





Overview

- Key Concepts
- Employment-Based Nonimmigrant Procedures and Categories
- Employment-Based Immigrant Procedures and Categories/Green Cards
- Recruitment Questions About Immigration Status
- Family-Based Immigrants and Related Issues

3



Essential Immigration Concepts

- Key Distinctions:
 - Immigrant vs. Nonimmigrant
 - "Visa" vs. "Status"





Key Distinction #1

- Immigrants vs. Nonimmigrants
 - Immigrants/Permanent Residents are allowed to live and work in the United States without restriction
 - Law Presumes "Immigrant Intent" of All Noncitizens (unless they can prove qualification for a nonimmigrant category)
 - Nonimmigrants are admitted for a specific, temporary purpose enumerated in the Immigration and Nationality Act
 - Nonimmigrant intent and dual intent

5



Key Distinction #2

- Visa vs. Status
 - Permission to enter
 - o Visa is a stamp in the passport used for entry into the U.S.
 - Permission to stay how long and for what purpose
 - I-94 record indicates status (purpose and length of authorized stay



≤KLASKO

Key Documents

- Passport issued by the country of citizenship
- Visa Stamp a stamp in the passport used for entry into the U.S.
- I-94 record record indicates status (activity/purpose and length of authorized stay)
- Evidence of eligibility (I-20, DS-2019, I-797)



7

Nonimmigrant Concepts and Procedures

- Basic Procedures
 - Employer or Individual Petition
 - Employee Visa Stamp Application
 - Change of Status
 - Extension of Status
 - Adjustment of Status





Employment-Based Nonimmigrant Categories

- Visitors for Business or Tourism (B) (includes Visa Waiver Program/ESTA)
- Students (F)
- Professional Workers (H-1B)
- Exchange Visitors (J)
- Extraordinary Ability (O-1)
- Canadian & Mexican Professionals (TN-1)
- Intra-Company Transferees (L-1)
- Treaty Traders and Investors (E-1/E-2)
- Family Members (F-2, J-2, H-4, L-2, O-3, TD)



9



H-1B Visas

- Basic requirements:
 - Job Offer
 - Prevailing Wage
 - Bachelor's or higher degree
 - Specialty occupation
- Dual intent
- Procedure and processing times:
 - Quota & Exemptions
 - Length of approval
 - Extensions
 - Spouses & Work Authorization



Other NIV Options

- Extraordinary Ability (O-1)
 - National or international renown
 - Employer-sponsored
- Canadian/Mexican Professionals (TN)
 - o Profession must be on the NAFTA list
- Intra-Company Transferees (L-1)
 - Oversees subsidiary/affiliate transfers
 - Manager/Executive or Specialized Knowledge
- Treaty Traders/Investors (E-1/E-2)
 - National of treaty country
 - 50% of company owned by treaty nationals

11



Employment Visa Comparison

	H-1B	L-1 A / L-1B	TN	
Basic requirements				
Specific country	No	No	Canada and Mexico	
Job Offer Required	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Prevailing Wage	Yes	No	No	
Bachelor's or higher degree	Yes	No (except for L-1 Professional)	Each profession has its specific requirements	
Specialty occupation	Yes	L-1A = Managerial/Executive L-1B = Specialized Knowledge	NAFTA designated professions	
Procedure and processing				
Quota	Yes	No	No	
Length of approval	6 years (3, 3)	L-1A = 7 years (3, 2, 2) L-1B = 5 years (3, 2)	Renewable indefinitely in 3- year increments; Mex frequently limited to 1 year in practice	
Work authorization for spouses	No (except when green card is in process)	Yes – must apply for EAD	No	
Dual intent	Yes	Yes	No	



Common NIV Processing Issues

- Requests for Evidence ("RFE")
 - Immigration agency seeks additional information regarding a benefit request
 - Common in H-1B adjudications
 - Processing delays can impact HR onboarding
- Delays in visa issuance at Department of State
 - Administrative Processing
 - Limited availability of visa appointments

13



What is Permanent Residency?

- Authorization to live & work indefinitely in the United States
- "Immigrant Visa"
- The "Green Card" or "Form I-551"
- Not always 'forever' may be abandoned or taken away





Employment-Based Immigrant Procedures and Categories

- First Preference (EB-1)
 - Extraordinary Ability, Outstanding Researcher, Multinational Manager or Executive
 - Exempt from Labor Certification Requirements
- Second Preference (EB-2)
 - National Interest Waiver of the Labor Certification
 - Labor Cert. required: Advanced Degree Professionals, Bachelor's Degree plus 5 years of experience
- Third Preference (EB-3) (Labor cert required)
 - o Skilled Worker (2+ years experience), Bachelor's Degree

15



Employment-Based Permanent Residency Procedure

- · Employer-sponsored or self-sponsored
- Labor certification or extraordinary/national interest/exceptional
- Multiple petitions
- Multi-step process (Labor Cert → I-140 → I-485)
- I-485 approval = green card
- Non-immigrant status?
- Policy issue: evaluation of permanent residence eligibility at time of hire



Permanent Residency Quotas, Where Are We Now?

Visa Bulletin for April 2022

Employment- based	All Chargeability Areas Except Those Listed	CHINA- mainland born	SALVADOR GUATEMALA HONDURAS	INDIA	MEXICO	PHILIPPINES
1st	С	С	С	С	С	С
2nd	С	01APR19	С	01SEP14	С	С
3rd	С	01APR18	С	22JAN12	С	С
Other Workers	С	01AUG15	С	22JAN12	С	С
4th	С	С	15JUN17	С	С	С
Certain Religious Workers	С	С	15JUN17	С	С	С
5th Non- Regional Center (C5 and T5)	С	С	С	С	С	С
5th Regional Center (I5 and R5)	С	15DEC15	С	С	С	С

17



Recruitment Questions About Immigration Status

- Non-Discrimination Requirement
 - No Discrimination Allowed Between U.S. Citizens, U.S. Nationals, Permanent Residents, Asylees, Refugees, and 1986 amnesty program's "Temporary Residents."
 - Recruiters NOT allowed to ask, "Are you a U.S. Citizen?" or "Do you have a Green Card?"
 - Recruiters NOT allowed to request specific documents or to require "more or different" documents than the minimum required.



Recruitment Questions About Immigration Status

cont'd

- Employers May Elect Not to Hire Candidates Needing "Immigration Sponsorship"
- Recruiters ARE allowed to ask, "Are you legally authorized to work in the United States?" followed by "Will you now or in the future require sponsorship for an employment visa status?" (e.g., H-1B visa status)

19



Family-Based Immigration

- Sponsored
 - "Immediate relatives" (never a quota)
 - U.S. Citizens sponsoring sons & daughters, siblings
 - Green Card holders sponsoring their spouses, children, unmarried sons & daughters (over 21 years of age)



- Derivative can apply to Employment-based cases too
 - Spouses
 - Children under the age of 21



For Further Information Anu Nair anair@klaskolaw.com For Further Information Natalia Gouz ngouz@klaskolaw.com Myriam Jaidi mjaidi@klaskolaw.com











Natalia Gouz
Senior Associate

Natalia Gouz is a Senior Associate in the firm's Philadelphia office and is responsible for providing strategic and comprehensive business immigration solutions for the firm's corporate clients.

Her experience is far-reaching on an array of immigrant and nonimmigrant matters ranging from a high-volume of routine cases to complex issues requiring creative solutions.

Natalia has considerable experience in obtaining a diverse roster of nonimmigrant visas. She also has significant experience handling immigrant worker petitions (green cards) for professionals, advanced-degree individuals, multinational managers and executives, as well as skilled workers.

Natalia has also volunteered her time to the Safe Passage Project at New York Law School, which addresses the legal needs of indigent immigrant youth living in New York. Natalia is fluent in Ukrainian and conversational in Russian.

27



Myriam Jaidi Senior Counsel

Myriam Jaidi is a Senior Counsel and assists Clients with all types of immigration matters.

A dedicated advocate, Myriam is driven by a long-standing love of helping people thrive wherever they dream to do so.

Myriam has represented professionals, companies, non-profits, and individuals on a broad range of cases including permanent residence cases (based on labor certification, extraordinary ability and multinational transfers), nonimmigrant matters (B, E, F, H-1B, J, L, O, TN, etc.), family-based sponsorship, and citizenship matters. She is also experienced with defending individuals facing removal and successfully litigating before the Immigration Court and the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Myriam has helped clients navigate the complexities of consular processing (including National Interest Exceptions and other travel ban issues during the coronavirus pandemic) and has assisted individuals with humanitarian forms of relief, including Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), T visas for trafficking victims, U visas for crime victims, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) relief for battered spouses, parents and children, as well as asylum, withholding of removal, waivers and requests for prosecutorial discretion.

Myriam previously taught Family-based Immigration Law & Procedure at CUNY School for Professional Studies, and Immigration Law for Paralegals at City College in New York. Myriam speaks English, is proficient in French, and is intermediate in spoken Moroccan Arabic.



Disclaimer/Copyright

The materials contained in this PowerPoint do not constitute direct legal advice and is for informational purposes only. An attorney-client relationship is not presumed or intended by receipt or review of this presentation. The information provided should never replace informed counsel when specific immigration-related guidance is needed.

Copyright © 2022 Klasko Immigration Law Partners, LLP. All rights reserved.