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Public Charge: The Latest of Trump's Reforms



The latest of the relentless efforts being made by the Trump Administration to crack down on undocumented immigrants may have come as a surprise to many, but others are adamant that they saw it coming. The proposed “public charge” – a policy that essentially places caps on the number of people on public aid who will be able to receive green cards – is being viewed extremely negatively for various reasons.

The policy is not only bound to put underprivileged undocumented immigrants in the country in a dilemma – one with options as intense as seeking aid to survive or giving up on all hope to reside and work legally in the United States. Additionally, undocumented immigrants who are on the older side might even be forced to say no to prescription drugs that they receive from benefits programs.

The proposed reform also comes at a time when planned changes to per-country visa caps were already a point of concern for immigrants who were looking forward to improved standards of living offered by the United States. With these reforms, it will not only become far more difficult for Chinese and Indian immigrants to enter the workforce and benefit from the opportunities available, but the healthcare industry of the United States – which is largely reliant on the skills of professionals born abroad – will also take the hit.

Needless to say, the repercussions will be many, and it is only a matter of time

to see all that results.

What to Do If You Receive an NTA Form



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

On June 28, 2018, the USCIS set forth new policy guidance for the issuance of Notice to Appear (NTA) forms.

These updated guidelines enable immigration agencies to send out NTAs in situations where a denial of USCIS benefits causes an applicant to lose their legal resident status within the United States. This represents a significant adjustment to original NTA policies, which stated that charging documents could only be issued if a petition was rejected due to ongoing criminal conduct, fraud, misrepresentation, or national security concerns (deportable offenses).

The NTA form is issued by the Department of Homeland Security through one of its subsidiary divisions, which include The Immigrations and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE), The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and the Customs and Border Protection Agency (CBP).

4 Reasons Why Your K-1 Visa Application Was Denied



The K-1 is a non-immigrant visa, which allows any US citizen to sponsor a foreign fiancé that they wish to invite to the United States. As part of the requirements for this visa, the petitioning couple must prove that they intend to get married within 90 days of the engaged partner's arrival in the country.

Today, an estimated 37% of applicants are ruled inadmissible at the initial interview stage while overall acceptance rates have fallen to around 80%. With these trends in place, K-1 applicants must prepare their forms and supporting documents to stand up to even the most intense scrutiny.