otherwise moves another person to undertake terrorist activity. Normally speech will not rise to the level of "inciting" unless there is a clear link between the speech and an actual effort to undertake the terrorist activity. It connotes speech that is not merely an expression of views but that directs or induces action, typically in a volatile situation.
- c. The applicant may have incited terrorist activity even if a terrorist attack does not actually occur (e.g., because an attempt to commit such activity was thwarted).
- d. An applicant who has "incited" terrorist activity must also have acted in circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm to be inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B). In other words, the alien's speech must not only have induced others to undertake terrorist activity, but it must also have been made with the specific intent that such activity would result in death or serious bodily injury.
- e. Incitement and the requisite intent to cause bodily harm could be inferred in the following situations:

- (1) Widespread opposition to Country A's policies and actions lead to a series of protests, some violent, outside Country A's embassy in Country B. The applicant goes to the embassy, stands on a box, and shouts to the crowd to join him in standing up to Country A and humiliating it. Shortly afterwards, when he sees an embassy vehicle approaching, he yells: "Don't let them in! Make them pay for what they have done!" The crowd blocks the car and removes occupants (including a diplomat working at Country A's embassy), from the car, beating them severely and taking them hostage.

Analysis: Diplomatic hostage-taking and violent attacks on diplomats are terrorist activities. Given the alien's urging the crowd to stop the embassy vehicle and "make them pay," you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicant's speech incited terrorist activity. The alien's "make them pay" statement, when viewed against the backdrop of previous violent protests and his general comments about standing up to Country A and humiliating it, would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm.

- (2) The applicant is an ardent nationalist whose opinions voiced to a particular audience regularly blame "foreigners" for his country's problems and who argues that the only solution to these problems is that "foreigners" should be driven out of the country. Press reports say that some of those in the targeted audience have been purchasing weapons and seeking to obtain and manufacture explosives. Police notify the applicant or those associated with the applicant that they are investigating several of those in the targeted audience for weapons-related offenses. At the end of a week of particularly strong anti-foreign sentiment, the applicant gives a special

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speech entitled "A Call to Action." With the knowledge that those under investigation are in the audience, the applicant begins his speech with: "The time has come for action!" He then reiterates throughout his speech that "The only solution to the country's problems is to purge our great land of these foreigners once and for all through whatever means necessary." Shortly thereafter, some of those in the target audience detonate a truck bomb outside a restaurant frequented by foreign nationals, killing several foreign nationals and injuring many restaurant employees.

Analysis: The use of any explosive with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property is a terrorist activity. In the example, the applicant helps foster anti-foreign sentiments and then, during a particularly tense period, urges students to act to drive "foreigners" from the country "through whatever means necessary." Under these circumstances, you would have reasonable ground to believe that the applicant's speech incited terrorist activity. The fact that the applicant knew that several students likely had access to weapons and/or explosives and that those students were in attendance at his special lecture would provide you with reasonable ground to believe that the applicant intended to cause death or serious bodily harm.

NOTE: The USA PATRIOT Act amended INA 212(a)(3)(B)'s definition of "engaging in terrorist activity" also to include incitement (see INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(I)). As a result, a person who is inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(III) for inciting terrorist activity will also now be inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(I) for engaging in a terrorist activity.

9 FAM 40.32 N2.6 Representative

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

A "representative" is defined in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(v) as "an officer, official, or spokesman of an organization, and any person who directs, counsels, commands, or induces an organization or its members to engage in terrorist activity."

9 FAM 40.32 N2.7 Subgroup

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

A group (Group X), even if not organized, can be a "subgroup" of another organization (Group Y) if there are reasonable grounds to believe that either (1) Group X as a whole or (2) the members of Group X are affiliated with Group Y. If a subgroup engages in terrorist activities, then both groups are terrorist organizations. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8(a)(3)). A subgroup relationship may be found where there are reasonable grounds to believe that Group X is subordinate to, or affiliated with, Group Y and Group X is dependent on, or otherwise relies

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upon, Group Y in whole or in part to support or maintain its operations. As an example, Group X would be a subgroup of Group Y if the latter establishes rules or guidelines that Group X generally follows and Group X relies on Group Y as a source of funds for Group X operations.

9 FAM 40.32 N2.8 Terrorist Organization

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. "Terrorist organization," as defined in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi), includes both designated terrorist organizations (paragraphs 1 and 2, below) and undesignated terrorist organizations (paragraph 3, below):
- (1) An organization designated by the Secretary of State as a "foreign terrorist organization" (FTO) under INA 219. This designation has implications beyond the INA, including penalties under U.S. criminal law. Aliens who engage in certain activities in connection with these organizations can be rendered inadmissible under the INA. Organizations currently designated as FTOs and information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT Web site.
 - (2) An organization designated by the Secretary of State for inclusion in the Terrorist Exclusion List (TEL), pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(B)(vi)(II). The TEL designation is for immigration purposes only. Information about the designation process can be found on the S/CT Web site.
 - (3) An organization that has not been designated but is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, that engages in, or has a subgroup (see 9 FAM 40.32 N2.7) that engages in, terrorist activities described in the INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(I) – (VI). With respect to undesignated terrorist organizations:
 - (a) INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III) gives you, in consultation with the Department, a key role in determining whether an entity is an undesignated terrorist organization. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8(a)(3) and N4(d)). All available information relevant to determining whether an entity is a terrorist organization, including your assessment, must be forwarded to the Department as part of the SAO. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N4.)
 - (b) If information arises outside the context of a visa application indicating the existence of a previously unrecognized undesignated terrorist organization, post must report that by cable as soon as possible, outside the SAO process.
 - (c) Where a finding of inadmissibility would involve an undesignated terrorist organization, the alien may overcome the finding by demonstrating, by clear and convincing evidence (see 9 FAM 40.32 N2.1), that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have

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known, that the organization was a terrorist organization (except with respect to representatives of undesignated terrorist organizations, those who persuade others to support an undesignated terrorist organization, and those who receive military-type training on behalf of an undesignated terrorist organization, for whom there is no such defense); and,

b. Pursuant to section 691(b) of Fiscal Year 2008 Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations (Division J of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, HR 2764) ("FY08 Appropriations Act"), the following groups are not considered terrorist organizations under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi) for acts or events that occurred prior to December 26, 2007:

- Karen National Union/Karen Liberation Army (KNU/KNLA)
- Chin National Front/Chin National Army (CNF/CNA)
- Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD)
- Kayan New Land Party (KNLP)
- Arakan Liberation Party (ALP)
- Tibetan Mustangs
- Cuban Alzados
- Karenni National Progressive Party
- "Appropriate groups affiliated with" the Hmong
- "Appropriate groups affiliated with" the Montagnards

As a result of this legislation, an alien who did any of the following prior to December 26, 2007, is no longer inadmissible on account of the following terrorism-related grounds of inadmissibility:

- Solicited funds or other things of value on behalf of one of these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(IV)(cc))
- Solicited an individual for membership in one of these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(V)(cc))
- Committed an act that provided material support to one of these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(VI)(dd))
- Is a representative of one of these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)(aa))
- Is a member of one of these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VI))
- Persuaded others to support one of these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII))
- Received military-type training from one these named groups (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VIII))

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- c. Pursuant to 691(d) of the FY08 Appropriations Act, as of December 26, 2007, the Taliban must be treated as a designated terrorist organization described in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(I) (an "FTO") for purposes of immigration law.
- d. Public Law No. 110-257, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1182 note, added the African National Congress to the list of groups in subparagraph b, above, that are not considered terrorist organizations.
- e. In determining whether an organization may be an undesignated terrorist organization; i.e., that it "engaged in terrorist activities" as described in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)(I) – (VI). Post must evaluate information obtained in the visa interview, take advantage of available local resources, as appropriate, and check relevant databases, including:
 - (1) The United Nations 1267 Committee's list of individuals and entities belonging or related to the Taliban, Osama Bin Laden and the Al-Qaida organization.
 - (2) Terrorists and groups identified under E.O. 13224.You may be able to find additional information through open sources on the internet, or information from local sources. While you normally should not rely exclusively on non-governmental sources, they may inform your decision to request an SAO.
- f. All posts must place prominently on bulletin boards in waiting areas lists of FTOs and TEL organizations (see 9 FAM 40.32 N1.2(d)(2)), along with the Web site information where the current lists may be found. Update these postings every month.

9 FAM 40.32 N3 GROUNDS FOR INADMISSIBILITY UNDER INA 212(A)(3)(B)

9 FAM 40.32 N3.1 Overview

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. INA 212(a)(3)(B) generally identifies as grounds for inadmissibility "engaging in terrorist activities" and having certain links to "terrorist organizations." The standards apply even if the relevant acts or associations preceded enactment of the law and regardless of any link to an actual terrorist attack. The section defines "terrorist activities" to include a broad range of violent acts (see INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iii)), while also making inadmissible representatives and members of groups engaging in listed activities; those endorsing, espousing, or promoting terrorism; those who have received military-type training from terrorist organizations; and immediate family members of any covered persons – with certain exceptions.

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- b. It also explicitly makes PLO officers, officials, representatives, and spokesmen inadmissible. INA 212(a)(3)(B) next defines "engaging in terrorist activities," which covers a broad range of activities that support or promote the commission of terrorist activities or groups that engage in them (see INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)).

9 FAM 40.32 N3.2 Terrorist Activity

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

"Terrorist activity" (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iii)) means any of the acts listed below, if unlawful where committed, or which would be unlawful if committed in the United States under the laws of the United States or any State. It is not appropriate to consider the legitimacy of the government making the activity unlawful or the morality of the law. The following acts are defined as terrorist activities:

- (1) The hijacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel or vehicle);
- (2) The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, any person in order to compel a third party (including governmental organizations) to act or to refrain from acting as a condition for releasing the detained individual;
- (3) A violent attack upon an internationally protected person (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1116(b)(4)) or upon his or her liberty (questions as to whether a person is an internationally protected person should be referred to the Office of the Legal Adviser);
- (4) An assassination (if post encounters a situation that it believes might involve an assassination, note in the SAO the relevant facts that lead the officer to believe that the case is different from an ordinary crime of murder (see 9 FAM 40.32 N4));
- (5) The use of any biological or chemical agent, nuclear weapon or device, or explosive or firearm or other weapon or dangerous device (other than for mere personal monetary gain) with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of another individual or individuals or to cause substantial property damage; or
- (6) A threat, attempt, or conspiracy to do any of the above actions.

9 FAM 40.32 N3.3 Engage in Terrorist Activity

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. After defining the violent acts that constitute terrorist activity (see INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iii)), the INA identifies the acts that render aliens inadmissible because of their connections to those violent acts or to those who commit them. (See definition of "engage in terrorist activity" INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv)).

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- b. An alien is inadmissible on any of the grounds identified below if either the alien has engaged in terrorist activity in the past or you or the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe that the alien currently is engaged in, or likely after entry to engage in, a terrorist activity. (See INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(I)-(II)).
- c. An alien is inadmissible for "engaging in terrorist activity" if the alien acts, as an individual or as a member of a group, to:
 - (1) Commit or incite to commit a terrorist activity, under circumstances that indicate an intention to cause death or serious bodily injury;
 - (2) Prepare or plan a terrorist activity;
 - (3) Gather information on potential targets for terrorist activity;
 - (4) Solicit funds or other things of value for a terrorist activity or solicit any individual to engage in terrorist activity;
 - (5) Solicit funds or other things of value for, or solicit any individual for membership in, a terrorist organization. If the terrorist organization is undesignated at the time the solicitation occurred, (see 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8 paragraph c);
 - (6) Commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support for the commission of a terrorist activity;
 - (7) Commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support to any individual who the actor knows, or reasonably should know, has committed or plans to commit a terrorist activity; or
 - (8) Commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support to an entity that was a terrorist organization (i.e., engaged in terrorist activity) at the time the material support was provided or to a member of a terrorist organization, without regard to how the contribution was to be used. If the terrorist organization was undesignated at the time material support was provided, (see 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8 paragraph c).
- d. Leaders: An alien holding a leadership position in an organization at the time the organization engaged in terrorist activity is presumed inadmissible. This presumption is made on the basis that the leader engaged in a terrorist activity by virtue of his or her participation in determining the policy and goals of an organization. Under this presumption, the leader would be found inadmissible on the basis of having committed any and all terrorist activities committed by the group in furtherance of the policy and goals of the group. If you believe the presumption should not apply in a particular case, explain that in the SAO (see 9 FAM 40.32 N4). Such applicants may also be inadmissible on other grounds, such as being representatives or members of a terrorist organization and each potential ground of inadmissibility must be listed in the SAO.
- e. Current representatives of the following are inadmissible:

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- (1) A terrorist organization (designated or undesignated; there is no defense based on lack of knowledge concerning the organization's activities); or
 - (2) A political, social, or other similar group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity, regardless of whether the group's endorsement or espousing undermines U.S. efforts.
- f. Current members of a terrorist organization are inadmissible. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.4.) If the terrorist organization is undesignated, the alien is not inadmissible, may be overcome if the applicant can demonstrate "by clear and convincing evidence" that he or she did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization (See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.1).
- g. Endorsing or espousing terrorist activity or persuading others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity or support a terrorist organization, whether designated or undesignated renders an alien inadmissible. (See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.2)
- h. Military-type training, received from or on behalf of any organization that, at the time the training was received, was a terrorist organization, makes an alien inadmissible. "Military-type training," as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2339D(c)(1), includes training in means or methods that can cause death or serious bodily injury, destroy or damage property, or disrupt services to critical infrastructure, or training on the use, storage, production, or assembly of any explosive, firearm or other weapon, including any weapon of mass destruction.

9 FAM 40.32 N3.4 The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Other Palestinian Entities

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Any alien who is an officer, official, representative, or spokesperson of the PLO is considered to be engaged in terrorist activity and therefore inadmissible. See INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i). This provision applies only to those individuals who are currently PLO officers, officials, representatives, or spokespersons. Although not covered by the PLO-specific provisions, past officers, officials, representatives, or spokespersons likely would be inadmissible under the other provisions of INA 212(a)(3)(B). "PLO Officials" would be individuals with substantive or policy-making responsibility in the PLO. Members of the PLO Executive Committee, PLO Representatives at Missions around the world, and PLO Representatives to the United Nations and other International Organizations clearly would be inadmissible under this provision.
- b. Applicants who no longer occupy official positions with the PLO and persons who may be viewed as current or former members or employees, but are not officers, officials, representatives, or spokespersons, are not inadmissible under the PLO-specific provision. You should be alert to the possibility that applicants with present or past associations with the PLO may be inadmissible under INA

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212(a)(3)(B) for other reasons.

- c. The PLO provision referenced above preceded the REAL ID Act provision on subgroups. Certain PLO Member Organizations, such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), constitute subgroups engaged in terrorist activities. Consequently, the PLO itself must be treated as an undesignated terrorist organization, pursuant to INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III) (see 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8), and all PLO members and aliens providing the PLO material support, as well as those with certain other links described in INA 212(a)(3)(B), are inadmissible.

9 FAM 40.32 N3.4-1 Composition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

a. Administrative Structure of the PLO

The PLO is an umbrella organization with a number of constituent groups with diverse ideologies that have, as their common goal, the achievement of a Palestinian state. The PLO's policy is set by its parliament, the Palestine National Council (PNC), which is made up of representatives from the PLO constituent groups as well as of independent members. The principal decision-making body is the fifteen-member Executive Committee that meets regularly and functions much like a cabinet. Members of the PNC do not necessarily meet the threshold of classification as PLO officials. However, members of the PNC may hold other PLO positions, which would render them inadmissible.

b. PLO Constituent Groups

The list that follows includes the groups that have been considered to be constituent groups of the PLO, because of their participation in the PNC (see 9 FAM 40.32 N3.4-2) and their general adherence to its policy dictums. For the sole and limited purpose of applying INA 212(a)(3)(B)(vi)(III) (defining undesignated terrorist organizations), the constituent groups are treated as subgroups. The below list of constituent groups is provided solely to assist you in adjudicating visa eligibility under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i). This list is subject to change and is, therefore, not necessarily current or comprehensive. Resolve any doubts regarding an organization's PLO affiliation by submitting the case to CA/VO/L/C for an SAO. To the extent any constituent group is considered a terrorist organization, the PLO also must be considered a terrorist organization; however, that would not necessarily cause other constituent groups to be treated as terrorist organizations. PLO Constituent Groups:

- (1) Fatah;
- (2) Western Sector;
- (3) Force 17;
- (4) Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP);

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- (5) Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP);
- (6) Hawatmah Faction;
- (7) Abd Rabbu Faction;
- (8) Palestine Liberation Front (PLF);
- (9) Abu Abbas Faction;
- (10) Tal'at Yaqub Faction;
- (11) Arab Liberation Front (ALF); and
- (12) Palestinian People's Party Popular Struggle Front.

9 FAM 40.32 N3.4-2 Implications for Other Palestinian Entities

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. The Palestinian Authority (PA) is considered to be a distinct entity from the PLO, for purposes of applying INA 212(a)(3)(B) provisions. Consequently, PA officials are not necessarily inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i). Of course, PA officials that are also PLO representatives or members or are representatives or members of a constituent group of the PLO that is itself a terrorist organization, as defined in INA 212(a)(3)(B), are inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV) or (V). You must resolve any doubts about grounds for inadmissibility under this section by submitting a request for an SAO to CA/VO/L/C. **NOTE:** The PA, as a governing authority, is juridically separate from any of the Palestinian parties represented in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC). Accordingly, it is not deemed a terrorist organization as a consequence of representation or participation in the PA by any groups that are terrorist organizations. Consequently, the status of Hamas as a designated terrorist organization, or status of any other party represented in the PLC as a terrorist organization, would not render the PA a terrorist organization.
- b. The Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) is the legislative branch of the PA. It has its roots in the Oslo Accords and did not originate as part of the PLO. Accordingly, PLC membership does not, by itself, trigger the PLO-related ground for inadmissibility. Previously, all members of the PLC were members of the Palestinian National Council (PNC). This connection was mandated by the 1996 election law; however, the connection lapsed as a result of the 2005 election law.
- c. The Palestinian National Council (PNC) is nominally the legislature of the PLO and is a large body that meets at best only once every two years; in fact, its last meeting occurred in 1998. The PNC has over 650 members, most of whom represent trade unions, professional organizations and other elements of the Palestinian diaspora. The PNC elects an Executive Committee which assumes leadership of the organization between its sessions. Given the infrequency of PNC meetings and lack of importance of the institution, membership in the PNC

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should NOT render one inadmissible as an “officer, official, representative, or spokesperson” of the PLO, within the meaning of INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i); however, chairs of PNC committees should continue to be considered officers of the PLO, by virtue of their leadership role, and consequently would be inadmissible under the PLO-related provision. See 9 FAM 40.32 N3.4(a). Furthermore, all PNC members should be considered members of the PLO and consequently inadmissible, as described in 9 FAM 40.32 N3.4(c).

9 FAM 40.32 N3.5 Spouses and Children of an Inadmissible Alien

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Spouses and children of aliens found inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B) are also inadmissible if the activity causing the alien to be inadmissible occurred within the last five years. However, there are exceptions to this inadmissibility.
- b. Note that the INA defines child as an unmarried person under twenty-one years of age. See INA 101(b)(1).
- c. Request an SAO in all cases of spouses and children of aliens for whom SAOs are being requested.
- d. This ground of inadmissibility does not apply to a spouse or child who did not know or should not reasonably have known of the alien’s activity that caused the alien to be found inadmissible. It also does not apply if you or the Secretary of Homeland Security finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe the spouse or child has renounced the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible. The statutory exception to spouse and child inadmissibility applicable in cases where the spouse or child didn’t know of the terrorist activity or renounced the activity is found in INA 212(a)(3)(B)(ii).
- e. You must question such spouses and children to ascertain facts relevant to these issues. For example, ask questions to elicit information regarding the circumstances surrounding the inadmissible alien’s activities, the spouse and/or child’s knowledge of those activities, and what actions they took subsequently. Your questions also should address whether spouses and children have separated from the inadmissible alien or whether they lived separately or independently from the inadmissible alien during a period when the alien engaged in terrorist activities, to help determine whether they are inadmissible because of the terrorist activity of the inadmissible alien. Also, whether the spouse or child reported the inadmissible alien’s activities to law enforcement or other antiterrorism authorities and cooperated in efforts to capture or thwart the inadmissible alien would be highly relevant to determining inadmissibility of spouses and children.

9 FAM 40.32 N4 REQUESTS FOR SECURITY ADVISORY OPINIONS

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. A request for a Security Advisory Opinion (SAO) must be sent to the Department by means of a "Visas Donkey" any time an applicant may be inadmissible on the basis of INA 212(a)(3)(B). (See 9 FAM Appendix G, 500). The SAO process allows input from other interested U.S. Government agencies. The Department of Homeland Security is copied on all SAO requests.
- b. Provide the facts and your assessment. Information you provide in SAO requests is essential to the review process. Err on the side of including any facts that may be relevant, along with your assessment of the facts. Indicate in the SAO whether you believe the applicant is inadmissible, if the SAO is submitted because of information developed at post, and identify the specific ground(s) of inadmissibility. Provide your assessment of the applicant's credibility, particularly on security-related issues.
- c. Look for inconsistent statements, oral and written. Be sure to highlight any inconsistencies you observe in the applicant's materials, including statements. Sources of information indicating that an applicant may be inadmissible under INA 212(a)(3)(B) include the completed visa application, the applicant's statements, the results of name checks and advisory opinion requests (when required), checks of CLASS and post files, and any available outside information.
- d. Terrorist Organizations. If inadmissibility may be based on an alien's links to a terrorist organization, Post should submit detailed information on the group's organization and activities (including any relevant subgroups), and all available information concerning the applicant's ties to that group. Devote particular attention to reporting the level and nature of the applicant's position within the hierarchy of the organization.
- e. Leaders. If you believe that the alien held a leadership position in a terrorist organization, but has rebutted the presumption that the leader participated in determining the policy and goals of the organization (see 9 FAM 40.32 N3.3(d)), include in your SAO request any available information on the applicant's relationship with the group or relevant subsidiary entities, as well as any available information on why the applicant did not know, or was not in a position to have known, about the organization's terrorist activity, to the extent that may be relevant.
- f. PLO Officials
 - (1) Post must submit an SAO request for any applicant believed to be inadmissible under the provision relating to officers, officials, representatives, or spokespersons of the PLO, and an SAO also is required for PLO members and others with links to the PLO, because constituent

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groups of the PLO engage in terrorist activity (see 9 FAM 40.32 N3.4(c)). (For further procedural guidance, see 9 FAM Appendix G, 500 "Security Advisory Opinions"). You may occasionally be uncertain as to whether an applicant's duties within a PLO member organization (see 9 FAM 40.32 N3.4-1(b)) qualify him or her as an officer, official, representative, or spokesperson or person who otherwise has links to the PLO that render the alien inadmissible. In such cases, submit in your SAO request as much relevant information as possible regarding the nature of the alien's relationship to the PLO, including a discussion of the applicant's level of responsibility within, or activity related to, the PLO or related organization, and the applicant's duties and other related activities.

- (2) You must request an SAO in cases of applicants previously found inadmissible under former INA 212(a)(28)(F) for PLO-related affiliation and/or activities. We have found that while some applicants were denied visas solely because of PLO membership (a basis that may no longer apply if the membership was terminated), others were involved in activities that continue to render them inadmissible.
 - (3) Spouses and Children. A spouse or child of an inadmissible alien is also inadmissible, if the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible occurred within 5 years, with the exception that the inadmissibility would not apply if the spouse or child has satisfactorily renounced the activity or the spouse or child did not know, or should not reasonably have known, of the activity. (See statutory exceptions for spouses and children at INA 212(a)(3)(B)(ii) and 9 FAM 40.32 N3.5 for further guidance.) Where visa applications are submitted on behalf of the wife and child of an alien who may be inadmissible for terrorism-related reasons, Post should include in the SAO all information obtained from a visa application and interview relevant to possible defenses to inadmissibility applicable to the wife and children, as described in 9 FAM 40.32 N3.5.
- g. Possible changes in an alien's admissibility status. If you believe an applicant who previously was found inadmissible is now admissible, submit an SAO explaining why the inadmissibility should no longer apply (e.g., the applicant is no longer a member of a terrorist organization).
 - h. Waiver and exemption requests. Post must also note in the SAO request whether a waiver or exemption is recommended and all relevant considerations supporting the granting of a waiver or exemption, as well as any factors that might weigh against (see 9 FAM 40.32 N5).
 - i. Visas Viper. Post is in a unique position to learn about potential terrorist activities and individuals who may be involved in such activities. Accordingly, you must bring information on possible terrorists who are not current visa applicants (and in some cases on current visa applicants) to the attention of the post's Visas Viper Committee for possible reporting to the Department, utilizing the "Visas Viper" channel (see 9 FAM 40.37).

9 FAM 40.32 N5 INA 212(D)(3) WAIVER AND EXEMPTION AUTHORITY

9 FAM 40.32 N5.1 Authorities

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Comparing “waiver authority” with “exemption authority.” Both of these discretionary authorities allow an alien to receive an immigration benefit, even though the alien would not otherwise qualify for the benefit. One significant difference is that when using a waiver authority, the Department first determines that the alien is not qualified to receive a benefit (e.g., a visa) and then follows the applicable procedures for obtaining a waiver of the disqualification from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The waiver authority, found in INA 212(d)(3)(A), is available only for non-immigrant visas. In contrast, when exemption authority is exercised, the Secretary, following interagency consultations, determines that the disqualification (which must arise under the INA’s terrorism-related grounds for inadmissibility) “shall not apply” in the particular case. Exemptions are available for both NIV and IV cases, as well as other immigration-related benefits. These authorities are further discussed below.
- b. You may request that a finding of INA 212(a)(3)(B) inadmissibility be waived for a nonimmigrant in a particular case. Such requests must be submitted to the Department with a detailed assessment explaining why a waiver is appropriate and any balancing considerations. Where appropriate, the Department will forward the request with a recommendation to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Washington to grant the waiver. You may not request waivers from DHS attachés at post.

NOTE: The Department may request a waiver from DHS on its own initiative if it believes a waiver is appropriate under the circumstances in a particular case. The Department will advise you whenever a waiver has been approved, and you must annotate the visa in accordance with 9 FAM 41.111 Notes.

9 FAM 40.32 N5.2 Exemption Authority for Individuals under INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i)

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Under INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i), the Secretaries of Homeland Security and State, in consultation with each other and the Attorney General, each are authorized to conclude, in their sole and unreviewable discretion, that almost any of the terrorism-related provisions under INA 212(a)(3)(B) shall not apply to an alien. If the alien is in the United States, however, and removal proceedings have commenced, only the Secretary of Homeland Security has the authority to

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apply the exemption.

- b. INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i) exemptions cannot be granted to:
- (1) Aliens for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe are engaged in (present activities) or likely to engage after entry in (future activities) terrorist activity (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(II));
 - (2) Members of Tier I and Tier II terrorist organizations (designated by the State Department) (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(V));
 - (3) Representatives of Tier I and Tier II terrorist organizations (designated by the State Department) (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)(aa));
 - (4) Aliens who voluntarily and knowingly engaged in terrorist activity on behalf of a Tier I or Tier II group (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(I), as defined by INA 212(a)(3)(B)(iv));
 - (5) Aliens who voluntarily and knowingly endorsed or espoused terrorist activity or persuaded others to do so on behalf of a Tier I or Tier II group (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII));
 - (6) Aliens who voluntarily and knowingly received military-type training from a Tier I or II terrorist organization (INA 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VIII)).
- c. It is important to note that with respect to past activities, the limitations on the exemption authority relate only to aliens with ties to designated (Tier I and Tier II) terrorist organizations. The exemption potentially may overcome inadmissibility for any past terrorist activity associated with an undesignated (Tier III) terrorist organization.
- d. By including “voluntarily or knowingly” in the statute, Congress made clear that exemptions may be used to overcome inadmissibility for past terrorist activity associated with a designated (Tier I or II) terrorist organization, if the alien acted under duress or without the relevant knowledge.
- e. Although exercises of the exemption authority require action by the Secretary following interagency consultations and, therefore, will not be commonplace, you may recommend that the Department pursue an exemption from provisions of INA 212(a)(3)(B) for a nonimmigrant visa applicant, if politically justified, or an immigrant visa applicant. Such requests must be submitted to the Department with a detailed assessment explaining why an exemption is appropriate and any balancing considerations.

9 FAM 40.32 N5.3 Exemption Authority for Individuals Associated with the African National Congress

(CT:VISA-1849; 07-26-2012)

- a. Under Public Law No. 110-257, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1182 note, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security, in consultation with each other and the Attorney General, each are authorized to determine, in their sole and*

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unreviewable discretion, that (2)(A)(i)(I), (2)(B), and (3)(B) (other than clause (i)(II)) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)), must not apply to an alien with respect to activities undertaken in association with the African National Congress in opposition to apartheid rule in South Africa. This authority operates the same as the general individual exemption authority described in 9 FAM 40.32 N5.2 above, but for activities that fall within the scope of this law, only this exemption should be considered. An exemption under this Public Law may cover both terrorism-related and some of the criminal-related grounds of inadmissibility. The same law also establishes that the ANC must not be treated as a terrorist organization, for purposes of section 212(a)(3)(B), based on past actions. See 9 FAM 40.32 N2.8(d).

- b. Effective March 30, 2011, the Secretary of State, following consultations with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, exercised her discretionary authority under Public Law 110-257 to determine that INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), (2)(B), and (3)(B) (other than clause (i)(II)) shall not apply to individuals for activities undertaken in association with the African National Congress (ANC) in opposition to apartheid rule in South Africa (the "ANC categorical exemption"). The ANC categorical exemption sets out conditions for eligibility, described below, that must be applied by consular officers and other relevant U.S. Government officials in accordance with the procedures below. Please see 9 FAM 40.32 Exhibit II, which will be updated to include the full text of the exemption authority.*

9 FAM 40.32 N5.4 Exemption Authority for Undesignated Terrorist Organizations (Tier III) under INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i)

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security, in consultation with each other and the Attorney General, each are authorized, in their sole and unreviewable discretion, to exempt any group from being treated as an undesignated terrorist organization, with two exceptions:

- (1) Groups that have engaged in terrorist activity against the United States or another democratic country; and
- (2) Groups that have purposefully engaged in a pattern or practice of terrorist activity that is directed at civilians.

9 FAM 40.32 N6 REPORTS TO CONGRESS

(CT:VISA-1583; 10-07-2010)

- a. Report on 3B Denials. Section 128 of Public Law 102-138 of October 28, 1991, added to the law a permanent requirement that the Secretary of State report,

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on a timely basis, to the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee every denial of a visa "on grounds of terrorist activity," along with a brief description of the factual basis for the denial.

- b. Report on 3B Waivers. The Secretary of State also must report on all aliens inadmissibility under INA 212(a)(3)(B) to whom the Department issued a visa, or failed to object to the issuance of a visa. This report, required by section 51 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended by Section 231 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003, must be submitted to appropriate committees on a semi-annual basis.
- c. Report on Exemptions under INA 212(d)(3)(B). Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security must submit a report to specified congressional committees on all individuals exempted under INA 212(d)(3)(B)(i). Exemptions for groups must be reported within one week (INA 212(d)(3)(B)(ii)).

**9 FAM 40.32 N7 EXEMPTION AUTHORITY -
KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, IRAQI
NATIONAL CONGRESS, PATRIOTIC UNION OF
KURDISTAN**

(CT:VISA-1849; 07-26-2012)

- a. *In September 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of State granted an exemption under Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) Section 212(d)(3)(B)(i) covering the category of individuals who meet certain conditions, as determined by consular or DHS officials, as appropriate, from certain inadmissibility grounds in Section 212(a)(3)(B) of the INA with respect to any activities or associations related to the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) or the Iraqi National Congress (INC) (hereinafter the "categorical exemption"). Please see 9 FAM 40.32 Exhibit II for the full text of the exemption.*
- b. *Please note that if you know or have a reasonable ground to believe the applicant is engaging in, or is likely to engage in, any terrorist activity after entrance into the United States, you must not apply the exemption. The exemption therefore does not apply to current leaders, supporters, or others who continue to have active roles with the groups, such as those paying monthly dues. The exception is the INC, which is not considered to be a Tier III terrorist organization after 2004.*