

寄托天下

专注留学 · 飞跃梦想

留学签证攻略

之

美国F1签证

敏感专业签证

By 寄托天下

前言

十六年来，寄托天下和每一位 GTer 一样坚持着自己的理想，希望为中国的有志青年提供一个中立、开放的出国留学交流平台。我们提倡 DIY，把备考和申请过程当成一次自我挑战和升华，更鼓励每一位孤独前行的 GTer 相互携手，温暖互助。在无数 GTers 的共同努力下，寄托论坛沉淀了丰富的留学考试申请的资源与信息。

作为一个有情怀的留学生活交流平台，寄托一直希望能够做些什么来回馈给支持我们的众多小伙伴们，因此留学史上第一套电子书——寄托电子书诞生啦！寄托整合了论坛上的优质资源，在小编与众多寄托版友的共同努力下，推出了寄托电子书系列。该系列囊括不同国家留学申请的各个阶段，包括考试，申请，选校，签证，租房等等。希望能够帮助众多 GTers 以及其他留学小伙伴们在留学道路上少走弯路提高效率。

今日为大家推送我们的第六份签证攻略——美国 F1 敏感专业签证攻略。

【第一版：06/21/2016】

本攻略的内容来自寄托版友木之灵景，转载请注明出处。

预祝各位童鞋在今后的留学生活中一切顺利，多姿多彩哈！

By 寄托天下



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一、Check 的定义及目的

本篇攻略主要是针对 F1 签证。

Check 这个词是广大签友们取的名字，在美国使馆的官方说法是行政审理，即就是 administrative processing，主要是指对一些签证申请者的材料，进行更进一步的审查，其所花费的时间比一次性通过签证审查的人所需要的时间要多。主要审查的目的，根据美国国防院的说法，主要有四点：

1. 从根本上防止大杀伤性武器和导弹技术的扩散；
2. 限制在世界一些地区发展影响区域安全的传统武器；
3. 防止向恐怖主义国家输送军火和军民两用物品；
4. 确保美国在某些军事科技上的优势。



二、Check 的时间

根据美国大使馆上面的官方消息得知，现在 check 的时间一般是在 3-4 周，原文如下：

签证审理平均等候时间是指领事官员批准签证后将护照和签证返还给申请人所需的工作天数。在北京大部分签证都能在几天内审理完成并返还给申请人。

3

签证审理平均等候时间不包括进行行政审理的时间。行政审理需要额外的时间。一旦签证申请需要进行行政审理，所需时间将视每个申请的具体情况而有所不同。签证审理等候时间是变化的。

目前平均审理时间如下：

所有类型签证行政审理目前需要大约 3-4 周。

<http://chinese.usembassy-china.org.cn/waittimechinese.html>

当然，并不排除更长的时间，<http://www.checkee.info/> 网站（被 check 的签友自行 report）上看到的统计（最近两个月）为：4 月和 5 月平均等待时间为 23 天；其中又因为各地领事馆不同而时间相应有所变化，总体来说，似乎是北京的较快一些，上海、广州次之，沈阳和成都则相对比较慢一些。

Track	2016-05	69	133	0	202	24
Track	2016-04	23	95	1	119	23
Track	2016-03	16	86	0	102	24
Track	2016-02	27	130	0	157	27
Track	2016-01	26	120	0	146	25

三、敏感专业列表

以下列表出自 Sensitive Areas of Study and the U.S. Department of State's Technology Alert List

请各位签友根据列表谨慎判断自己的专业性质

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----- CRITICAL FIELDS LIST -----

A. CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS: Technologies associated with:

- Warheads and other large caliber projectiles
- Reactive armor and warhead defeat systems
- Fusing and arming systems.
- Electronic countermeasures and systems
- New or novel explosives and formulations
- Automated explosive detection methods and equipment

B. NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY: Technologies associated with production and use of nuclear material for both peaceful and military applications. Included are technologies for:

- Enrichment of fissile material
- Reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel to recover produced plutonium
- Production of heavy water for moderator material
- Plutonium and tritium handling

Also, certain associated technologies related to nuclear physics and/or nuclear engineering. Includes materials, equipment or technology associated with:

- Power reactors, breeder and production reactors
- Fissile or special nuclear materials
- Uranium enrichment, including gaseous diffusion, centrifuge, aerodynamic, chemical, Electromagnetic Isotopic Separation (EMIS), Laser Isotope Separation (LIS)
- Spent fuel reprocessing, plutonium, mixed oxide nuclear research Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF)
- Magnetic confinement fusion
- Laser fusion, high power lasers, plasma,
- Nuclear fuel fabrication including Mixed Oxide (uranium-plutonium) fuels (MOX)
- Heavy water production
- Tritium production and use
- Hardening technology

C. ROCKET SYSTEMS (including ballistic missile systems, space launch vehicles and sounding rockets) and Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAV) (including cruise missiles, target drones, and reconnaissance drones): Technologies associated with rocket systems and UAV systems. The technology needed to develop a satellite launch vehicle is virtually identical to that needed to build a ballistic missile.

D. ROCKET SYSTEM AND UNMANNED AIR VEHICLE (UAV) SUBSYSTEMS:

Propulsion technologies include solid rocket motor stages, and liquid propellant engines. Other critical subsystems include re-entry vehicles, guidance sets, thrust vector controls and warhead safing, arming and fusing. Many of these technologies are dual-use. Technologies include:

- Liquid and solid rocket propulsion systems
- Missile propulsion and systems integration
- Individual rocket stages or staging/separation mechanism
- Aerospace thermal (such as superalloys) and high-performance structures
- Propulsion systems test facilities

E. NAVIGATION, AVIONICS AND FLIGHT CONTROL USEABLE IN ROCKET SYSTEMS AND UNMANNED AIR VEHICLES (UAV): These capabilities directly determine the delivery accuracy and lethality of both unguided and guided weapons. The long-term costs to design, build and apply these technologies have been a limiting proliferation factor. Technologies include those associated with:

- Internal navigation systems
- Tracking and terminal homing devices
- Accelerometers and gyroscopes
- Rocket and UAV and flight control systems.
- Global Positioning System (GPS)

F. CHEMICAL, BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING: The technology used to produce chemical and biological weapons is inherently dual-use. The same technologies that could be applied to develop and produce chemical and biological weapons are used widely by civilian research laboratories and industry; these technologies are relatively common in many countries. Advanced biotechnology has the potential to support biological weapons research. In the biological area, look for interest in technologies associated with:

- Aerobiology (study of microorganisms found in the air or in aerosol form)
- Biochemistry
- Pharmacology
- Immunology
- Virology
- Bacteriology
- Mycology
- Microbiology
- Growth and culturing of microorganisms
- Pathology (study of diseases)
- Toxicology
- Study of toxins
- Virulence factors
- Genetic engineering, recombinant DNA technology
- Identification of nucleic acid sequences associated with pathogenicity
- Freeze-drying (lyophilization)
- Fermentation technology
- Cross-filtration equipment
- High "DOP-rated filters" (e.g., HEPA filters, ULPA filters)
- Microencapsulation
- Aerosol sprayers and technology, aerosol and aerosolization technology

- Spray or drum drying technology
- Milling equipment or technology intended for the production of micron-sized particles
- Technology for eliminating electrostatic charges of small particles
- Flight training
- Crop-dusting, aerosol dissemination
- Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) technology
- Fuses, detonators, and other munitions technology
- Submunitions technology
- Computer modeling of dissemination or contagion
- Chemical absorption (nuclear-biological-chemical (NBC) protection)

In the chemical area, look for:

- Organo-phosphate chemistry
- Neurochemistry
- Chemical engineering
- Chemical separation technology
- Pesticide production technology
- Pharmaceutical production technology
- Chemical separation technology
- Toxicology
- Pharmacology
- Neurology
- Immunology
- Detection of toxic chemical aerosols
- Chemical absorption (Nuclear-Biological-Chemical (NBC) protection)
- Production of glass-lined steel reactors/vessels, pipes, flanges, and other equipment
- Aerosol sprayers and technology
- Flight training
- Crop-dusting, aerosol dissemination
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) technology
- Fuses, detonators, and other munitions technology
- Submunitions technology
- Computer modeling of dissemination

G. REMOTE SENSING, IMAGING AND RECONNAISSANCE: Satellite and aircraft remote sensing technologies are inherently dual-use; increasingly sophisticated technologies can be used for civilian imagery projects or for military and intelligence reconnaissance activities. Drones and remotely piloted vehicles also augment satellite capabilities. Key-word associated technologies are:

- Remote sensing satellites
- High resolution multi-spectral, electro-optical and radar data/imagery
- Imagery instruments, cameras, optics, and synthetic aperture radar systems
- Ground receiving stations and data/image processing systems
- Photogrammetry
- Imagery data and information products
- Piloted aircraft
- Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAV)
- Remotely-piloted vehicles; and drones

H. ADVANCED COMPUTER/MICROELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY: Advanced computers and software play a useful (but not necessarily critical) role in the development and deployment of missiles and missile systems, and in the development and production of nuclear weapons. Advanced computer capabilities are also used in over-the-horizon targeting, airborne early warning targeting, Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) processors. These technologies are associated with:

- Supercomputing, hybrid computing
- Speech processing/recognition systems
- Neural networks
- Data fusion
- Quantum wells, resonant tunneling
- Superconductivity
- Advance optoelectronics
- Acoustic wave devices,
- Superconducting electron devices
- Flash discharge type x-ray systems
- Frequency synthesizers
- Microcomputer compensated crystal oscillators

I. MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY: The metallic, ceramic and composite materials are primarily related to structural functions in aircraft, spacecraft, missiles, undersea vehicles, and propulsion devices. Polymers provide seals and sealants for containment of identified fluids and lubricants for various vehicles and devices. High density graphite is used in missile nosetips, jet vanes and nozzle throats. Selected specialty materials (i.e., stealth and the performance of these materials) provide critical capabilities that exploit electromagnetic absorption, magnetic, or superconductivity characteristics. These technologies are associated with:

- Advanced metals and alloys
- Non-composite ceramic materials
- Ceramic, cermet, organic and carbon materials
- Polymeric materials
- Synthetics fluids
- Hot isostatic
- Densifications
- Intermetallic
- Organometals
- Liquid and solid lubricant
- Magnetic metals and superconductive conductors

J. INFORMATION SECURITY: Technologies associated with cryptography and cryptographic systems to ensure secrecy for communications, video, data and related software.

K. LASER AND DIRECTED ENERGY SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY: Lasers have critical military applications, including incorporation in guided ordinance such as laser guided bombs and ranging devices. Directed energy technologies are used to generate electromagnetic radiation or particle beams and to project that energy on a specific target. Kinetic energy technologies are those used to impart a high velocity to a mass and direct it to a target. Directed energy and kinetic energy technologies have potential utility in countering missiles and other applications. Look for technologies associated with:

- Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS)
- Molecular Laser Isotope Separation (MLIS)
- High Energy Lasers (HEL) (i.e., laser welders)
- Low Energy Lasers (LEL)
- Semiconductor lasers
- Free electron lasers
- Directed Energy (DE) systems
- Kinetic Energy (KE) systems
- Particle beam, beam rider, electromagnetic guns, Optoelectronics/electro-optics (Europe)
- Optical tracking (i.e., target designators)
- High energy density
- High-speed pulse generation, pulsed power
- Hypersonic and/or hypervelocity
- Magnetohydrodynamics

L. SENSORS AND SENSOR TECHNOLOGY: Sensors provide real-time information and data, and could provide a significant military advantage in a conflict. Marine acoustics is critical in anti-submarine warfare; gravity meters are essential for missile launch calibration. Look for technologies associated with:

- Marine acoustics
- Optical sensors
- Night vision devices, image intensification devices
- Gravity meters
- High speed photographic equipment
- Magnetometers

M. MARINE TECHNOLOGY: Marine technologies are often associated with submarines and other deep submersible vessels; propulsion systems designed for undersea use and navigation and quieting systems are associated with reducing detectability and enhancing operations survivability. Look for technologies connected with:

- Submarines and submersibles
- Undersea robots
- Marine propulsion systems
- Signature recognition
- Acoustic and non-acoustic detection
- Acoustic, wake, radar and magnetic signature reduction
- Magnetohydrodynamics
- Stirling engines and other air independent propulsion systems

N. ROBOTICS: Technologies associated with:

- Artificial intelligence
- Automation
- Computer-controlled machine tools
- Pattern recognition technologies.

O. URBAN PLANNING: Expertise in construction or design of systems or technologies necessary to sustain modern urban societies. (PLEASE NOTE: Urban Planning may not fall under the purview of INA section 212 (a)(3)(a), U.S. technology transfer laws, or any other U.S. law or regulation. However, Urban Planning is a special interest

item and posts are requested to refer such visa application requests to CA/VO/L/C for further review.) Look for technologies/skills associated with:

- Architecture
- Civil engineering
- Community development
- Environmental planning
- Geography
- Housing
- Landscape architecture
- Land use and comprehensive planning
- Urban design

基本上被 check 的专业多为理工科（航天，EE 等），且博士比硕士更容易被 check。

四、Check 的特点及如何判断是否被 check

这点似乎是很多签友们比较郁闷头疼的。一般情况下，VO 会告知申请者是否被 check，及需要等待签证和护照的时间，但是会有一些个例和特别现象存在。我们先说普遍情况下 check 的形式。

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1. 针对 F1 申请者的敏感专业 check

对于 F1 申请者，check 多见于读 MS 和 PHD 的签友。

一般流程，是在面签过程中，VO 会问你索要你的个人 resume，录取信，study plan，导师的 CV 等材料。当 VO 问你要这些材料的时候，一般就要心中有一个 check 的心理准备了，虽然结果不一定 check。

然后，VO 会问你一些问题，涉及专业，或者财产等等，在后面，一般留着你的护照，DS160 确认页，study plan，录取信，你个人的 CV，导师的 CV 等，并同时给你一张 221(g)，并告诉你需要等待三周才能拿到护照等话。如果你有材料没带齐，VO 也会告知你需要补充那些材料，是通过中信银行提交还是直接 email 提交。

2. 某些特殊情况

在某些特殊情况中，VO 并没有给你 221(g) 的单子，而是直接给了你和通过的申请者一样的单子，但是却依然扣留了你的一些材料，或者是财产方面的，或者是学术方面的；

另外还有一种，是 VO 并没有留下你的护照，而是将它和别的东西一起退了回来，但这种也并不是拒，也是 check 的一种情形；

还有一种，目前见到的是在返签中，即连面签的机会都不给你，直接让你在窗口交了所有材料，然后就告知你被 check，需要回去等待，然后就让你走人；

或者，VO 开始是让你过了的，结果回去他老人家反悔了，觉得这小子似乎不能这么容易过了，于是在正常的时间里你没有收到护照和签证，他把你继续给 check 了；

注意：以上几种特殊情况不一定是单一固定不变的出现，有可能是互相混合的出现，所以请大家注意一下。

五、 如何应对 check 及 check 的处理办法

1. 面签过程中 check 的应对方法

针对这种情况，大家需要做的是，一定要在签证面签过程中保持冷静，坚持到最后一秒，仔细听 VO 说的每一句话，尽量不要漏掉重要的信息；并且，当你觉得不确定某个内容的时候，一定要问他，到底是什么意思，这点没有什么不好的。

如果 VO 明确地告诉了你被 check 了，（注意下，他说的这句话可能有很多种表达，而被 check 了这种说法倒未必出现，因为 check 是我们中国人约定俗成的一种说法，而老美未必会说），也就是说要你多等很久，哪怕他还说了恭喜你，或者 have a nice trip 之类的，你也只能当做是废话，因为你唯一能做的事情是，等。

2. 查询方法

一般情况下，大家 check 后只能回家默默地等候，时间不等，VISA 状态查询方法，有以下几种：

a、VISA Status Check 系统查询（最常用）：<https://ceac.state.gov/ceac/>

登录以上网站，点击 check my visa application status，输入相关信息可查询目前签证的状态



b、Email

Support 邮箱：support-china@ustraveldocs.com

要查询等待超过 60 天的签证申请状态，请联系：

北京：Beijingvisaapp@state.gov

成都：ConsularChengdu@state.gov

广州：Guangzhounivi@state.gov

上海：<http://shanghai.usembassy-china.org.cn/visas/contact-us.html>

沈阳：请访问此处查看您的个案状态：

<http://shenyang.usembassy-china.org.cn/ap-check.html#a1>（英文）

<http://chinese.shenyang.usconsulate.gov/zh/visas6.html>（中文）

如仍有疑问，可发送电子邮件至 ShenyangAP@state.gov。

c. 电话

可以打各领区使馆的电话人工服务进行查询。

北京：010-56794700

广州：020-83909000

成都 028-62736100

沈阳：024-31663400

上海：021-51915200

3. 针对 check 过程中补材料的问题

check 一般情况下只有等了，但是很多时候，比如 VO 老人家反悔的时候，尤其是在财产 check 的时候，会有使馆来电话通知你补交一些材料，希望大家在这段时间内也要留心自己 DS 表上留下的联系方式，随时等待使馆通知。

以下是一个 check 后要求补材料的帖子，大家可以看看。感谢提供情况的这位版友。
<http://bbs.gter.net/thread-1055809-1-1.html>

六、Check 的结果

就目前大家的反应来看，check 的结果一般都是能通过的，我们把这种通过称之为 clear。所以，被 check 的大家请不要太担忧，耐心等待，会有 clear 的一天的。

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1. 关于 clear 有如下几种情况

- 第一种，邮件通知 clear；

邮件一般是由一个@state.gov 结尾的电子邮箱发出，标题是 VISA APPROVED，大概内容如下：

Dear Applicant:

We are happy to inform you that the processing of your visa application is now complete. Your visa will be available through China Post, usually within 5 business days, either by pick-up or mail delivery.

致申请人：

我们非常高兴地通知您，您的签证审理手续已结束。我们将通过中国邮政在五个工作日之内将签证退还给您。您可以选择自取或邮寄。

- 第二种，没有 clear 邮件，直接在状态查询系统上查到 Issue。

2. check 后被拒

目前没有看到有因为专业敏感被拒的，但是在寄托版里挖坟的时候，看到有一个很悲惨的例子，因为专业被拒，贴个地址大家看看就行；

<http://bbs.gter.net/thread-177242-1-1.html>

这个是很多年前的，不一定适用于现在，大家看看就行了。

这个是最新的一个敏感专业 check 后被拒的例子 <http://bbs.gter.net/thread-997490-1-1.html>

七、Check 时间太长导致的一系列问题

这点也是我们很不愿意看到的，小一点的问题有订机票问题，体检问题；大一点就有是不是要推迟入学，换别的 semester 入学，甚至有人因为 check 最终没有去成美国。可实际上，这些问题我们甚至也没有办法解决，因为即使是开学在即，而 DOS 没有将 VISA 处理下来，我们也无能为力，甚至也不能去催促能否加快处理。

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我们所能做的，只有联系学校，和你的学校说明你为什么被耽误了，看看学校那边能够提出什么样的解决方法，能否推迟入学，或者换下一个学期开学等等。

八、Reference

以下总结了本文所参考的网址及攻略帖子：

官方网站：

1. <http://chinese.usembassy-china.org.cn/waittimechinese.html> 行政审批耗时
2. <http://www.checkee.info/> check 平均耗时参考
3. <https://ceac.state.gov/ceac/> VISA status 查询系统

寄托攻略帖：

1. <http://bbs.gter.net/thread-984171-1-1.html> 有关 check 的定义，特点及解决方法



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可以给寄托分享家打赏
您的鼓励是我们的动力

九、特别鸣谢

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