



Embassy of the United States of America
Consular Section Immigrant Visa Unit
Tbilisi Georgia

Dear K Visa Applicant:

This is to inform you that an approved I-129F visa petition has been received by the Embassy from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) according you status as a fiancé(e) under the provisions of Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended.

STEP 1: Pay the \$240 USD K visa application fee, per applicant.

All K visa applicants are required to present a U.S. visa application deposit slip to pay the K visa fee. For each applicant, you must print the applicable U.S. visa application deposit slip which can be downloaded from the following site (<http://www.ustraveldocs.com/ge/ge-niv-paymentinfo.asp>) and take it to the designated bank to pay the fee in cash. The visa fee is non-transferrable and is valid for one year.

STEP 2: Schedule a K visa interview appointment.

Once you have paid your visa application fee, you will be eligible to be scheduled for a visa interview. To schedule an appointment, please visit <http://www.ustraveldocs.com> or call + 995 32 2471 160 from Georgia with your fee receipt and passport available. Callers from the United States may also use this service by calling + 703 988 710.

STEP 3: Register for passport return.

Please visit <http://www.ustraveldocs.com> and register a document pick-up location by selecting the “Select Document Delivery Address” option in the Immigrant Visas section of the website. Print the confirmation page and submit it on the day of your interview along with your passport. If you schedule your appointment online, you may take this step at the same time when you schedule.

STEP 4: Prepare documents.

Follow the guidance attached to compile required documentation and evidence in support of your application.

STEP 5: Medical.

Follow the guidance attached to complete your medical exam, two weeks prior to your appointment.

STEP 6: Interview.

Follow the guidance below and on our website to appear, well prepared, for your interview.

STEP 5: DOCUMENT PREPARATION SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

You must bring the following documentation when you come to the Embassy for your interview.

- a. **NONIMMIGRANT VISA ELECTRONIC APPLICATION (DS-160) AND CONFIRMATION PAGE.** All K visa applicants should review application instructions and complete the **Nonimmigrant Visa Electronic Application (DS-160)** located on this website: travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants/types/types_1315.html. You must print the DS-160 Confirmation Page that contains the barcode information to bring to your interview.
- b. **PASSPORT.** You must have a passport valid for at least six (6) months.
- c. **BIRTH CERTIFICATE.** One original Birth Certificate for each applicant. Birth certificates must be issued by government of the country where the applicant was born. Georgian birth certificates for applicants **not** born in Georgia will not be accepted.
- d. **DIVORCE DECREE OR DEATH CERTIFICATE:** If previously married, please include proof of termination of that marriage whether by death or divorce (e.g. death certificate of previous spouse, final decree of divorce, etc.) and the old marriage certificate for all terminated marriages.
- e. **COURT RECORDS:** Criminal record issued by the Ministry of Justice for each applicant age 16 years or over in current and any former names, **including maiden names and former married names.** **NOTE: Persons convicted of a crime must obtain court records, even if the beneficiary has been pardoned or granted amnesty, or the criminal conviction is expunged. These documents must be translated and notarized.**

OTHER COURT DOCUMENTS: Court records regarding name changes, age amendments, convictions, adoption and similar subjects must also be submitted at the time of interview.
- f. **POLICE RECORDS FROM A FOREIGN COUNTRY:** A translated and notarized Police Record from a foreign country for applicants age 16 or over, including maiden names and former married names, if the applicant is currently living in that country for more than six months, or if the applicant has previously lived in that country for more than one year, or if requested at the time of interview. For further information, please read the Police Certificates title of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs web page.
- g. **MILITARY RECORDS:** For all **male** applicants age 18 and over, regardless of having served the military service or not.
- h. **K1/K2 - EVIDENCE OF A GENUINE ENGAGEMENT.** You must be prepared to prove that you have a genuine relationship with your petitioner and a clear intention to marry within 90 days of entry into the U.S. In the past, successful applicants have submitted photographs, letters, e-mails, phone records, bank records, and remittance records as evidence supporting their relationships and intent to marry.

K3/K4 - EVIDENCE OF A GENUINE MARRIAGE. You must be prepared to prove that you have a genuine relationship with your petitioner. In the past, successful applicants have submitted photographs, letters, e-mails, phone records, bank records, and remittance records as evidence supporting their relationships and intent to marry.

- i. CERTIFICATE OF NON IMPEDIMENT TO MARRIAGE.** If you are not married you should obtain a non-impediment document. This document can be obtained from House of Justice.
- j. EVIDENCE OF SUPPORT.** You should be able to demonstrate that you will not become a public charge. A completed I-134 Affidavit of Support Form with original signature will be useful to the consular officer to evaluate your petitioner's ability to be financially responsible for you. You should also submit your petitioner's most recent U.S. Federal income tax return (Form 1040) and wage statements (Form W-2). Employment letters stating salaries and bank statements may be included to substantiate the I-134. Form I-134 is available at <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>.
- k. PHOTOS:** Regardless of age, all U.S. Immigrant Visa applicants must present one un-retouched color photograph, approximately 2 X 2 inches (5 X 5 cm) in size, taken on a white background, within the last 6 months. The photo should have a full frontal view of the face, with the head centered in the frame. The face should cover 50 percent of the photo area. For more details please visit the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs [web page](#)
- l. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS) DOCUMENTS:** If you have applied for any benefit, such as a change of status, adjustment of status, or asylum, before United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or have been the subject of any enforcement proceedings, such as deportation or removal proceedings, by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), please bring all documents pertaining to such matters with you to the interview.
- m. MEDICAL EXAMINATION.** All visa applicants must complete a medical examination and vaccinations(s) with our designated panel physicians CITO Clinic two weeks prior to the interview appointment. Refer to the instructions (see separate page) regarding the medical examination. Applicants must bring a copy of this letter with them to their medical exam.
- n. TRANSLATIONS:** Certified English translations must accompany all documents that are not in English. Translations must be certified by a competent translator and sworn before a Notary Public. All certificates must be less than 12 months old when presented on the interview date.

STEP 6: INTERVIEW AND REMINDERS

- On the scheduled date and time, the applicant(s) should come to the Consulate with all required documents and a copy of this letter. Applicants who do not bring a copy of this letter may not be allowed into the consular section.
- If you are eligible for a visa, your passport, visa, and immigrant visa package will be delivered to your designated delivery address a TNT office. Delivery should be within two weeks from your visa issuance.
- If we have questions about your application, we will send an email and ask you to submit additional documents, or to return to the Embassy for another interview. No Embassy representative is authorized to tell you that a visa has been approved until a consular officer authorizes printing of the visa. Ensure you register for passport return and complete your application indicating a reliable email address.
- For the safety and security of all applicants and employees, visa applicants are not permitted to bring cell phones or other electronic devices into the U.S. Embassy. Applicants who bring such devices will be denied entry. Please make arrangements to leave your electronic equipment in a safe location off Embassy grounds during your interview appointment.
- We will try to return documents that you submitted and asked us to return, but do not give us anything that cannot be replaced. Make copies of important documents and submit copies along with the originals.
- Your passport must be valid for at least six (6) months. We will ask you to submit a new passport if your current one has a validity of less than six (6) months.
- If you have one or more children not listed on the visa petition, **or** a current pregnancy, **or** a prior undisclosed marriage even if the marriage has now been terminated, **or** are currently afflicted with a contagious or communicable disease of public health significance, you must be prepared to present a notarized letter from the petitioner stating he/she is aware of the discrepancies between the facts stated on the petition and your actual personal circumstances, and still wishes to proceed with the proposed marriage.
- **Do not finalize arrangements for travel to the United States, dispose of properties, or resign from your job until a visa has been issued and delivered to you.** Generally, a one-entry fiancé(e) (K1) nonimmigrant visa is valid for six months from the date of issuance, unless its validity is limited by medical or other restrictions.
- The K visa is **NOT** an immigrant visa (IV), nor is it a lawful permanent resident card (green card). The K-1 and K-2 visa is a nonimmigrant visa (NIV) that allows you to travel to the United States to marry **your petitioner** within 90 days of your entry to the United States. Once you marry, you need to apply to the USCIS to adjust your status to a legal permanent resident (LPR). Traveling outside of the U.S. while an adjustment of status application is pending may have severe consequences. You should contact the USCIS before you travel to determine if you require a travel document to re-enter the U.S. It is important that you obtain proper documentation before leaving the United States, even on an emergency. The K1/K2 visa is valid for only one-entry into the U.S. Once you enter U.S. territory, e.g., Guam, you will not be allowed to re-enter the U.S. on the same visa if your onward flight transits a third country. K-3 and K-4 visas also require subsequent adjustment of status and are generally valid for two years. In all cases, visas of children who will turn 21 will be limited and some cases may be limited for other reasons, please review validity carefully when you receive your visa.

- Minor children who are identified and listed in the approved I-129F petition may follow-to-join their petitioned parent. **However, such follow-to-join K visas can only be issued within one year from the time the parent was issued the K visa.** After one (1) year, they will no longer be able to derive immigration benefits from the I-129F petition and you or your spouse will have to file an immediate relative or second preference petition for them to qualify again for immigration benefits.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in delay of your visa application. Please do not reply to this email. Any replies sent will not be received. If you have any questions, please use the following web site to contact us: www.ustraveldocs.com. When communicating with our office about your case, please provide your full name and the case number exactly as shown in this letter. We strongly advise you not to buy tickets or make any permanent travel arrangements before you receive a visa. Same day visa printing is not possible. Incomplete, missing or incorrectly assembled documents may result in the rescheduling of your appointment to a future date. Please remember that a consular official may request further information or documents, in order to determine your eligibility, at any time during or after the interview.



W A R N I N G

VISA FRAUD IS A SERIOUS OFFENSE. ATTEMPTS TO MISREPRESENT A MATERIAL FACT OR MISLEAD A CONSULAR OFFICER MAY RESULT IN DENIAL OF CURRENT AND FUTURE VISA APPLICATIONS OR PERMANENT INELIGIBILITIES

MEDICAL EXAMINATION INSTRUCTIONS
FOR FIANCE(E) VISA APPLICANTS

Panel Physician in Tbilisi

A medical examination should be conducted before the immigrant visa interview. The following is a list of the facilities in Tbilisi with panel physicians authorized to conduct such examination. When you go to a clinic, please be sure to bring the following: 3 color picture 3X4 cm in size, travel passport and an extract from your medical history with the list of vaccinations you have received. The document should include a doctor's signature and stamp.

*The results of the examination will be forwarded directly by the panel physician in a sealed envelope to the U.S. Embassy Tbilisi in time for the interview. Please call the panel physician directly to schedule an appointment and refer all questions about medical appointments and the examination to the clinics directly. **Please note that the cost of vaccinations is not included in the cost of medical examination.***

Immigrant visa applicants residing in Armenia or Azerbaijan are welcome to conduct their medical examination with the panel physicians in Tbilisi.

MCG Cito

#40, Paliashvili St., Vake District, Tbilisi

Tel. (995 32) 2-25-19-48 / 51

Fax: (995 32) 2-25-19-52

E-mail: golilo@caucasus.net sopop@caucasus.net

- Cost of medical examination: \$150 minimum for persons over age 15; \$130 minimum for persons under age 15.
- Cost per vaccination ranges from \$20 to \$41.
- Georgian Lari, U.S. Dollars, Master cards and UFC cards.
- Average time necessary to complete medical exam and report: 24 hrs.

Attention: If you are charged higher prices than those listed here, please inform the Consular Section at the U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi.

Panel Physician in Baku

A medical examination should be conducted before the immigrant visa interview. The following is information about the facility in Baku with panel physician authorized to conduct such examination. When you go to the clinic, please be sure to bring the following: 1 color picture 3X4 cm in size, travel passport and an extract from your medical history with the list of vaccinations you have received. The document should include a doctor's signature and stamp.

The results of the examination should be submitted to the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tbilisi for your final immigrant visa processing. Please call the panel physician directly to schedule an appointment and refer all questions about medical appointments and the examination to the clinics directly.

Immigrant visa applicants residing in Azerbaijan are welcome to conduct their medical examination with the panel physicians in Baku.

International SOS Clinic

Doctors: Dr. Khayal Mehdiyev and Dr. Jamila Huseynli

1 Yusif Safarov str. Khatai District, Baku

Tel: (994 12) 493-73-54

Fax: (994 12) 493 96-44

BAKmarketing@internationalsos.com

- Cost of basic medical examination: USD 88.00 for adults and USD 88.00 for children (under age of 14)
- The cost of medical examination does not include vaccination fee, VAT or other applicable taxes, if any.
- For the information on vaccination fee, please contact International SOS Clinic.

Attention: If you are charged higher prices than those listed here, please inform the Consular Section at the U.S. Embassy in Baku.

Information on the Legal Rights Available to Immigrant Victims of Domestic Violence in the United States and Facts about Immigrating on a Marriage-Based Visa

Purpose:

Immigrants are particularly vulnerable because many do not speak English, are often separated from family and friends, and may not understand the laws of the United States. For these reasons, immigrants are often afraid to report acts of domestic violence to the police or to seek other forms of assistance. Such fear causes many immigrants to remain in abusive relationships.

This pamphlet will explain domestic violence and inform you of your legal rights in the United States. The International Marriage Broker Regulation Act (IMBRA) requires that the U.S. Government provide foreign fiancé(e)s and spouses immigrating to the United States information about their legal rights as well as criminal or domestic violence histories of their U.S. citizen fiancé(e)s and spouses. One of IMBRA's goals is to provide accurate information to immigrating fiancé(e)s and spouses about the immigration process and how to access help if their relationship becomes abusive.

What is domestic violence?

Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior when one intimate partner or spouse threatens or abuses the other partner. Abuse may include physical harm, forced sexual relations, emotional manipulation (including isolation or intimidation), economic and/or immigration related threats. While most recorded incidents of domestic violence involve men

abusing women or children, men can also be victims of domestic violence.

Domestic violence may include sexual assault, child abuse, and other violent crimes. Sexual assault is any type of sexual activity that you do not agree to, even with your spouse, and can be committed by anyone. Child abuse includes: physical abuse (any injury that does not happen by accident, including excessive punishment), physical neglect (failure to provide food, shelter, medical care or supervision), sexual abuse, and emotional abuse (threats, withholding love, support or guidance).

Under all circumstances, domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse are illegal in the United States. All people in the United States (regardless of race, color, religion, sex, age, ethnicity, or immigration status) are guaranteed protection from abuse under the law. Any victim of domestic violence – regardless of immigration or citizenship status – can seek help. An immigrant victim of domestic violence may be eligible for immigration protections.

If you are experiencing domestic violence in your home, you are not alone. This pamphlet is intended to help you understand U.S. laws and know how to get help if you need it.

What are the legal rights for victims of domestic violence in the United States?

All people in the United States, regardless of immigration or citizenship status, are guaranteed basic protections under both civil and criminal law. Laws governing families provide you with:

The right to obtain a protection order for you and your child(ren).

The right to legal separation or divorce without the consent of your spouse.

The right to share certain marital property. In cases of divorce, the court will divide any property or financial assets you and your spouse have together.

The right to ask for custody of your child(ren) and financial support. Parents of children

under the age of 21 often are required to pay child support for any child not living with them.

Consult a family lawyer who works with immigrants to discuss how any of these family law options may affect or assist you.

Under U.S. law any crime victim, regardless of immigration or citizenship status, can call the police for help or obtain a protection order.

Call police at 911 if you or your child(ren) are in danger. The police may arrest your fiancé(e), spouse, partner, or another person if they believe that person has committed a crime. You should tell the police about any abuse that has happened, even in the past, and show any injuries. Anyone, regardless of immigration or citizenship status, may report a crime.

Likewise, if you are a victim of domestic violence you can apply to a court for a protection order. A court-issued protection order or restraining order may prohibit your abuser from calling, contacting, approaching, or harming you, your child(ren), or other family members. If your abuser violates the protection order, you can contact the police, who may arrest the abuser. Applications for protection orders are available at most courthouses, police stations, women's shelters, and legal service offices.

If your abuser accuses you of a crime, you have basic rights, regardless of your immigration or citizenship status, including: the right to talk to a lawyer; the right to not answer questions without a lawyer present; the right to speak in your defense. It is important to talk with both an immigration lawyer and a criminal lawyer.

What services are available to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in the United States?

In the United States, victims of crime, regardless of immigration or citizenship status, can access help provided by government or nongovernmental agencies, which may include counseling, interpreters, emergency housing, and even monetary assistance.

The national telephone numbers or “hotlines” listed below have operators trained to help victims 24 hours a day free of charge. Interpreters are available and these numbers can connect you with other free services for victims in your local area, including emergency housing, medical care, counseling, and legal advice. If you cannot afford to pay a lawyer you may qualify for a free or low-cost legal aid program for immigrant crime or domestic violence victims.

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (1-800-799-7233)

1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

<http://www.ndvh.org>

National Sexual Assault Hotline of the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)

1-800-656-HOPE (1-800-656-4673)

<http://www.rainn.org>

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

<http://www.missingkids.com>

The National Center for Victims of Crime

1-800-FYI-CALL (1-800-394-2255)

1-800-211-7996 (TTY)

<http://www.ncvc.org>

NOTE: These are organizations whose primary mission is safety and protection.

If I am a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or other crime, what immigration options are available to me?

There are three ways immigrants who become victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and some other specific crimes may apply for legal immigration status for themselves and their child(ren). A victim’s application is confidential and no one, including an abuser, crime perpetrator or family member, will be told that you applied.

Self-petitions for legal status under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Cancellation of removal under VAWA

U-nonimmigrant status (crime victims)

These immigration benefits each have specific requirements that must be established. Consult an immigration lawyer who works with victims of domestic violence to discuss how any of these immigration benefits may affect or assist you.

How does the marriage-based immigration process work?

The marriage-based immigration process involves several steps to obtain legal immigration status in the United States, and over time, to be eligible for citizenship. These steps depend on the type of marriage-based visa you travel on to the United States, as well as other factors. The following information is an overview of some of these types of visas, as well as information on your legal rights.

K-1 nonimmigrant status (as the fiancé(e) of a United States citizen): You are required to either marry the United States citizen within 90 days of entry or to depart the United States. Following your marriage to the U.S. citizen fiancé(e) who petitioned for you, you must file an Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485). If your Form I-485 is approved, your status will be adjusted from a K nonimmigrant to that of a conditional permanent resident. You will have that conditional status for two years.

If you remain in the U.S. without marrying the U.S. citizen who sponsored your K-1 visa, or marry someone else, you will violate the terms of your visa, have no legal status, and may be subject to removal proceedings or other penalties.

K-3 nonimmigrant status (as the spouse of a United States citizen): You are allowed to enter the United States temporarily while waiting for approval of a family-based visa petition (I-130). Once the I-130 is approved, you are entitled to lawful permanent residence (green card) and will need to file an Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485).

All other marriage-based immigration status holders should refer to the information given to them from

the U.S. consulate. Additional information may be found online at <http://www.uscis.gov>.

What are the penalties for marriage fraud?

Immigrants who commit marriage fraud may be subject to removal proceedings and may be barred from receiving future immigration benefits in the United States. Conviction for marriage fraud can involve imprisonment for up to five (5) years and fines up to \$250,000 (U.S. currency).

If I am married to a U.S. citizen who filed immigration papers on my behalf, what is my immigration status?

If you have been married less than 2 years when your Form I-485 is approved, you will receive conditional residence status from USCIS. Ninety (90) days before the second anniversary of your conditional residence, you and your spouse generally must apply together to remove the conditions on your lawful residence. To do so, you must prove the marriage is in “good faith” and valid. Once the conditions are removed, you have permanent residency that is not dependent on your U.S. spouse. If you have been married more than 2 years when your Form I-485 is approved, you will receive permanent residence status from USCIS. On that date you will no longer be dependent on your U.S. citizen spouse for immigration status.

There are three situations when the law allows conditional residents the option to request a waiver of the requirement that you and your spouse file jointly to request removal of the conditions. 1) The removal of the conditional resident from the U.S. would result in extreme hardship; OR 2) The marriage was legally terminated, other than by death, and the applicant was not at fault for failing to file a timely application to remove the conditional basis of his or her status;

OR 3) During the marriage the U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse subjected the conditional resident to battery or extreme cruelty. All three waivers are filed on Form I-751 and require you to prove your marriage was in “good faith” and not fraudulent.

What other ways does the U.S. government try to inform foreign fiancées and spouses about their rights and protect them and their children from abuse?

The International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (IMBRA) is a law in the United States that changed the marriage-based immigration process to help foreign fiancé(e)s and spouses. IMBRA mandates that the U.S. Government give immigrating foreign fiancé(e)s and spouses information and self-help tools to help protect them against violence from the partners who sponsor their visas. Immigrating fiancé(e)s and spouses are often unfamiliar with the U.S. laws and unsupported by family or friends to escape violence at home.

IMBRA required this pamphlet be written and distributed to tell you about laws and services that can help you in the United States if you are abused. IMBRA prevents U.S. citizens from sponsoring multiple visas for foreign fiancé(e)s if they have a history of violent crimes. IMBRA requires the U.S. government to give foreign fiancé(e)s and spouses of U.S. citizens a copy of the criminal background check that USCIS does

on U.S. citizen-sponsors, as well as a copy of the visa sponsorship application.

How does the U.S. government regulate “International Marriage Brokers”?

If an agency qualifies as an “international marriage broker,” it is required to give you background information on the U.S. client who wants to contact you, including information contained in Federal and State sex offender public registries, and get your written permission before giving the U.S. client your contact information. The agency is required to give you a copy of this pamphlet. It is prohibited from doing business with you if you are under 18 years of age.

Can I rely on the criminal background information on my U.S. citizen fiancée or spouse?

The criminal background information compiled by the agency comes from various public sources, as well as information provided by the U.S. citizen clients on immigration applications. USCIS does not have access to all criminal history databases in the United States. The U.S. citizen sponsor may not tell the truth in the sponsorship application. It is also possible the U.S. citizen has a history of abusive behavior but was never arrested or convicted. Therefore, the criminal background information you receive may not be complete. The intent of IMBRA is to provide available information and resources to

immigrating fiancé(s) and spouses. Ultimately you are responsible for deciding whether you feel safe in the relationship.

Can foreign fiancées or spouses who are victims of domestic violence also be victims of human trafficking?

Other forms of exploitation including human trafficking can sometimes occur alongside domestic violence, when the exploitation involves compelled or coerced labor, services, or commercial sex acts.

Help regarding human trafficking may be found at:

National Human Trafficking Resource Center
1-888-373-7888

(24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking

Human Trafficking and Worker Exploitation Task Force Hotline, U.S. Department of Justice
1-888-428-7581

(Monday - Friday, 9am to 5pm)

www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/tpwetf.php

More information can be found at our website or by calling the toll free number listed below.

USCIS General Information

In the United States, telephone toll free to:

1-800-870-3676 or

Visit our internet website at:

<http://www.uscis.gov>

