

# **Understanding United States Immigration and Nationality Laws**

48<sup>th</sup> Annual  
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY LAW CONFERENCE  
University of Texas School of Law

October 24-25, 2024  
Austin, Texas

Paul Parsons  
Paul Parsons, PC  
704 Rio Grande  
Austin, TX 78701

[www.immigrate-usa.com](http://www.immigrate-usa.com)  
[parsons@immigrate-usa.com](mailto:parsons@immigrate-usa.com)

(512) 477.7887

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I. IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>II. IMMIGRANT STATUS: EMPLOYMENT- BASED</b>	<b>5</b>
A. FIRST PREFERENCE	6
1. <i>Extraordinary ability</i>	6
2. <i>Outstanding Professors or Researchers</i>	6
3. <i>Multinational Executives and Managers</i>	7
B. SECOND PREFERENCE	7
1. <i>Advanced Degree</i>	7
2. <i>Exceptional Ability</i>	7
C. THIRD PREFERENCE	8
D. FOURTH PREFERENCE	8
E. FIFTH PREFERENCE	8
<b>III. LABOR CERTIFICATION</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>IV. NONIMMIGRANT STATUS</b>	<b>10</b>
A. F-1 STUDENT	10
B. J-1 EXCHANGE VISITOR	11
C. B-1 BUSINESS VISITOR	11
D. VISA WAIVER PROGRAM	11
E. TN STATUS	11
F. H-1B SPECIALTY WORKER	12
G. L-1 INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREE	13
H. O-1 EXTRAORDINARY ABILITY	13
I. E-2 TREATY INVESTOR & E-1 TREATY TRADER	14
J. OTHER TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT-BASED NONIMMIGRANT VISAS	14
<b>V. DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT-BASED CASES</b>	<b>14</b>
A. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	14
B. EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPENDENT SPOUSES	14
C. PREMIUM PROCESSING	15
D. EXTENSIONS OF H-1B NONIMMIGRANT STATUS	15
E. MONITORING OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS	15
F. PROTECTING IMMIGRATION BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN	15
G. ADDRESS CHANGE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	15
H. ADDITIONAL SECURITY CLEARANCES	15
I. EMPLOYER OR JOB CHANGES WHILE IMMIGRATION APPLICATIONS PENDING	16
<b>VI. FAMILY BASED IMMIGRANT STATUS</b>	<b>16</b>
A. FIRST PREFERENCE	16
B. SECOND PREFERENCE	17
C. THIRD PREFERENCE	17
D. FOURTH PREFERENCE	17
<b>VII. CONCLUSION</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S VISA BULLETIN</b>	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>

## **UNDERSTANDING UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY LAWS**

### **I. IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS**

The Biden administration announced on June 18, 2024, a major new immigration initiative to help undocumented spouses of U.S. citizens through a process called parole-in-place. To be eligible a person must have entered the U.S. without inspection (and have not been paroled), have lived in the U.S. for at least ten years, and have been married to a U.S. citizen by that date. Stepchildren of the U.S. citizen should also be eligible. This program will be discretionary. All requests will consider the person's previous immigration history, criminal history, the results of background checks and national security and public safety vetting, and any other relevant information. As of the date this article was written it is not clear whether or not a person with the so called "Permanent" ten year bar to immigration under 212(a)(9)(C) will be eligible to apply for this three year status which will be accompanied by an Employment Authorization Document (EAD work permit). Countless individuals have departed the U.S. after more than a year of "unlawful presence" and returned without inspection which subjects them to this ten year bar. Even if allowed to apply for parole-in-place they might not then be eligible to apply to adjust status to obtain permanent resident status within the U.S.

This Biden proposal also seeks to facilitate employer sponsored immigration matters for certain Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients who have graduated from an institution of higher education.

Over the past four years the Biden administration has reversed or rolled back many of the overly restrictive immigration policies of the Trump administration.

Deference to prior immigration decisions has been restored so that applicants for extensions of nonimmigrant status may again have confidence that their status will be extended if the location, job titles, duties and wages have not changed. Prosecutorial discretion has been restored so that more people with strong equities will have a chance to not be processed for deportation. Young children are no longer being detained and separated from their parents. Most employer-sponsored and many family-based applicants are no longer subjected to personal interviews when their adjustment of status applications are clearly approvable. Annual refugee admissions have dramatically increased to nearly traditional levels. This administration has made it clear that they support young people raised in our country who are DACA recipients, and that this administration will continue to seek a legislative solution for these "DREAMERS." The Biden administration is not seeking to build a physical wall along the entire southern border. Most importantly, this administration is working to remove the "invisible wall" the prior administration erected to slow or reject refugees, nonimmigrants, aspiring immigrants, and applicants for citizenship.

Immigration laws and policies are constantly changing. Security and enforcement concerns have taken priority over timely adjudications of applications for immigration benefits submitted by employers for foreign national employees as well as by U.S. citizens for their relatives. This is a heavily regulated field with laws intended both to protect the United States workforce and to unify families. Congress must juggle competing interests in determining immigration policy: employers want to be able to hire skilled foreign labor, while labor unions and professional societies want to improve wages and working conditions for employees; immigrant families want to bring their relatives to the

U.S., while the quota system lags ever farther behind; a global economy demands decreasing barriers, while an influx of unlawful immigration and the threat of terrorism results in tightening controls.

The U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) and the U.S. Customs & Border Protection agency (CBP) concentrate on the intent of the individual: Is he/she an intending immigrant or nonimmigrant? The wrong answer might result in a return trip to the home country. Nonimmigrant status is temporary: one may only remain in the U.S. for a limited period of time. Immigrant status, commonly called "green card" status, signifies that a person has been granted permanent resident status and may reside in the U.S. indefinitely.

These government websites provide useful information about immigration laws:

[www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov) (U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services)  
[www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov) (U.S. Department of Labor)  
[www.travel.state.gov](http://www.travel.state.gov) (U.S. Department of State)

### **USCIS Expanded Provisional Waiver Program**

In 2013, President Obama announced the creation of the Provisional Waiver program. This allows certain immediate relatives of U.S. citizens to apply for a provisional waiver of the unlawful presence ground of inadmissibility within the United States prior to leaving for their immigrant visa interviews in their home country. The applicant must prove "extreme hardship" to a U.S. citizen spouse and/or parent. On July 29, 2016 the USCIS announced a final rule which expanded the provisional waiver program to include lawful permanent resident spouses or parents as "qualifying relatives."

### **Humanitarian Parole**

A new program instituted in 2023 allows a U.S. citizen, permanent resident, asylee, or nonimmigrant to submit an Affidavit of Support to sponsor a person to temporarily enter the U.S. from Haiti, Cuba, Nicaragua or Venezuela. A similar program is now in place for Ukrainians. The U.S. person needs to demonstrate that he/she has income and assets sufficient to support that person's family plus one more person. The U.S. person promises that if the foreign national is granted humanitarian parole that he/she will be helped with housing, employment searches, medical assistance, and English instruction.

### **Military Parole in Place (PIP)**

On November 15, 2013, the USCIS released a new Policy Memorandum which spelled out the process for applying for Parole in Place (PIP). PIP may be sought for spouses, children, and parents of persons serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, or who previously served in either of the two mentioned above (i.e. veterans). An applicant for PIP must not have been lawfully inspected and admitted or paroled into the U.S. An I-131 application is submitted without fee to the USCIS Field Office with jurisdiction over the applicant's residence, and if granted, the applicant receives an I-94 card indicating parole in the U.S. for one year. Those applicants who would not normally be eligible to apply for adjustment of status within the United States because of their manner of entry may then solicit permanent resident status from within the United States despite an unauthorized entry. It is important to note that the applicant should not actually leave the United States and use the PIP I-94 card to seek to return from travel abroad. The intent of PIP is to help active duty military members and veterans keep their family members ("immediate relatives") together within the U.S. PIP does not provide a waiver of any 212(a)(9)(C) ten year "permanent" bar. The Trump administration attempted to eliminate PIP but met with such strong opposition that the program remains in place.

### **DOMA: Defense of Marriage Act Declared Unconstitutional**

Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the [UT Law CLE eLibrary \(utcle.org/elibrary\)](https://utcle.org/elibrary)

## Title search: Understanding United States Immigration and Nationality Laws

Also available as part of the eCourse

[2024 eConference on Immigration and Nationality Law](#)

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 48<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Immigration and Nationality Law session "Understanding United States Immigration and Nationality Laws"