

Exhibit 237

(media file to be provided by Plaintiffs)

UNCLASSIFIED (U)

9 FAM 403.11 (U) NIV REVOCATION

*(CT:VISA-2150; 04-29-2025)
(Office of Origin: CA/VO)*

9 FAM 403.11-1 (U) STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

9 FAM 403.11-1(A) (U) Immigration and Nationality Act

(CT:VISA-1; 11-18-2015)

(U) INA 221(i) (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)).

9 FAM 403.11-1(B) (U) Code of Federal Regulations

(CT:VISA-1; 11-18-2015)

(U) 22 CFR 41.122.

9 FAM 403.11-2 (U) NIV REVOCATION

(CT:VISA-1; 11-18-2015)

(U) Regulations no longer distinguish between invalidation and revocation in cases when it is determined that the bearer of a visa is ineligible. The visa should be revoked in accordance with INA 221(i), 22 CFR 41.122 and this subchapter.

9 FAM 403.11-3 (U) WHEN TO REVOKE A VISA

9 FAM 403.11-3(A) (U) When You May Revoke Visas

(CT:VISA-1948; 03-07-2024)

(U) There are four circumstances under which you may revoke a visa:

- (1) Unavailable**
- (2) (U) The individual is not eligible for the visa classification (this includes ineligibility under INA 214(b));**

- (3) (U) The visa has been physically removed from the passport in which it was issued; or
- (4) (U) The individual is subject to an IDENT Watchlist record in System Messages for an arrest or conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, or similar arrests/convictions (DUI) that occurred within the previous five years, pursuant to 9 FAM 403.11-5(B), paragraph c, below.

9 FAM 403.11-3(B) (U) When You May Not Revoke A Visa

(CT:VISA-1463; 02-01-2022)

- a. (U) You do not have the authority to revoke a visa based on a suspected ineligibility or based on derogatory information that is insufficient to support an ineligibility finding, other than a revocation based on driving under the influence (DUI). A consular revocation must be based on an actual finding that the individual is ineligible for the visa.
- b. (U) Under no circumstances should you revoke a visa when the individual is in the United States, or after the individual has commenced an uninterrupted journey to the United States, other than a revocation based on driving under the influence (DUI). Outside of the DUI exception, revocations of individuals in, or en route to, the United States may only be done by the Department's Visa Office of Screening, Analysis, and Coordination (CA/VO/SAC).

9 FAM 403.11-4 (U) REVOCATION PROCEDURES

9 FAM 403.11-4(A) (U) Visa Revocations by Consular Officers

(CT:VISA-2088; 10-02-2024)

(U) Although the decision to revoke a visa is a discretionary one, you should not use this authority arbitrarily. When practicable:

- (1) (U) Notify the individual of the intention to revoke the visa;
- (2) (U) Allow the individual the opportunity to show why the visa should not be revoked; and
- (3) (U) Request the individual to present the travel document in which the visa was issued.

9 FAM 403.11-4(A)(1) (U) Required Procedures

(CT:VISA-2088; 10-02-2024)

- a. (U) **Informing Individual of Intent to Revoke Visa:**

- (1) (U) Notify the individual of the intent to revoke a visa if such notification is practicable. The notice of intent to revoke a visa affords the individual the opportunity to demonstrate why the visa should not be revoked. An after-the-fact notice that the visa has already been revoked is not sufficient unless prior notice of intent to revoke was not practicable.
- (2) (U) A prior notification of intent to revoke a visa would not be practicable if, for instance, you do not know the whereabouts of the individual, or if the individual's departure is believed to be imminent. In cases where the individual can be contacted and travel is not imminent, prior notice of intent to revoke the visa is normally required, unless you have reason to believe that a notice of this type would prompt the individual to attempt immediate travel to the United States.

b. (U) **Physical Cancellation of Visa:** If a decision to revoke the visa is reached after the case has been reviewed, print or stamp the word "REVOKE" in large block letters across the face of the visa. Also date and sign this action. If you are at a post other than the one where the visa was issued, the title and location of your post should be written below the signature.

c. (U) **If the Individual Possesses Another Valid U.S. Visa:** When you have taken action to revoke a visa, you should determine whether the individual holds another current U.S. visa in the same or another passport. You should revoke that visa as well, if the grounds for revoking the first visa apply to any other visa the individual may hold, or if independent grounds for revocation apply. In the latter case, if practicable, give the individual an opportunity to rebut or overcome that ground(s) of ineligibility.

d. **Unavailable**

e. **Unavailable**

9 FAM 403.11-4(A)(2) (U) When to Notify Department Regarding Revocation

(CT:VISA-1948; 03-07-2024)

- a. (U) If a visa is physically cancelled before the individual's departure to the United States, then there is no need to report the revocation to the Department, except in cases involving A, G, C-2, C-3, or NATO visas.
- b. (U) L/CA, the Diplomatic Liaison Division (CA/VO/DO/DL), the Chief of Protocol (S/CPR), and the appropriate country desk should be promptly notified whenever any diplomatic or official visa, or any visa in the A, G, C-2, C-3, or NATO classification is revoked.
- c. (U) See 9 FAM 403.11-4(C)(1) below for more information about notifying the Department of visa revocations that may have political, public relations, or law enforcement consequences.

9 FAM 403.11-4(B) **Unavailable**

(CT:VISA-2088; 10-02-2024)

a. **Unavailable**

b. **Unavailable**

c. (U) See 9 FAM 402.8-8, Procedures to be Followed When Derogatory Information Received.

9 FAM 403.11-4(C) (U) **Revoking Visas in Sensitive Cases**

9 FAM 403.11-4(C)(1) (U) **Keeping Department Informed in High Profile Cases**

(CT:VISA-1948; 03-07-2024)

a. (U) You should be alert to the political, public relations, and law enforcement consequences that can follow a visa revocation and should work with the Department to ensure that all legally available options are fully and properly assessed. The revocation of the visa of a public official or prominent local or international person can have immediate and long-term repercussions on our political relationships with foreign powers and on our public diplomacy goals in a foreign state. The visa laws must be applied to such persons like any others, recognizing that certain visa categories, particularly A's and G's, are not subject to the same standards of ineligibility as others. Hasty action, however, must be avoided in such high-profile visa cases and you should seek the Department's guidance before any visa revocation unless unusual and exigent circumstances prevent such a consultation. Consultation both within the mission and with the Department may result in a decision that the Department, rather than the consular officer, should undertake the revocation, since Department revocations pursuant to the Secretary's revocation authority provide more flexibility in managing the relevant issues.

b. (U) **When to Consult with the Department:**

- (1) (U) You are responsible for keeping the Department (CA/VO/SAC, CA/VO/F, L/CA, and the appropriate country desk) informed of visa actions that may affect our relations with foreign states or our public diplomacy, or that may affect or impede ongoing or potential investigations and prosecutions by U.S. and other cooperating foreign law enforcement agencies.
- (2) (U) This is particularly true when you use the power granted under INA 221(i) as implemented in 22 CFR 41.122 and this section, to revoke the visas of officials of foreign governments, prominent public figures, and subjects or potential subjects of U.S. and foreign criminal investigations.

(3) (U) In such cases, you should seek the Department's guidance before any visa revocation unless unusual and exigent circumstances prevent such a consultation. In the rare cases in which advance consultation is not possible, you should inform the Department immediately after the revocation.

c. **Unavailable**

9 FAM 403.11-4(C)(2) (U) Diplomatic and Official Visas

(CT:VISA-1650; 11-21-2022)

(U) You must keep in mind that most A, G, C-2, C-3, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) visa categories are exempt from most INA 212(a) ineligibility provisions per 22 CFR 41.21(d). Precipitant action must be avoided in cases involving foreign government officials and other prominent public figures. Consultations at post and with the Department might result in the decision that the Department, rather than the consular officer, should undertake the revocation. The Department's revocation authority provides more flexibility in managing relevant issues. For example, Department revocations may be undertaken prudentially, rather than based on a specific finding of ineligibility and are not subject to the 22 CFR 41.122 requirement with respect to notification to the individual.

9 FAM 403.11-4(C)(3) (U) When Revocation Subject is Subject of Criminal Investigation

(CT:VISA-2088; 10-02-2024)

a. (U) In cases in which the individual whose visa is revocable is also the subject of a criminal investigation involving U.S. law enforcement agencies, action without prior Department consultation and coordination could:

- (1) (U) Jeopardize an ongoing investigation;
- (2) (U) Prejudice an intended prosecution;
- (3) (U) Preclude apprehension of the subject in the United States;
- (4) (U) Put informants at risk; or
- (5) (U) Damage cooperative law enforcement relationships with foreign police agencies.

b. **Unavailable**

c. (U) In deciding what cases to report in advance to the Department, err on the side of prudence. It is always better to report cases requiring no Department action rather than having to inform the Department after the fact in a case that has adverse consequences for U.S. law enforcement or diplomatic interests. Contact CA/VO/SAC and other functional bureaus, as appropriate.

9 FAM 403.11-5 (U) REVOCATION OF VISAS BY THE DEPARTMENT

(CT:VISA-1948; 03-07-2024)

- a. (U) When the Department revokes a visa, when possible, a revocation notice will be sent to the consular section by email furnishing a point of contact in the Visa Office. You must follow the instructions in the revocation notice.
- b. (U) Although the Department is not required to notify an individual of a revocation done pursuant to the Secretary's discretionary authority, you should do so unless instructed otherwise, especially in cases where the revoked visa was issued to a government official.

9 FAM 403.11-5(A) (U) Notice to Department of Presence in United States

(CT:VISA-2150; 04-29-2025)

a. Unavailable

- b. (U) Upon receipt of your report, the Department will decide whether the visa should be revoked. Alternatively, the Department may inform DHS of the data submitted and give DHS an opportunity to initiate proceedings under the pertinent provisions of INA 237. If the latter course is followed, the Department will request that DHS advise the Department of the individual's date of departure and destination, so the individual's *visa may be physically canceled after their departure from the United States.*

9 FAM 403.11-5(B) (U) Prudential Revocations

(CT:VISA-2150; 04-29-2025)

- a. (U) Although you usually may revoke a visa only if the individual is ineligible under INA 212(a), or INA 214(b), or is no longer entitled to the visa classification, the Department may revoke a visa if an ineligibility or lack of entitlement is suspected, when an individual would not meet requirements for admission, or in other situations where warranted. This is known as a "prudential revocation." In addition to the conditions described in 9 FAM 403.11-5(A) above, the Department may revoke a visa when it receives derogatory information directly from another U.S. Government agency, including a member of the intelligence or law enforcement community. These requests are reviewed by CA/VO/SAC/RC, which forwards an electronic memo requesting revocation to a duly authorized official in the Visa Office, along with a summary of the available intelligence and/or background information and any other relevant documentation. When prudential revocation is approved, the subject's name is entered into CLASS, the visa case status is updated to "Revoke", and the revocation is communicated within the Department and to other agencies by the following means:

- (1) **Unavailable**
- (2) **Unavailable**
- (3) **Unavailable**

b. **Unavailable**

c. **(U) Prudential Revocation for Driving Under the Influence:** Either the consular section or the Department has the authority to prudentially revoke a visa based on a potential INA 212(a)(1)(A) ineligibility when an IDENT Watchlist Record appears in System Messages for a CJIS Search of US-VISIT or a CJIS Search of OBIM record. Before doing so, re-send the fingerprints to NGI to obtain a RAP sheet for an arrest or conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated, or similar arrests/convictions (DUI) that occurred within the previous five years. This does not apply when the arrest has already been addressed within the context of a visa application; i.e., the individual has been through the panel physician's assessment due to the arrest. This does not apply to other alcohol related arrests such as public intoxication that do not involve the operation of a vehicle. Unlike other prudential revocations, you do not need to refer the case to the Department but can prudentially revoke on your own authority. Process the revocation from the Spoil tab NIV and add P1A3 and VRVK lookouts from the Refusal window.

9 FAM 403.11-5(C) Unavailable

(CT:VISA-2150; 04-29-2025)

- a. **Unavailable**
- b. **Unavailable**
- c. **Unavailable**
 - (1) **Unavailable**
 - (2) **Unavailable**
 - (3) **Unavailable**
- d. **Unavailable**
- e. **Unavailable**

9 FAM 403.11-6 (U) RECONSIDERATION OF REVOCATIONS

9 FAM 403.11-6(A) (U) Reinstatement Following Revocation

(CT:VISA-2088; 10-02-2024)

Unavailable

- (1) **Unavailable**
- (2) **(U) If Visa Has Been Revoked and Physically Canceled:** If a visa has been revoked and the revoked visa physically canceled, the individual may apply for a new visa; however, they may not travel on the physically cancelled visa.
- (3) **Unavailable**
- (4) **Unavailable**

9 FAM 403.11-7 (U) ACTIONS BY DHS

9 FAM 403.11-7(A) (U) Cancellation of Visas by Immigration Officers Under 22 CFR 41.122(e)

(CT:VISA-2088; 10-02-2024)

- a. **(U) When a visa is canceled by a DHS officer, one of the following notations will normally be entered in the individual's passport:**
 - (1) **(U) Canceled. Adjusted;**
 - (2) **(U) Canceled. Excluded. DHS (Office) (Date);**
 - (3) **(U) Canceled. Application withdrawn. DHS (Office) (Date);**
 - (4) **(U) Canceled. Final order of deportation/voluntary departure entered DHS (Office) (Date) Canceled. Departure required. DHS (Office) (Date);**
 - (5) **(U) Canceled. Waiver revoked. DHS (Office) (Date); and**
 - (6) **(U) Canceled. Presented by impostor. DHS (Office) (Date).**
- b. **(U) Except when a visa is canceled after the individual's status has been adjusted to that of a permanent resident, DHS will inform the consular section that issued the visa of the cancellation action. The I-275, Withdrawal of Application/Consular Notification form, will be used to inform consular officers at the issuing office of the cancellation action. The I-275 form and any other attached forms should not be released to individuals or their representatives.**

9 FAM 403.11-7(B) (U) Voidance of Counterfeit Visas

(CT:VISA-1275; 05-10-2021)

(U) When DHS has determined through examination that a visa has been altered or is counterfeit, it will void the visa by entering one of the following notations on the visa page, together with the action officer's signature, title, and office location:

- (1) **(U)** Counterfeit visa per testimony of individual (file number); or
- (2) **(U)** Counterfeit visa per telecon, letter, e-mail from U.S. Embassy (U.S. Consul).

UNCLASSIFIED (U)

EXHIBIT

239

From: SMART Core
Sent: Wednesday, June 18, 2025 1:47 PM
Cc:

Subject: Action Request: Expanding Screening and Vetting for FMJ Applicants

UNCLASSIFIED

SBU



Action Office:

Info Office: ALDACS

MRN: 25 STATE 59756 Reply

Date/DTG: Jun 18, 2025 / 181737Z JUN 25

From: SECSTATE WASHDC

Action: ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS COLLECTIVE *Immediate*

E.O: 13526

TAGS: CMGT, CVIS, KFRD

Captions: SENSITIVE

Reference: A) 25 STATE 5914

B) 25 STATE 26168

C) 25 STATE 50220

Subject: Action Request: Expanding Screening and Vetting for FMJ Applicants

1. (U) This is an action request. See paras. 26-29.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

2. (SBU) In ref A, the Department directed consular officers to maintain extra vigilance and to comprehensively review and screen every visa applicant for potential security and non-security related ineligibilities including to assess whether the applicant poses a threat to U.S. national security. In ref B, consular officers were instructed to conduct expanded social media screening and vetting for certain F, M, and J nonimmigrant visa (FMJ) applicants. In ref C, the Department directed consular sections to temporarily suspend scheduling FMJ cases pending further guidance on FMJ vetting. This guidance supersedes ref B, which was limited to social media vetting for certain FMJ applicants.

3. (SBU) This updated guidance requires consular officers to conduct a comprehensive and thorough vetting of all FMJ applicants, including online presence, to identify applicants who bear hostile attitudes toward our citizens, culture, government, institutions, or founding principles; who advocate for, aid, or support designated foreign terrorists and other threats to U.S. national security; or who perpetrate unlawful antisemitic harassment or violence. Consular sections should resume scheduling FMJ appointments but should consider the effect of this guidance on workload and schedule accordingly. Posts should prioritize expedited FMJ appointment requests as described in para 29. Posts should implement these vetting procedures within five business days.

WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?

4. (U) E.O. 14161, Protecting the United States from Foreign Terrorists and Other National Security and Public Safety Threats, directs us to ensure that foreign nationals admitted to the United States do not bear hostile attitudes toward the citizens, culture, government, institutions, or founding principles of the United States, and that they do not advocate for, aid, or support designated foreign terrorists and other threats to U.S. national security. E.O. 14188, Additional Measures to Combat Anti-Semitism, establishes U.S. policy to combat antisemitism vigorously, using all available legal tools to hold to account perpetrators of unlawful antisemitic harassment and violence, including on university campuses.

5. (U) Removing foreign nationals from the United States, even when they have clearly violated our laws, is a lengthy, expensive, and difficult process. Therefore, we must be vigilant during the visa issuance process. We must ensure that aliens seeking admission

to the United States are screened and vetted to the maximum extent possible and that they will respect the terms of their admission to the United States. As Secretary Rubio said, "a visa is a privilege, not a right."

6. (SBU) Such pre-admission vetting is particularly important for long-stay NIV holders, and acutely for FMJ cases. The FBI has long warned that foreign powers seek access to American higher education institutions to, among other things, steal technical information, exploit U.S. research and development, and spread false information for political or other reasons. In addition, a recent CA/FPP study suggested that almost half of international students seek to remain in the United States, whether legally or illegally.

WHICH CASES ARE COVERED?

7. (SBU) This guidance for consular officers covers all FMJ applicants, new or returning. This updated guidance supersedes that in ref B, which was limited to social media vetting for certain FMJ applicants.

HOW DO I HANDLE THESE CASES?

8. (SBU) Post should conduct intake and interviews in accordance with standard procedures. Once you determine an FMJ applicant is otherwise eligible for the requested nonimmigrant status, you must refuse the case under INA 221(g). Inform the applicant that his case is refused and requires additional administrative processing to establish his eligibility for the visa. Request that the applicant set all of his social media accounts to "public" and remind the applicant that limited access to, or visibility of, online presence could be construed as an effort to evade or hide certain activity.

WHO DOES THE VETTING?

9. (SBU) The same consular officer who interviews the applicant should perform the vetting described below. This “caseworker” approach is a best practice that allows a single decisionmaker to consider the whole applicant and the totality of facts surrounding the application. It also permits better detection of potentially derogatory information and inconsistencies. Other consular staff may perform discrete portions of the vetting that cannot be performed by the interviewing officer. For example, if only FPU staff have access to LexisNexis, FPU staff may conduct that check and return the results to the interviewing consular officer.

10. (SBU) **Vetting is not a fraud assessment.** Do not refer a case to post FPU for vetting or for any portion of the vetting. However, you might discover information during vetting that leads to an FPU referral. Posts should handle such cases according to their FPU referral SOPs and 7 FAH-1 H-940, Overseas FPU Responsibilities.

11. (SBU) To promote thorough vetting of visa applicants, and to promote quality decision-making generally, consular managers shall not maintain or establish any formal or informal production or processing quotas or targets for consular officers or those involved in administrative processing of visa cases. Rather consular officers shall take the time necessary to satisfy themselves that visa applicants qualify for the visas they seek, and personnel involved in back-office processing shall take the time necessary to perform their tasks thoroughly.

WHERE DO I LOOK?

12. (SBU) You must conduct a comprehensive and thorough vetting of each FMJ applicant who is otherwise issuable (i.e. overcomes 214(b)). Vetting means examining all aspects of the case, including the application, supporting evidence, and information you gather during the interview. You should review these in light of your personal knowledge, your expertise, and all sources of information available to you. It should include a review of the applicant’s entire online presence -- not just social media activity -- using any appropriate search engines or other online resources. It also should include a check of any databases to which the consular section has access (e.g., LexisNexis or local equivalents).

13. (SBU) Consular sections may consult LE staff and Public Diplomacy sections to understand the social media environment at post and which search engines and techniques are best for comprehensively exploring an applicant’s online presence. LE

staff can help provide context, including when assessing the credibility of applicants who apparently lack any online presence or who did not provide social media identifiers.

14. (SBU) If it is necessary to sign in to an account to view all of an applicant's activity on a particular social media platform (e.g., Instagram), you must do so using an official account that is publicly attributable to the Department. Consular sections may create such accounts in accordance with the platform's Terms of Service. Do not use accounts that are used for public communication. Follow the guidance on social media use in 7 FAH-1 H-945.4, Social Media Rules of Conduct in Fraud Assessments, but recall that **vetting is not a fraud assessment**, so you should not track such vetting activities in ECAS.

15. (SBU) If you are unable to review any aspect of an applicant's online presence because social media accounts are set to "private" or otherwise limited, you should treat the case as any other where an applicant fails to provide certain information on request. **You must consider whether such failure reflects evasiveness or otherwise calls into question the applicant's credibility.**

WHAT AM I LOOKING FOR?

16. (U) During the vetting, you simply are looking for any potentially derogatory information about the applicant. You must review any such information to ensure it does not indicate an ineligibility under INA 212(a) or 214(b). For example, during an online presence search, you might discover in local media that an applicant had been arrested and charged with a serious crime, a possible 2A1 ineligibility, that he did not disclose on his application. In such a case, you could request additional information from the applicant to help you determine whether he is ineligible.

17. (U) You should consider as potentially derogatory any indications of hostility toward the citizens, culture, government, institutions, or founding principles of the United States; of advocacy for, aid, or support for designated foreign terrorists and other threats to U.S. national security; or of support for unlawful antisemitic harassment or

violence. You must review any such indicators to ensure they do not indicate an ineligibility under INA 212(a). For example, during an online presence search, you might discover on social media that an applicant endorsed Hamas or its activities, a possible 3B ineligibility, that he did not disclose on this application.

18. (SBU) You also should be alert to any inconsistencies between what you discover during vetting and how the applicant presented himself in his application, in his supporting evidence, or during the interview. You must explore all such inconsistencies to ensure they do not indicate visa ineligibilities. **Even when such inconsistencies do not point to an INA 212(a) ineligibility, they can call into question the applicant's credibility.**

19. (U) You must document the results of your vetting in detailed case notes, including all potentially derogatory information and inconsistencies. If you find any relevant information online, take screenshots to preserve the record against possible later alteration or loss of the information and upload those screenshots to the applicant's case record in the CCD.

DOES THE APPLICANT STILL OVERCOME INA 214(B)?

20. (U) INA 214(b) requires an applicant to show credibly that all activities in which he is expected to engage in while in the United States are consistent with the specific requirements of his visa classification. That is, **if you are not completely satisfied (1) that the applicant is credible and (2) that, during his time in the United States, the applicant will engage only in activities consistent with his nonimmigrant visa status, you should refuse the visa under INA 214(b).** That is true even in cases where the applicant has convinced you that he is not an intending immigrant, and even in cases where the applicant is also ineligible under another section of the law.

21. (SBU) Even if inconsistencies or potentially derogatory information you uncover during vetting do not rise to the level of an INA 212(a) ineligibility, you must consider whether they undermine the applicant's credibility or suggest that the applicant will not

respect the terms of his admission to the United States. For example, while vetting applicants, many posts have discovered evidence online that those applicants had worked illegally while in the United States previously, thus seriously undermining their credibility in subsequent visa applications.

22. (SBU) In the same way, indications of hostility toward the citizens, culture, government, institutions, or founding principles of the United States; of advocacy for, aid, or support for designated foreign terrorists and other threats to U.S. national security; or of support for unlawful anti-Semitic harassment or violence might not lead to an INA 212(a) ineligibility. However, you must consider whether applicants who express such strong animus are likely to respect the terms of their admission to the United States, including respecting all of its laws.

23. (SBU) Likewise, for applicants who demonstrate a history of political activism, especially when it is associated with violence or with the views and activities described above, you must consider the likelihood they would continue such activity in the United States and, if so, whether such activity is consistent with the nonimmigrant visa classification they seek. As Secretary Rubio has said, we do not seek to import activists who will disrupt and undermine scholarly activity at U.S. universities.

IS THE APPLICANT INELIGIBLE UNDER INA 212(a)(3)?

24. (SBU) If you uncover information that might lead to an INA 212(a)(3) ineligibility, you should follow the instructions in 9 FAM 304.2 to request an SAO. This includes but is not limited to ineligibilities under:

- INA 212(a)(3)(A)(ii), where an applicant is traveling solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in any unlawful activity (9 FAM 302.5-4).
- INA 212(a)(3)(A)(iii), where an applicant seeks to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in any activity, a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the U.S. government by force, violence, or other unlawful means (9 FAM 302.5-5).
- INA 212(a)(3)(B), where an applicant engages in certain terrorist activities, including espousing such activities, or has provided any form of material support to a terrorist organization (9 FAM 302.6).

25. (SBU) In any case where an applicant:

- expresses hostile attitudes toward the citizens, culture, government, institutions, or founding principles of the United States;
- **OR** advocates for, aids, or supports designated foreign terrorists and other threats to U.S. national security;
- **OR** expresses support for or perpetrates unlawful anti-Semitic harassment or violence;
- **AND** overcomes INA 214(b);
- **AND** is not ineligible under any other provision of INA 212(a)(3);
- **THEN** you should pursue a finding that the applicant is ineligible under INA 212(a)(3)(C), where an applicant's entry or proposed activities would have potentially serious foreign policy consequences or compromise a compelling U.S. foreign policy interest. Only the Secretary can make such a finding, which requires an SAO. See 9 FAM 302.14-2 for details.

ACTION REQUESTS

26. (U) Posts should implement these vetting procedures within five business days.

27. (U) In addition, posts should work with their Public Diplomacy Sections on any public announcements for appropriate social media platforms and/or in local press. Cleared social media content for posts to translate for this purpose will be available on the Consular Affairs Outreach Hub, and cleared press guidance will be available on CAWeb. The GSS Program Team will instruct vendors to update GSS websites.

RESUMING FMJ SCHEDULING

28. (U) Posts should resume regular scheduling of FMJ visa applications once these actions requests are implemented. However, posts should consider overall scheduling volume and the resource demands of appropriate vetting; posts might need to schedule fewer FMJ cases than they did previously.

29. (SBU) Posts may resume processing of FMJ Referrals and Priority Appointment Requests (PARs), as well as FMJ expedited appointment requests. However, among expedited appointment requests for FMJs, posts should prioritize the following groups:

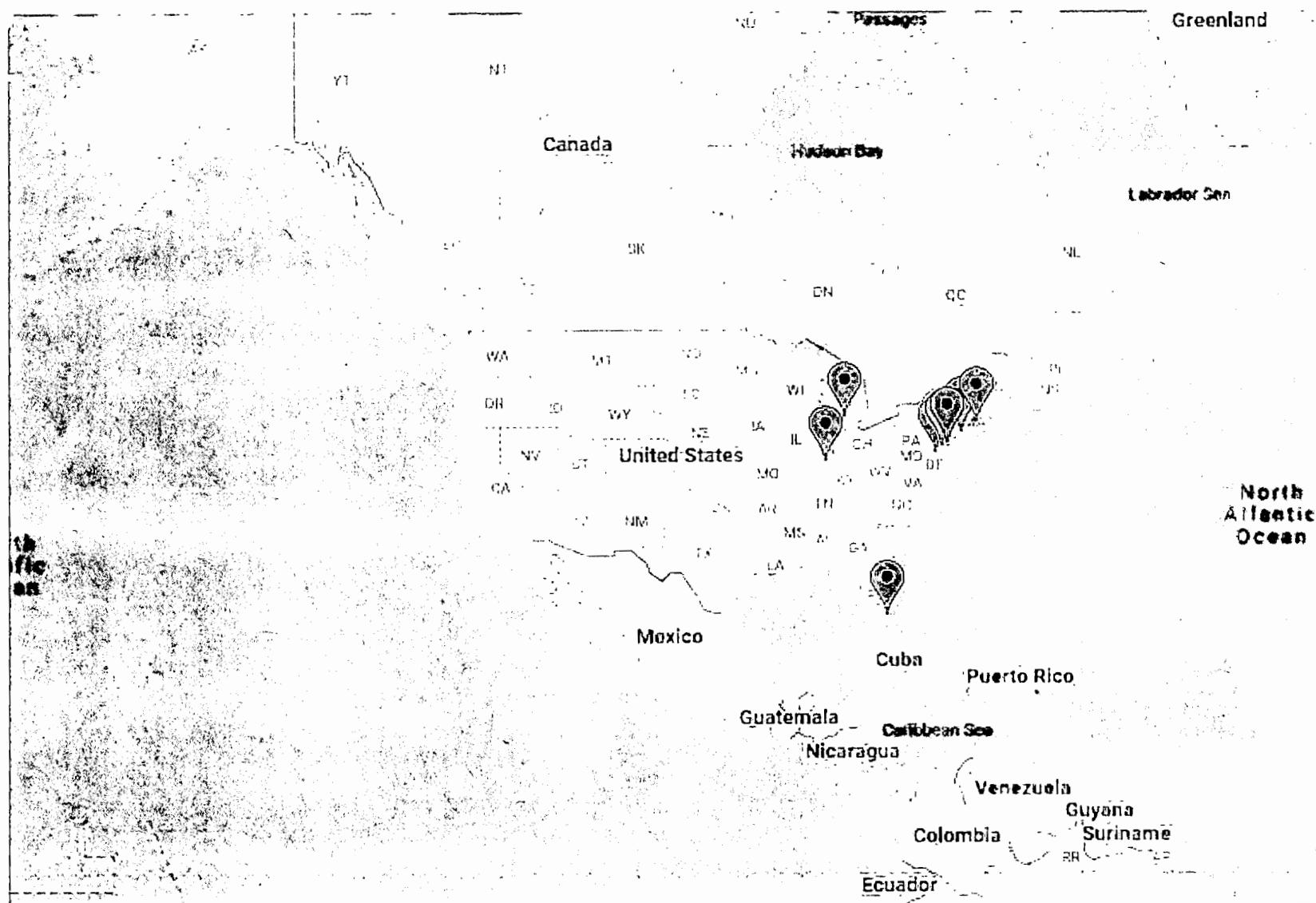
- J-1 physicians
- F-1 students seeking to study at a U.S. university where international students constitute 15 percent or less of the total student population, according to the U.S. Department of Education. CA will post a list of such schools on CAWeb.

APPLICATION PROCESS CONSIDERATIONS

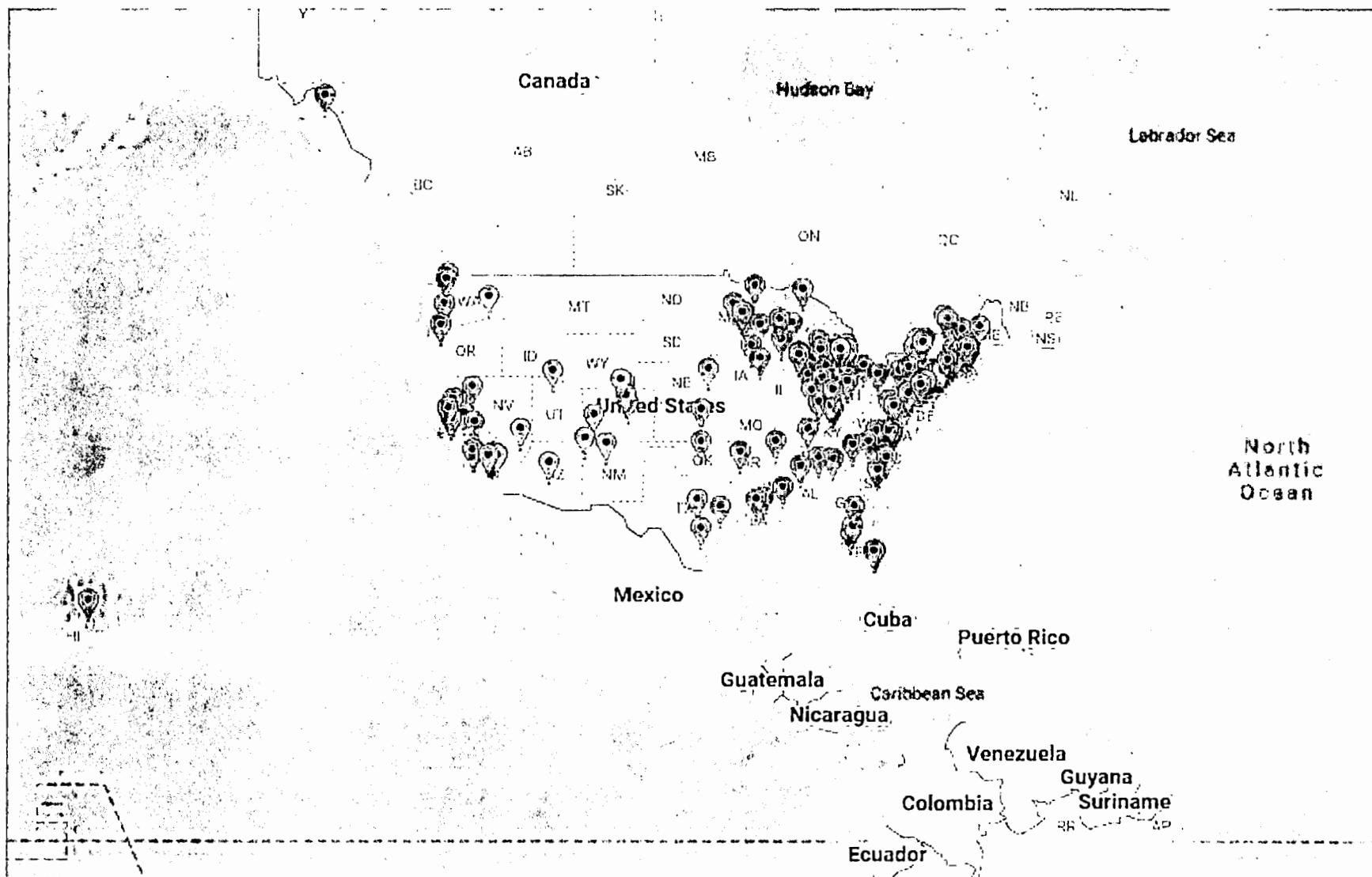
30. (U) For FMJ cases currently in "open" status that have not yet been interviewed or, in the case of interview waiver cases, otherwise adjudicated, posts should request that applicants make their social media accounts "public," then conduct the vetting described in this cable. If no potentially derogatory information is found, post can adjudicate the case to completion. If potentially derogatory information is found, post should refuse the case under the appropriate refusal code; or, if needed, post should call the applicant back for a follow-up interview.

31. (U) For FMJ cases that were interviewed before the release of ref C and are otherwise approvable but currently in INA 221(g) status, posts should request that applicants make their social media accounts "public," then conduct the vetting described in this cable. If no potentially derogatory information is found, post can adjudicate the case to completion. If potentially derogatory information is found, post should refuse the case under the appropriate refusal code; or, if needed, post should call the applicant back for a follow-up interview.

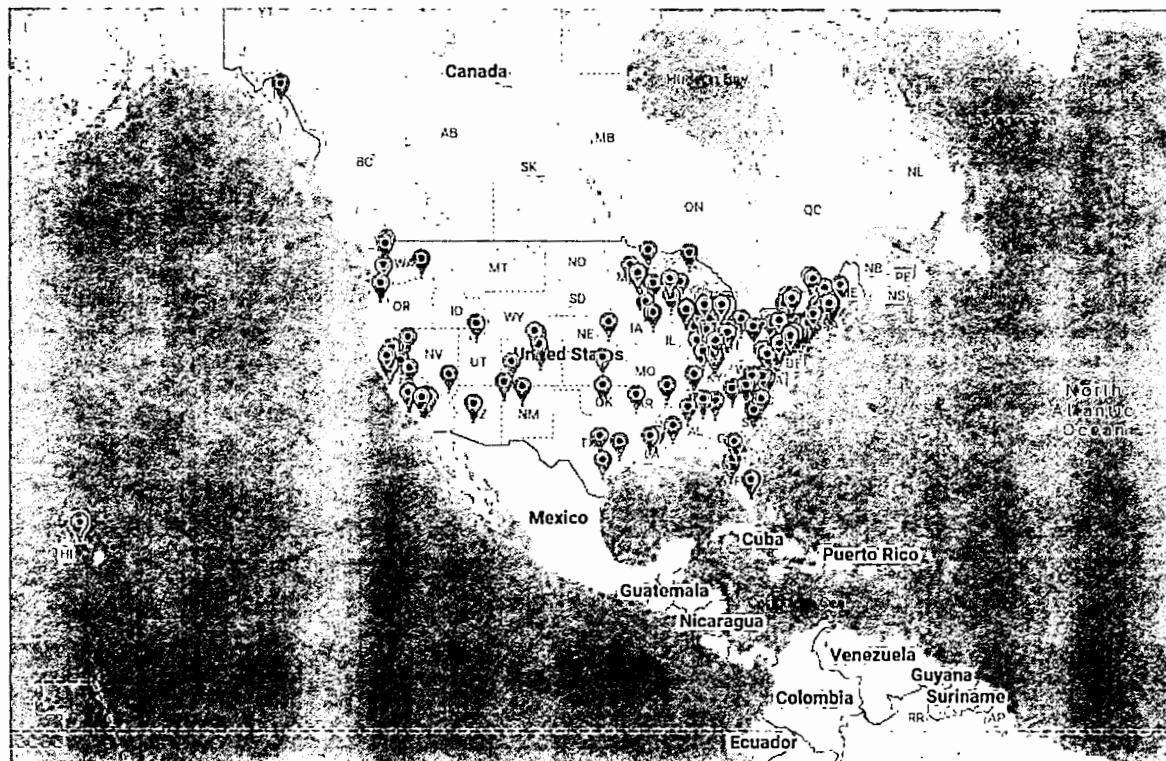
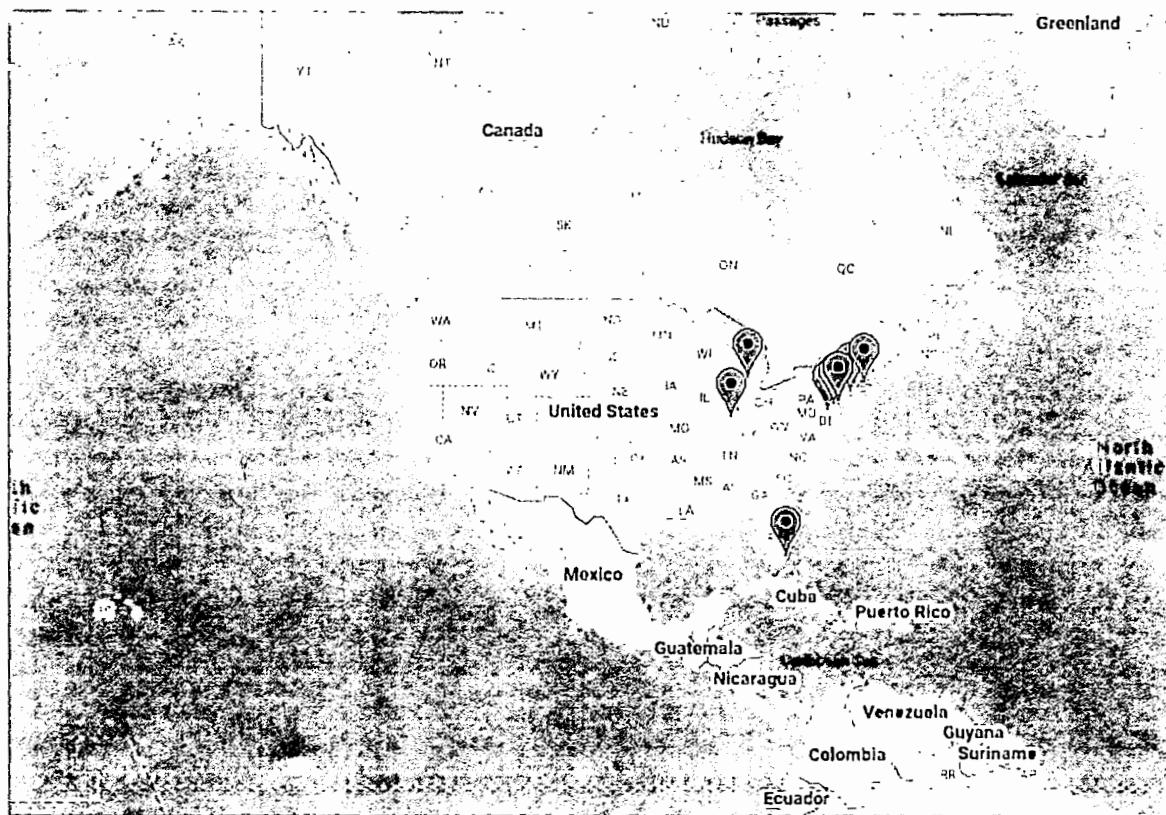
AAUP & MESA Political Activity April 17, 2024



AAUP Political Activity April 17, 2025



Comparison of AAUP Political Activity April 2024 and April 2025



EXHIBIT

241