

**Joint Department of State/Department of Homeland Security Report:
Status of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program**

The Department of State (“State”), the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), and other U.S. government departments and agencies involved in the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (“SIV”) program are committed to helping the men and women who have taken significant risks to support our military and civilian personnel. Congress, under section 602(b) of the *Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009*, as amended, requires this quarterly report to review statistical data on nationals of Afghanistan who have applied for status as special immigrants.

How many Afghan SIVs have been issued in the 3rd Quarter of FY 2020 (April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)?

Afghan SIVs Issued in Q3 of FY 2020	Afghan SIVs Issued in FY 2020	Afghan SIVs Issued overall	Remaining SIVs for Afghan applicants
3	1,548	15,026	7,474

What efficiency improvements have been made to Afghan SIV processing?

In the third quarter of FY 2020, there were no new changes related to efficiency improvement in Afghan SIV processing.

What is the average U.S. government processing time for Afghan SIVs and how many cases are processed in that time?

All steps in the SIV application process are outlined below and include the current average processing time for all involved U.S. government entities. This statistic captures total U.S. government processing time in calendar days, beginning with the applicant’s initial submission of documents to State’s National Visa Center (“NVC”) and ending with the date of visa issuance at a U.S. embassy or consulate.¹ It does not capture those steps in the SIV process that depend solely on the applicant’s initiative and are outside the control of the U.S. government.

Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Processing Steps¹				
Stage	Step	Description	Average processing time in calendar days for Q3	# of Cases Processed in Q3
Chief of Mission (“COM”)	1	Applicant submits COM application package to State's NVC.	Applicant-controlled	N/A

¹ The Department of State’s National Visa Center (“NVC”) should not be confused with the National Vetting Center, also known as NVC, established under the National Security Presidential Memorandum 9.

application process	2	NVC reviews documents for completeness.	10	776
	3	NVC sends completed package to the COM Committee at the U.S. Embassy Kabul.	1	776
	4	The COM Committee reviews the application and makes a decision to approve or deny.	510 ²	997
	5	The COM Committee advises NVC if the application is approved. If approved, NVC immediately sends approval letter to applicant. (If any documents reveal that applicant does not qualify for the program, the COM application is denied.)	1	560
Form I-360 adjudication process	6	Applicant self-petitions to DHS U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) using form I-360.	Applicant-controlled	N/A
	7	USCIS adjudicates petition and sends to NVC if approved. ³	23	118
Visa interview process, including pre- and post-interview ⁴	8	NVC sends instruction packet to applicant requesting standard immigrant visa documentation.	6	154
	9	Applicant submits required documentation to NVC.	Applicant-controlled	N/A
	10	NVC reviews documents for completeness.	3	73
	11	NVC schedules applicant for next available interview at the U.S. embassy’s consular section.	19	31

	12	Applicant is interviewed by consular officer on the scheduled appointment date. Administrative processing is initiated following the interview.	N/A	0
	13	The applicant's case undergoes administrative processing. ⁵	298	107
Visa issuance to eligible applicants	14	Upon completion of administrative processing, applicant is instructed to obtain a medical exam. The visa is issued if applicant is eligible. In some cases, the passport will have expired and requires renewal by the applicant.	Applicant-controlled	N/A
		Total U.S. government processing time in calendar days⁶	852	N/A

¹ Processing steps are for SIVs authorized under section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009, as amended. This applies to Afghan nationals in the SQ classification.

² Totals include data for SIV applicants who completed Chief of Mission Committee review between April 1, 2020 and June 30, 2020.

³ For I-360 petitions filed with USCIS between April 1, 2020 and June 30, 2020.

⁴ The majority of applicants receive SIV status by going through the process explained in this chart. Applicants who obtain SIV status in the United States apply for [adjustment of status](#) from USCIS.

⁵ Line 13 totals include data for SIV applicants who completed administrative processing between April 1, 2020 and June 30, 2020. Average processing time for cases that remain pending cannot be calculated until they are completed. A high number in this field reflects older cases being completed, not older cases languishing.

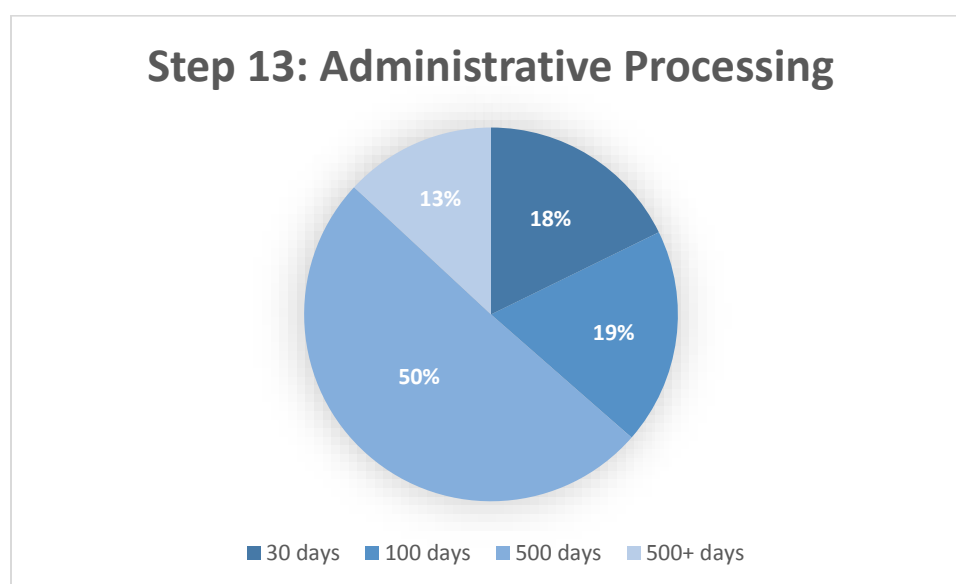
⁶ The statistics in this chart were formerly reported in business days in reports published April 2014 – April 2016. U.S. government processing times do not factor in applicant-controlled steps. Overall processing times are greater than U.S. government processing times.

Why are applications pending longer than nine months?

Certain applications may be pending longer than nine months for completion of COM review (Step 4) and administrative processing (Step 13). At these steps, cases are pending more than nine months due to low program staffing and high caseload volume. During the COM review, the Congressionally-mandated prioritization plan implemented by the Department focuses attention on the higher tiers. Lower tiers, therefore, wait longer for review and analysis causing

the number to be skewed. Administrative processing often involves rigorous background checks, which are essential to the integrity of the SIV program. This processing may take anywhere from less than 30 days to over a year, the below chart shows the percentage of cases processed in 30, 100, 500, and 500+ day increments.

On March 20, 2020, the Department of State temporarily suspended routine visa services at all U.S. embassies and consulates due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Embassies and consulates continued to provide emergency and mission critical visa services, which included SIV services, where possible. However, the limited staffing as well as local safety conditions directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the number of SIV visa application interview appointments and issuances and increased processing times during this quarter.



How many SIV applications are pending as of June 30, 2020?

- Step 1 – 8,341 principal applicants had COM applications pending at NVC. These applicants had submitted some, but not all, of the documents required to apply for COM approval.
- Step 7 – 106 principal applicants had Form I-360 petitions pending with USCIS.
- Step 11 – 199 principal applicants and 794 derivative family members were pending scheduling for visa interviews. Most Afghan applicants will be interviewed at Embassy Kabul, as they reside in Afghanistan. Applicants who reside outside of Afghanistan will be interviewed at the U.S. embassy or consulate that adjudicates immigrant visa applications for their country of residence.
- Step 13 – Applications for approximately 214 principal applicants and 51 family derivative members were undergoing administrative processing as of June 30, 2020.

How many SIV Applicants were there in the Third Quarter of FY 2020?

No Afghan applicants, who received COM approval, were scheduled for an interview in the third quarter of FY 2020 under section 602(b) of the *Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009*, as amended. This is a result of the temporary suspension of routine visa services at all U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

How many denials were there in the third quarter of FY 2020?

At the end of this quarter, the following numbers of applications were denied at one of the application stages:

- 157 Afghan principal applicants were deemed unqualified to receive COM approval or had the approval revoked during the third quarter of FY 2020. Applicants whose COM applications are denied or revoked are able to appeal the decision. 123 Afghans submitted appeals during the third quarter of FY 2020. Of the appeals adjudicated during this quarter, 29 were approved after the applicant submitted additional information.
- No principal applicants had a Form I-360 petition denied by USCIS during the third quarter of FY 2020. There were 163 petitions filed.

What are the reasons for a COM denial?

As reflected in denial letters sent by the COM at U.S. Embassy Kabul, denial of a COM application generally occurs for one or more of the following reasons:

- *Failure to establish qualifying employment by or on behalf of the U.S. government, or by ISAF or a successor mission.* For Afghans employed by or on behalf of the U.S. government, State considers the employment requirement satisfied for an alien hired under a direct-hire appointment, or through an agency's personal services agreement (PSA) or personal services contract (PSC) authority. State has also considered Afghan nationals hired by and paid through a U.S. government contractor, subcontractor, or Employee Association to meet the broader criteria for employment "by or on behalf of" the U.S. government. State has not considered the requirement under section 602(b) to be "employed by or on behalf of the United States government" satisfied in other situations, such as individuals employed by an entity funded by a grant or cooperative agreement with the U.S. government, or self-employed businesspersons who operate under a license with the U.S. government. For Afghans employed by ISAF, or a successor mission, Section 1227 of the FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act states that qualifying applicants must be employed "by the International Security Assistance Force," interpreted to include direct hires by ISAF or ISAF member nations. The National Defense Authorization Act ("NDAA") for FY 2017 requires Afghans employed by or on behalf of the U.S. government who submit an application for COM approval on or after December 23, 2016, to further establish that their employment required them to serve as an interpreter or translator for personnel of the Department of State or USAID; to serve as an interpreter or translator for U.S. military personnel; or to

perform sensitive and trusted activities for the U.S. government. The NDAA for FY 2020, signed on December 20, 2019, removed these additional requirements.

- *Insufficient documentation.* Applications are denied for this reason if the applicant fails to provide a required document, or if there is a deficiency in a document provided by the applicant.
- *Failure to establish the required length of employment by or on behalf of the U.S. government, or by ISAF or a successor mission, during the period specified in section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009, as amended.* Applicants who submitted applications for COM approval on or before September 30, 2015, must demonstrate one year of qualifying service. Applicants who submitted or submit applications for COM approval on or after October 1, 2015, must demonstrate two years of qualifying service.
- *Failure to establish providing faithful and valuable service to the U.S. government.* Applications denied for this reason generally have involved cases lacking the requisite positive recommendation or evaluation. In some instances where faithful and valuable service was not confirmed, employment by or on behalf of the U.S. government had been terminated for cause.
- *Derogatory information associated with the applicant that is incompatible with the requirements of the SIV program.* This reason for denial generally relates to information that the applicant engaged in an unlawful, unethical, criminal, or terrorism-related activity.