

(3) A consular or immigration officer shall immediately take possession of a card determined to be void under paragraphs (c) (1) or (2) of this section and physically cancel it under standard security conditions. If the document voided under paragraphs (c) (1) or (2) is in the form of a stamp in a passport the officer shall write or stamp “canceled” across the face of the document.

[64 FR 45164, Aug. 19, 1999]

Subpart E—Crewman and Crew-List Visas

§ 41.41 Crewmen.

(a) *Alien classifiable as crewman.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant crewman upon establishing to the satisfaction of the consular officer the qualifications prescribed by INA 101(a)(15)(D), provided that the alien has permission to enter some foreign country after a temporary landing in the United States, unless the alien is barred from such classification under the provisions of INA 214(f).

(b) *Alien not classifiable as crewman.* An alien employed on board a vessel or aircraft in a capacity not required for normal operation and service, or an alien employed or listed as a regular member of the crew in excess of the number normally required, shall not be classified as a crewman.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 10364, Feb. 15, 2001]

§ 41.42 Crew-list visas.

(a) *Definition.* A crew-list visa is a nonimmigrant visa issued on a manifest of crewmen of a vessel or aircraft and includes all aliens listed in the manifest unless otherwise stated. It constitutes a valid nonimmigrant visa within the meaning of INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(II).

(b) *Application.* (1) A list of all alien crewmen serving on a vessel or aircraft proceeding to the United States and not in possession of a valid individual D visa or INS Form I-151, Alien Registration Receipt Card, shall be submitted in duplicate to a consular officer on INS Form I-418, Passenger List—Crew List, or other prescribed forms. The duplicate copy of Form I-418 must show in column (4) the date,

city, and country of birth of each person listed and in column (5) the place of issuance and the issuing authority of the passport held by that person. For aircraft crewmen, the manifest issued by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) or Customs Form 7507, General Declaration, may be used in lieu of Form I-418 if there is adequate space for the list of names.

(2) The formal application for a crew-list visa is the crew list together with any other information the consular officer finds necessary to determine eligibility. No other application form is required.

(3) The crew list submitted should contain in alphabetical order the names of those alien crew members to be considered for inclusion in a crew-list visa. If the list is not alphabetical, the consular officer may require a separate alphabetical listing if this will not unduly delay the departure of the vessel or aircraft.

(4) If a vessel or aircraft destined to the United States will not call at a port or place where there is a consular office, the crew list can be submitted for visaing to a consular office at the place nearest the vessel’s port of call.

(c) *Fee.* A fee in an amount determined by the Schedule of Fees for Consular Services shall be charged for a crew-list visa except that no fee shall be charged in the case of an American vessel or aircraft.

(d) *Validity.* A crew-list visa is valid for a period of 6 months from the date of issuance and for a single application for admission into the United States.

(e) *Procedure in issuing.* (1) In issuing a crew-list visa the regular nonimmigrant visa stamp as prescribed in § 41.113(d) shall be placed on the last page of the manifest immediately following the last name listed.

(2) The symbol D shall be inserted in the space provided in the visa stamp.

(3) The name of the vessel or identifying data regarding the aircraft shall be entered in the space provided for the name of the visa recipient.

(4) The signature and title of the consular officer shall be recorded on the visa. The post impression seal shall be affixed on the visa stamp if the visa has been stamped by a rubber hand-stamp.

(5) When a crew-list visa is issued, the consular officer delivers the original of the document to the master of the vessel or captain of the aircraft or to an authorized agent for presentation to the immigration officer at the first port of arrival in the U.S. The dated duplicate copy is retained for the consular files.

(f) *Supplemental crew-list visas.* (1) A supplemental crew-list visa shall be issued at the consular office at which the crew-list visa was issued or at another consular office to cover any crewman signed on after the issuance of the crew-list visa and not in possession of a valid individual D visa.

(2) If the crewman is substituted for another member previously included in the visa, the substitution shall be indicated in the supplemental crew list presented for visaing.

(g) *Exclusion from and refusal of, crew-list visas—*(1) *Exclusion from crew-list visa.* If there is reason to believe that a crew list submitted for visaing contains the name of any person who is not a bona fide crewman or who is otherwise ineligible to receive an individual D visa under INA 101(a)(15)(D), the consular officer shall exclude any such person from the visa by listing the name of each excluded crew member below the visa stamp. An excluded crew member's name may not be stricken from the crew list.

(2) *Refusal of crew-list visa.* A crew-list visa shall be refused if all aliens listed thereon are found by the consular officer not to be bona fide crewmen or otherwise ineligible to receive individual visas as crew members. In any case where a crew-list visa is refused, a full report shall be forwarded to reach the Department before the arrival of the vessel or aircraft at the first port of entry. In any case of refusal the original crew list shall be returned to the master, aircraft captain, or authorized agent, and the duplicate shall be filed in the consular office.

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 61 FR 1836, Jan. 24, 1996]

Subpart F—Business and Media Visas

§41.51 Treaty trader or treaty investor.

(a) *Treaty trader.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant treaty trader (E-1) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E)(i) and that the alien:

(1) Will be in the United States solely to carry on trade of a substantial nature, which is international in scope, either on the alien's behalf or as an employee of a foreign person or organization engaged in trade, principally between the United States and the foreign state of which the alien is a national, (consideration being given to any conditions in the country of which the alien is a national which may affect the alien's ability to carry on such substantial trade); and

(2) Intends to depart from the United States upon the termination of E-1 status.

(b) *Treaty investor.* An alien is classifiable as a nonimmigrant treaty investor (E-2) if the consular officer is satisfied that the alien qualifies under the provisions of INA 101(a)(15)(E)(ii) and that the alien:

(1) Has invested or is actively in the process of investing a substantial amount of capital in *bona fide* enterprise in the United States, as distinct from a relatively small amount of capital in a marginal enterprise solely for the purpose of earning a living; and

(2) Is seeking entry solely to develop and direct the enterprise; and

(3) Intends to depart from the United States upon the termination of E-2 status.

(c) *Employee of treaty trader or treaty investor.* An alien employee of a treaty trader may be classified E-1 and an alien employee of a treaty investor may be classified E-2 if the employee is in or is coming to the United States to engage in duties of an executive or supervisory character, or, if employed in a lesser capacity, the employee has special qualifications that make the services to be rendered essential to the