

## Department of State

§ 40.21

accessed by authorized consular personnel with visa processing responsibilities.

(b) *Use of information.* NCIC criminal history record information shall be used solely to determine whether or not to issue a visa to an alien or to admit an alien to the United States. All third party requests for access to NCIC criminal history record information shall be referred to the FBI.

(c) *Confidentiality and protection of records.* To protect applicants' privacy, authorized Department personnel must secure all NCIC criminal history records, automated or otherwise, to prevent access by unauthorized persons. Such criminal history records must be destroyed, deleted or overwritten upon receipt of updated versions.

[67 FR 8478, Feb. 25, 2002]

### § 40.6 Basis for refusal.

A visa can be refused only upon a ground specifically set out in the law or implementing regulations. The term "reason to believe", as used in INA 221(g), shall be considered to require a determination based upon facts or circumstances which would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the applicant is ineligible to receive a visa as provided in the INA and as implemented by the regulations. Consideration shall be given to any evidence submitted indicating that the ground for a prior refusal of a visa may no longer exist. The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish eligibility to receive a visa under INA 212 or any other provision of law or regulation.

§§ 40.7–40.8 [Reserved]

### § 40.9 Classes of inadmissible aliens.

Subparts B through L describe classes of inadmissible aliens who are ineligible to receive visas and who shall be ineligible for admission into the United States, except as otherwise provided in the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

[61 FR 59184, Nov. 21, 1996]

## Subpart B—Medical Grounds of Ineligibility

### § 40.11 Medical grounds of ineligibility.

(a) *Decision on eligibility based on findings of medical doctor.* A finding of a panel physician designated by the post in whose jurisdiction the examination is performed pursuant to INA 212(a)(1) shall be binding on the consular officer, except that the officer may refer a panel physician finding in an individual case to USPHS for review.

(b) *Waiver of ineligibility—INA 212(g).* If an immigrant visa applicant is inadmissible under INA 212(a)(1)(A)(i), (ii), or (iii) but is qualified to seek the benefits of INA 212(g)(1)(A) or (B), 212(g)(2)(C), or 212(g)(3), the consular officer shall inform the alien of the procedure for applying to INS for relief under the applicable provision of law. A visa may not be issued to the alien until the consular officer has received notification from INS of the approval of the alien's application under INA 212(g), unless the consular officer has been delegated authority by the Attorney General to grant the particular waiver under INA 212(g).

(c) *Waiver authority—INA 212(g)(2)(A) and (B).* The consular officer may waive section 212(a)(1)(A)(ii) visa ineligibility if the alien qualifies for such waiver under the provisions of INA 212(g)(2)(A) or (B).

[56 FR 30422, July 2, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 67567, Dec. 29, 1997]

§§ 40.12–40.19 [Reserved]

## Subpart C—Criminal and Related Grounds—Conviction of Certain Crimes

### § 40.21 Crimes involving moral turpitude and controlled substance violators.

(a) *Crimes involving moral turpitude—*  
(1) *Acts must constitute a crime under criminal law of jurisdiction where they occurred.* A Consular Officer may make a finding of ineligibility under INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) based upon an alien's admission of the commission of acts