



Appointment Package for Immigrant Visa Applicants

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All documents you submit must be **ORIGINALS** except for the passport(s). If you wish to keep the originals, you must submit the originals and appropriate number of **copies**. The originals will be returned to you after the interview.

- Marriage Certificate, if applicable.
- Prior Marriage(s) termination(s), if applicable (Petitioner and/or Beneficiary).
- Birth Certificate(s).
- Educational credentials or Experience (for Employment based visa categories).
- Evidence of Financial Support and Supporting Documents ([I-864](#); [I-864A](#), [I-864EZ](#), [I-864W](#), [I-864P](#)) and photocopy of IRS transcript or Photocopy of the most recent Federal income tax return. www.uscis.gov
- Copies of documents proving petitioner's U.S. domicile
- Police Clearance(s).
- Military Records if applicable.
- Photographs
- Medical Exam letter for approved panel physician.
- Copy of Passport(s).
- Immediate Relative/ Family based IV Fees \$ 325 or SR 1235 per each applicant. Payable or cash credit card.

Our Mailing Address: (Recommend SMSA Courier Express mail)
Immigrant Visa Unit
American Embassy
P.O Box 94309
Riyadh 11693
Diplomatic Quarter
Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia

For any further assistance or inquiries you can contact us RiyadhIV@state.gov

Important Notice

Aliens entitled to IR-1, IR-2, F21, F22, F23, F24, F25, F31, F32 or F33 will be granted conditional status (C21, C22, CX1, CX2, CX3, C24 or C25, respectively) at the time of visa issuance if:

- (1) The basis for immigration is a marriage to a petitioner, which was
- (2) Entered into less than 2 years prior to the applicant's admission to the United States as an immigrant are subject to:

If, at the time of admission to the United States you will not have celebrated the second anniversary of your marriage, which is the basis of your immigrant status, you are subject to the provisions of section 216 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Under the provision, you will be granted conditional permanent residence by an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the time of your admission to the United States. As a result, you and your spouse must file a joint petition with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to have the conditional status removed. The petition must be filed within the 90-day period immediately preceding the second anniversary of the date you were granted conditional permanent resident status. If a petition to remove the conditional basis of your status is not filed within this period, your conditional permanent residence status will be terminated automatically and you will be subject to deportation from the United States.

Evidence of financial support

Affidavit of Support

If you are applying for immigration to the United States based on a family relationship, the petitioner will be required to submit an Affidavit of Support for you. Instructions concerning the Affidavit of Support can be found at www.uscis.gov. The US Consular section will provide further information concerning any additional financial sponsorship evidence that may be required.

Evidence of Financial Support and Supporting Documents ([I-864](#), [I-864A](#),[I-864EZ](#), [I-864W](#), [I-864P](#))

You should bring a Photocopy of the most recent Federal income tax return for your sponsor(s).

U.S. Sponsor Minimum Age Requirement

U.S. citizens must be age 21 or older to file petitions for siblings or parents. There is no minimum age for a sponsor to file petitions for all other categories of family based immigrant visas. However, a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR) must be at least 18 years of age and have a residence (domicile) in the United States before he or she can sign an Affidavit of Support, Form I-864 or I-864-EZ. This form is required for an immigrant visa for a spouse and other relatives of U.S. sponsors.

Is Residence in the U.S. Required for the U.S. Sponsor?

Yes. As a U.S. sponsor/petitioner, you must maintain your principal residence (also called [domicile](#)) in the United States, which is where you plan to live for the foreseeable future. Living in the U.S. is required for a U.S. sponsor to file the Affidavit of Support, with few exceptions. To learn more, review the [Affidavit of Support \(I-864 or I-864EZ\) Instructions](#).

Domicile

Place where a person has his or her principal residence. The person must intend to keep that residence for the foreseeable future. The sponsor of an immigrant must have domicile in the United States before the visa can be issued. This generally means that the sponsor must be living in the United States. In certain circumstances, however, one can be considered to have a domicile while living temporarily living overseas.

Domicile is a complex concept and must be evaluated on a case by case basis. To qualify as a sponsor, a petitioner residing abroad must have a principal residence in the U.S. and intend to maintain it indefinitely. Lawful resident (LPR) sponsors must show they are maintaining their LPR status.

Many U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents reside outside the United States on a temporary basis. “Temporary” many cover an extended period of residence abroad. The sponsor living abroad must establish the following in order to be considered domiciled in the United States:

- He/she left the United States for a limited and not indefinite period of time.
- He/she intended to maintain a domicile in the United States, and
- He/she has evidence of continued ties to the United States.

You may be requested to prove the petitioners domicile by the consular officer in the following circumstances;

ESTABLISHING DOMICILE

The Immigration and Naturalization Act of the United States of America requires that a sponsor of an alien for legal permanent resident status in the United States must be domiciled in the United States.

Domicile means the place where a sponsor has his or her principal residence, with the intention to maintain that residence for the foreseeable future.

To prove, establish or reestablish domicile, a sponsor must set up and maintain a principal residence in the United States. **An individual must demonstrate ties to a house or apartment in the United States that are consistent with ties that a resident with legal domicile would possess.** There is no minimum time required to establish residence, but a credible demonstration of an actual residence in the United States is required.

A convincing combination of the following types of action might be considered evidence of domicile:

- Establishing an address in the United States that corresponds with your place of residence
- Working or seeking employment in the United States
- Voting in local, state or federal elections
- Paying U.S. income taxes
- Enrolling children in schools
- Taking steps to relinquish residency in a foreign country
- Applying for a social security number
- Setting up and maintaining bank accounts in the United States
- Transferring funds to the United States
- Making and maintaining investments in the United States

Domicile is a complex issue and is determined on a case by case basis. The burden of proving domicile lies with the petitioner, who must offer evidence sufficient for the adjudicating officer to make a finding. A finding regarding domicile is an evidentiary question that will be unique to

each applicant, and it is within the delegated authority of the consular officer to make such a determination at his or her professional discretion.

PROOF OF MAINTENANCE OF CURRENT LEGAL DOMICILE DURING PERIOD OF RESIDENCE ABROAD

The Immigration and Naturalization Act of the United States of America requires that a sponsor of an alien for legal permanent resident status in the United States must be domiciled in the United States.

Domicile means the place where a sponsor has his or her principal residence, with the intention to maintain that residence for the foreseeable future.

To prove, establish or reestablish domicile, a sponsor must set up and maintain a principal residence in the United States. **An individual must demonstrate ties to a house or apartment in the United States that are consistent with ties that a resident with legal domicile would possess.** There is no minimum time required to establish residence, but a credible demonstration of an actual residence in the United States is required.

An individual who resides abroad **may** be considered to have maintained legal domicile in the United States if he or she has maintained sufficient ties for a finding that the individual would be subject to the jurisdiction of a court in the United States. Absent such a finding, consular officers must review the evidence of ties presented by a sponsor to determine whether the individual has maintained sufficient ties for domicile or appears to have abandoned any prior principal residence in the United States.

A convincing combination of the following types of action might be considered evidence of domicile:

- Maintaining an address in the United States that corresponds with a place of residence to which you have a right to return and could return easily to take up residence
- Receiving mail, especially from governmental entities, at the residential address
- Working or seeking employment in the United States
- Voting in local, state or federal elections, using the residential address
- Paying U.S. income taxes using the residential address
- Maintaining a spouse or minor children in the US residence during the sponsor's time abroad
- Maintaining active usage financial accounts in the United States using the residential address
- Maintaining active professional licensure, where applicable, in one's career field in the jurisdiction of principal residence

Additional information explaining the distinction between residence and domicile is available.

Domicile is a complex issue and is determined on a case by case basis. The burden of proving domicile lies with the petitioner, who must offer evidence sufficient for the adjudicating officer to make a finding. A finding regarding domicile is an evidentiary question that will be unique to each applicant, and it is within the delegated authority of the consular officer to make such a determination at his or her professional discretion.

RE-ESTABLISHING DOMICILE

The Immigration and Naturalization Act of the United States of America requires that a sponsor of an alien for legal permanent resident status in the United States must be domiciled in the United States.

Domicile means the place where a sponsor has his or her principal residence, with the intention to maintain that residence for the foreseeable future.

To prove, establish or reestablish domicile, a sponsor must set up and maintain a principal residence in the United States. **An individual must demonstrate ties to a house or apartment in the United States that are consistent with ties that a resident with legal domicile would possess.** There is no minimum time required to establish residence, but a credible demonstration of an actual residence in the United States is required.

A sponsor who previously maintained a domicile in the United States but has been determined to have abandoned it must reestablish domicile anew. The sponsor may have evidence of prior but not current domicile at the time of an initial interview. Sponsors must submit evidence of reestablishment of a domicile in the United States that indicates a clear intention to reside primarily in the United States along with an intention to abandon a foreign domicile.

A convincing combination of the following types of action might be considered evidence of domicile:

- Establishing an address in the United States that corresponds with your place of residence
- Working or seeking employment in the United States
- Taking steps to relinquish residency in a foreign country
- Voting in local, state or federal elections, with a United States mailing address
- Paying U.S. income taxes
- Enrolling children in schools in the United States
- Opening and/or maintaining active usage financial accounts in the United States

In analyzing whether a sponsor has abandoned a foreign domicile or intends to abandon the foreign domicile concurrent with the establishment of a domicile in the United States, Consular Officers will consider that evidence of continuing and prospective employment or residence in a foreign country would indicate that the sponsor has not established his or her principal residence in the United States.

Domicile is a complex issue and is determined on a case by case basis. The burden of proving domicile lies with the petitioner, who must offer evidence sufficient for the adjudicating officer to make a finding. A finding regarding domicile is an evidentiary question that will be unique to each applicant, and it is within the delegated authority of the consular officer to make such a determination at his or her professional discretion.

Photo Requirements

Your photo is a vital part of your visa application. To learn more, review the information below on how to provide a suitable photo. Digital images are required for some visa categories, while photos are required for other visa categories. The acceptance of your digital image or photo is at the discretion of the U.S. embassy or consulate where you apply.

We recommend you use a professional visa photo service to ensure your photo meets all the requirements.

Your photos or digital images must be:

- In color
- Sized such that the head is between 1 inch and 1 3/8 inches (22 mm and 35 mm) or 50% and 69% of the image's total height from the bottom of the chin to the top of the head. Taken within the last 6 months to reflect your current appearance
- Taken in front of a plain white or off-white background
- Taken in full-face view directly facing the camera
- With a neutral facial expression and both eyes open
- Taken in clothing that you normally wear on a daily basis
- Uniforms should not be worn in your photo, except religious clothing that is worn daily.
- Do not wear a hat or head covering that obscures the hair or hairline, unless worn daily for a religious purpose. Your full face must be visible, and the head covering must not cast any shadows on your face.
- Headphones, wireless hands-free devices, or similar items are not acceptable in your photo.
- If you normally wear glasses (without tinted lenses), a hearing device, or similar articles, they may be worn in your photo.
- Dark glasses or glasses with tinted lenses are not acceptable.
- Glare on glasses is not acceptable in your photo. Glare can be avoided with a slight downward tilt of the glasses or by removing the glasses or by turning off the camera flash.

Change of Appearance

If your photo(s) or digital image does not reflect your current appearance, even if it is not older than 6 months, the U.S. embassy or consulate will request that you provide a new photo with your application.

Applicants will be requested to obtain a new photo if they have:

- Undergone significant facial surgery or trauma
- Added or removed numerous/large facial piercings or tattoos
- Undergone a significant amount of weight loss or gain
- Made a gender transition

Generally, if you can still be identified from the photo in your visa application, you will not need to submit a new photo. For example, growing a beard or coloring your hair would not generally be considered a significant change of appearance.

If the appearance of your child under the age of 16 has changed due to the normal aging process, he or she will generally not have to provide a new photo. However, the acceptance of your photo or digital image is at the discretion of the U.S. embassy or consulate where you apply.

Medical Examinations

In order to complete the Immigrant Visa application process, all applicants must receive a medical examination from one of the US Embassy-approved panel physicians. Applicants must present their appointment letter found below to the physician.

Embassy of the United States of America



Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Date:

To: Physician-in-charge

Riyadh:

Olaya Medical Center, Tel: 464-5501

Al Warood Medical Center, Tel: 470-3355

Jeddah:

Abu Zinadah Hospital, Tel: 651 0652 or 651 5939

Al Khobar:

As Salama Hospital, Tel, 864 1011 or 864 1232

Present this instruction sheet along with your passport to the Physician in Charge

At the time of examination, the hospital will provide Medical Forms: DS 2054 or DS 3030 or DS 3025 or DS 3026.

The individual(s) accompanying this letter is (are) making application(s) for an immigrant or fiancée visa(s) to the United States. The United States Public Health Regulations currently in force require that each applicant present a current physical and medical examination for syphilis and stool examination for presence of parasites.

The Panel Physician must make careful comparison of the identity of the visa applicant to the photograph attached to the alien's passport or to other documents of identity.

Medical Forms – DS 2054, DS 3030, DS 3025 and DS 3026, as appropriate – should be completed, endorsed by the Panel Physician, and returned to the American Embassy together with X-ray and copies of the laboratory reports. It should be clearly understood that all costs would be borne by the applicant(s).

AT THE TIME OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION YOU MUST PRESENT YOUR FAMILY MEMBER'S PASSPORTS AND YOURS TO THE PHYSICIAN IN-CHARGE.