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Headlines:

State Dept. Issues Guidance on Trump 'Travel Ban'; Hawaii Motion Denied; More Court Action –

The Department of State recently released guidance on President Trump's "travel ban." The Department's guidance was issued following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling partially granting the government's request to stay lower court injunctions against the travel ban. A federal judge in Hawaii has challenged aspects of the travel ban, and the Trump administration asked the Supreme Court for clarification and an emergency stay.

DHS Delays, Plans To Propose Rescinding International Entrepreneur Rule – As expected, DHS has delayed the effective date of the International Entrepreneur Rule to provide the agency with an opportunity to obtain comments from the public regarding a proposal to rescind the rule.

I-94 Arrival/Departure Info Now Available Online for Air and Sea Travelers – Foreign visitors arriving to the United States via air or sea no longer must complete the paper Arrival/Departure Record.

USCIS Issues Policy Guidance on H-1B Master's Degree Cap Exemption Case – A recent decision clarifies that to qualify for an H-1B numerical cap exemption based on a master's or higher degree, the conferring institution must have qualified as a "United States institution of higher education" at the time the beneficiary's degree was earned.

Ten States Demand End of DACA – Signers included officials from Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

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State Dept. Issues Guidance on Trump 'Travel Ban'; Hawaii Motion Denied; More Court Action

The Department of State recently released guidance on President Trump's executive order 13780, "Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States," frequently referred to as the "travel ban." The Department's guidance was issued following the U.S. Supreme Court's June 26, 2017, ruling partially granting the government's request to stay lower court injunctions against the travel ban.

The guidance states that implementation of the executive order, in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision, began June 29, 2017. The Department said it does not plan to cancel previously scheduled visa application appointments. For nationals of the six designated countries—Libya, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen—a consular officer will make a determination in the course of the interview whether an applicant otherwise eligible for a visa is exempt from the executive order or, if not, is eligible for a waiver and may be issued a visa. Consular officers may issue visas to nationals of the six designated countries on a case-by-case basis, the guidance states, if they determine that issuance is in the national interest, the applicant poses no national security threat to the United States, and denial of the visa would cause undue hardship.

The guidance reiterates that the executive order provides specifically that no visas issued before its effective date will be revoked pursuant to the order, and that the order does not apply to nationals of affected countries who had valid visas on June 29, 2017. The guidance also notes:

The E.O. further instructs that any individual whose visa was marked revoked or cancelled solely as a result of the original E.O. issued on January 27, 2017 (E.O. 13769) will be entitled to a travel document permitting travel to the United States, so that the individual may seek entry. Any individual in this situation who seeks to travel to the United States should contact the closest U.S. embassy or consulate to request a travel document.

The guidance notes that the Supreme Court's order specified that the travel ban may not be enforced against foreign nationals who have a credible claim of a bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States. The guidance states that applicants seeking B, C-1, C-3, D, or I visas "will need to make a credible claim to a consular officer at their visa interview that they have a bona fide close familial relationship with a person in the United States or of a bona fide, formal, documented relationship with an entity in the United States that was formed in the ordinary course, rather than for the purpose of evading the E.O., for the visa applicant to be exempt from the E.O. based on the Supreme Court order." Alternatively, the Department noted, some applicants may qualify for an exemption, and others may qualify for a waiver. Qualified applicants in nonimmigrant visa categories not listed above "are considered exempt from the E.O., because a credible claim of a bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States is inherent in the requirements for the visa classification," the guidance states.

Qualified applicants in the immediate-relative and family-based immigrant visa categories are also exempt from the executive order's travel ban under the Supreme Court's order, the guidance states, because having a credible claim of a bona fide close familial relationship is inherent in the requirements for the visa. Likewise, qualified employment-based immigrant visa applicants generally are exempt "because they have a credible claim of a bona fide, formal, documented relationship with an entity in the United States formed in the ordinary course." Unlike other employment-based immigrant visa applicants, certain self-petitioning employment-based first preference applicants with no job offer in the United States and special immigrant visas under INA section 101(a)(27) may be subject to the travel ban unless they have a credible claim of a bona fide close familial relationship with a person in the United States or of a bona fide, formal, documented relationship with an entity in the United States that was formed in the ordinary course, rather than for the purpose of evading the executive order, the guidance states.

Applicants not exempted based on the Supreme Court's order still may qualify for an exemption or a waiver, the guidance says. Likewise, diversity visa applicants from the affected countries "will need a credible claim of a bona fide close familial relationship with a person in the United States or of a bona fide, formal, documented relationship with an entity in the United States that was formed in the ordinary course, to be exempted under the provisions of the E.O., or qualify for a waiver, before they can be issued a visa during the suspension," because a relationship with a person or entity in the United States is not required for such visas.

The guidance notes that if a principal visa applicant qualifies for an exemption or a waiver under the executive order, a qualified derivative is also exempt. The order does not restrict the travel of dual nationals if they are traveling on the passport of an unrestricted country and, if needed, hold a valid U.S. visa, the notice states. This applies even if they hold dual nationality from one of the six restricted countries. Also, U.S. lawful permanent residents are not affected by the executive order.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied Hawaii's appeal of a U.S. District Court decision denying an emergency motion filed by Hawaii's Attorney General Douglas Chin asking the court to block portions of the travel ban and for clarification of "bona fide relationship" with respect to qualifying relationships under the travel ban.

However, on July 13, 2017, a federal judge in Hawaii ruled that the travel ban cannot apply to grandparents, grandchildren, brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, and cousins of persons in the United States. The Trump administration filed a motion with the Supreme Court on July 14, 2017, asking for clarification and a stay of the Hawaii order. "The Supreme Court has had to correct this lower court once, and we will now reluctantly return directly to the Supreme Court to again vindicate the rule of law and the Executive Branch's duty to protect the nation," Attorney General Jeff Sessions said.

The Department's guidance, which includes frequently asked questions, is at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/news/important-announcement.html>. Executive order 13780 is at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/03/06/executive-order-protecting-nation-foreign-terrorist-entry-united-states>. Hawaii's emergency motion is at <http://www.politico.com/f/?id=0000015c-f62c-d1e3-a97d-ff7cb9c30000>.

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DHS Delays, Plans To Propose Rescinding International Entrepreneur Rule

As expected, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has delayed the effective date of the International Entrepreneur Rule that was scheduled to take effect July 17, 2017. The Federal Register notice, published on July 11, 2017, states that this delay " will provide DHS with an opportunity to obtain comments from the public regarding a proposal to rescind the rule pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13767, 'Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements.' " DHS said it will issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking soliciting public comments on the proposal to rescind the IE Final Rule.

The new effective date for the final rule, with one exception, is March 14, 2018. In the final rule, DHS added the Department of State Consular Report of Birth Abroad (Form FS-240) to the regulatory text and to the "List C" listing of acceptable documents for Form I-9 verification purposes. As part of the final rule, DHS also revised the accompanying form instructions to reflect this change. As this provision is unrelated to entrepreneur parole under the final rule, this one provision will go into effect on July 17, 2017, as originally provided, the notice states.

The final rule amended DHS regulations to include criteria that would guide the implementation of the Secretary of Homeland Security's discretionary case-by-case parole authority as applied to international entrepreneurs. Specifically, the notice states, it applied to international entrepreneurs who can demonstrate that their parole into the United States under § 212(d)(5) of

the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) would provide a significant public benefit to the United States. In accordance with the final rule's criteria, such potential would be indicated by, among other things, the receipt of significant capital investment from U.S. investors with established records of successful investments, or obtaining significant awards or grants from certain federal, state, or local government entities. In addition to defining criteria for the favorable exercise of the Secretary's discretionary parole authority, the final rule established a period of initial parole stay of up to 30 months (which may be extended by up to an additional 30 months) to facilitate the applicant's ability to oversee and grow his or her start-up entity in the United States.

Comments may be submitted by August 10, 2017, by following the instructions in the notice at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/07/11/2017-14619/international-entrepreneur-rule-delay-of-effective-date>. A letter from a group of investors and startup founders in support of the International Entrepreneur Rule is at <http://nvca.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Letter-to-President-Trump-on-IER-from-emerging-ecosystems.pdf>. The original final rule is at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2017-01-17/pdf/2017-00481.pdf>.

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I-94 Arrival/Departure Info Now Available Online for Air and Sea Travelers

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) recently announced that foreign visitors arriving to the United States via air or sea no longer must complete the paper Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record or Form I-94W Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Record. Such travelers who need to prove their legal-visitor status to employers, schools and universities, or government agencies, can now access their CBP arrival/departure record information online. CBP said it is gathering travelers' arrival/departure information automatically from their electronic travel records. Because advance information is transmitted only for air and sea travelers, CBP will still issue a paper I-94 at land border ports of entry.

If travelers need the information from their I-94 admission record to verify immigration status or employment authorization, the record number, and other admission information, CBP encourages them to obtain the I-94 number at <https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/i94/#/home>.

Upon arrival, a CBP officer stamps the travel document of each arriving nonimmigrant traveler with the admission date, the class of admission, and the date until which the traveler is admitted. If a traveler would like a paper I-94, one can be requested during the inspection process. All requests will be accommodated in a secondary setting, CBP said.

Upon leaving the U.S., a traveler previously issued a paper I-94 should surrender it to the commercial carrier or to CBP upon departure. Otherwise, CBP will record the departure electronically via manifest information provided by the carrier or by CBP.

The notice is at <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/i-94-instructions>. A related fact sheet is at <https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2016-Mar/i-94-automation-fact-sheet.pdf>.

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USCIS Issues Policy Guidance on H-1B Master's Degree Cap Exemption Case

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) recently published a policy memorandum designating *Matter of A-T-* as an "Adopted Decision," which establishes policy that applies to and binds all USCIS employees. "USCIS personnel are directed to follow the reasoning in this decision in similar cases," the memo states. The decision clarifies that to qualify for an H-1B numerical cap exemption based on a master's or higher degree, the conferring institution must have qualified as a "United States institution of higher education" at the time the beneficiary's degree was earned.

In *Matter of A-T- Inc.*, Adopted Decision 2017-04 (AAO May 23, 2017), the California Service Center director denied the H-1B petition, concluding that the beneficiary did not qualify for the claimed master's cap exemption because the degree-conferring institution was not accredited when it awarded the beneficiary's master's degree. The petitioner asserted that a master's degree does not need to be from a U.S. institution of higher education when the degree is awarded to qualify for the master's cap exemption, but rather that a beneficiary may qualify for the exemption if he or she earned a degree from an entity that qualified as a U.S. institution of higher education at the time of adjudication. The Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) disagreed, noting that the degree must have been earned from an institution that has either been accredited or granted preaccreditation status. Among other things, the AAO noted that if a beneficiary could qualify for the master's cap exemption based on accreditation or preaccreditation that happens long after the degree was earned, this would not necessarily reflect the quality of the beneficiary's education. Conversely, the beneficiary subsequently could become ineligible for the exemption if the institution ended up not being accredited. Thus, the AAO noted, the petitioner's proffered interpretation introduces uncertainty for graduates seeking immigration benefits over time. In contrast, the AAO said, under its interpretation, an individual who earns a degree from an accredited or preaccredited institution may continue to qualify for the master's cap exemption even if the institution later closes or loses its accreditation status. Therefore, the AAO said it interprets the statute as requiring that the institution's qualifications be established at the time the degree is earned, and the date the beneficiary earned his master's degree is critical.

The USCIS policy memorandum is at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/files/nativedocuments/APPROVED_PM-602-0145_Matter_of_A-T-_Inc_Adopted_Decision.pdf.

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Ten States Demand End of DACA

Republican officials from 10 states, led by Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton, sent a letter to the Department of Justice threatening further legal action if the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program is not ended. That program, instituted by President Obama in 2012, allows undocumented immigrants, called "DREAMers," who grew up in the United States to stay in the country and obtain work authorization. Signers included officials from Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

The letter states that the original 2012 DACA memorandum is "unlawful" because DACA "unilaterally confers eligibility for work authorization...and lawful presence without any statutory authorization from Congress." The letter, sent to Jeff Sessions, U.S. Attorney General, asks that DACA be phased out, that the 2012 memorandum be rescinded, and that DACA or Expanded DACA permits not be renewed or issued in the future. The letter asks the Trump administration to agree by September 5, 2017, to rescind the 2012 DACA memorandum and not to renew or issue any new such permits in the future, to avoid further legal action.

The states with the most DACA applicants are California, which reportedly has received an estimated 387,000 DACA applications or renewals and approved 359,000 as of August 2016, and Texas, which has received more than 220,000 such applications and approved nearly 200,000 in the same time frame.

Reaction from DACA advocates was swift and intense. Thomas A. Saenz, president and general counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), said his organization "condemns in the strongest terms each of the state officials who joined in threatening the federal administration to repeal DACA." Accusing the state signatories of "xenophobia" and "mean-spirited stupidity," he said MALDEF "urges the president not to cave in to the toothless threat in [the] Texas letter. Presidential authority does constitutionally extend to protecting DACA recipients, whom the president has repeatedly declared worthy of protection.

We urge the president to fight to vindicate that authority." He said MALDEF "takes encouragement from the fact that less than half of the plaintiff states in *Texas v. United States* joined today's craven letter. For its part, MALDEF, on behalf of the Jane Doe intervenors whom we represent, will be moving to dismiss the case as moot and not appropriate for the threatened expansion."

The letter is at <http://www.aila.org/infonet/ten-states-sent-letter-to-doj-requesting-end-daca>. MALDEF's statement is at http://www.maldef.org/news/releases/2017_6_29_MALDEF_Statement_on_Texas_Letter_Demanding_Repeal_of_DACA/.

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New Publications and Items of Interest

[Travel ban FAQ](#), by David Isaacson of Cyrus D. Mehta & Partners PLLC, updated June 27, 2017, at <http://cyrusmehta.com/blog/2017/06/28/entry-ban-faqs-updated-06272017/>.

[How to safeguard your data from searches at the border](#) is the topic of several recent articles and blogs. See, for example, <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/21/technology/personaltech/crossing-the-border-heres-how-to-safeguard-your-data-from-searches.html> and <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future/can-border-agents-search-your-electronic-devices-its-complicated>.

[Airport Lawyer](#) is a free Web app that is intended to help ensure that travelers are treated fairly at airports. Arrivals information can be securely passed along to large groups of volunteer attorneys who have been organized to monitor arrivals. See <https://www.airportlawyer.org/>.

[Listings and links to cases challenging executive orders](#), and related available pleadings, are available at <https://lawfareblog.com/litigation-documents-resources-related-trump-executive-order-immigration>.

The [latest E-Verify webinar schedule](#) from USCIS is available at <http://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/e-verify-webinars/take-free-webinar>.

The [latest edition of the *Global Business Immigration Practice Guide*](#) has been released by LexisNexis. Dozens of members of the Alliance of Business Immigration Lawyers (ABIL) co-authored and edited the guide, which is a one-stop resource for dealing with questions related to business immigration issues in 30 immigration hotspots around the world.

The latest edition adds chapters on Malta and Romania. Other chapters cover Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, the European Union, France, Germany, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Latchi Delchev, a global mobility and immigration specialist for Boeing, called the guide "first-rate" and said the key strong point of the book is its "outstanding usability." She said she highly recommends the book and notes that it "is helpful even to seasoned professionals, as it provides a level of detail which is not easily gained from daily case management."

Mireya Serra-Janer, head of European immigration for a multinational IT company, says she particularly likes "the fact that the [guide] focuses not just on each country's immigration law itself but also addresses related matters such as tax and social security issues." She noted that the India chapter "is particularly good. The immigration regulations in India have always been hard to understand. Having a clear explanation of the rules there helps us sort out many mobility challenges."

Charles Gould, Director-General of the International Co-operative Alliance, said the guide is "an invaluable resource for both legal practitioners and business professionals. The country-specific chapters are comprehensive and answer the vast majority of questions that arise in immigration practice. Its clear and easy-to-follow structure and format make it the one volume to keep close at hand."

This comprehensive guide is for:

- Human resources professionals and in-house attorneys who need to instruct, understand, and liaise with immigration lawyers licensed in other countries;
- Business immigration attorneys who regularly work with multinational corporations and their employees and HR professionals; and
- Attorneys interested in expanding their practice to include global business immigration services.

This publication provides:

- An overview of the immigration law requirements and procedures for over 20 countries;
- Practical information and tips for obtaining visas, work permits, resident status, naturalization, and other nonimmigrant and immigrant pathways to conducting business, investing, and working in those countries;
- A general overview of the appropriate options for a particular employee; and
- Information on how an employee can obtain and maintain authorization to work in a target country.

Each chapter follows a similar format, making it easy to compare practices and procedures from country to country. Useful links to additional resources and forms are included. Collected in this Practice Guide, the expertise of ABIL's attorney members across the globe will serve as an ideal starting point in your research into global business immigration issues.

An excerpt of the book is on the ABIL website at http://www.abil.com/global_practice_guide.cfm.

Contact your Lexis/Nexis sales representative; call 1-800-833-9844 (United States), 1-518-487-3385 (international); fax 1-518-487-3584.

ABIL on Twitter. The Alliance of Business Immigration Lawyers is on Twitter: @ABILImmigration. Recent ABIL member blogs are at <http://www.abilblog.com/>.

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ABIL Member/Firm News

The following ABIL members are included in Who's Who Legal: Corporate Immigration:

Bernard Caris (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-caris.cfm?c=BE>)

Maria Celebi (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-celebi.cfm?c=TR>)

Steven Clark (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-clark.cfm>)

Laura Danielson (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-danielson.cfm?c=CN>)

Laura Devine (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-devine.cfm?c=UK>)

Rami Fakhoury (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-fakhoury.cfm?c=US>)

Charles Foster, of Foster LLP

Avi Friedman, of Wolfsdorf Rosenthal

Vic Goel (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-goel.cfm?c=US>)

Avi Gomberg (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-gomberg.cfm?c=CA>)

Kehrela Hodkinson (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-hodkinson.cfm>)

Mark Ivener (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-ivener.cfm>)
H. Ronald Klasko (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-klasko.cfm>)
Jelle Kroes (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-kroes.cfm?c=NL>)
Charles Kuck (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-kuck.cfm>)
Kirby Joseph (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-joseph.cfm?c=US>)
Jeff Joseph, of Joseph Law Firm
Vincent Lau (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-lau.cfm>)
Robert Loughran (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-loughran.cfm>)
Dawn Lurie, of Seyfarth Shaw
Gabriele Mastmann, of Offer & Mastmann
Gunther Mävers (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-mavers.cfm?c=DE>)
Marco Mazzeschi (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-mazzeschi.cfm?c=IT>)
Cyrus Mehta (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-mehta.cfm>)
Bettina Offer (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-offer.cfm?c=DE>)
Angelo Paparelli (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-paparelli.cfm>)
Julie Pearl (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-pearl.cfm>)
Sharon Cook Poorak, of Seyfarth Shaw
William Reich (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-reich.cfm>)
Ari Sauer, of Siskind Susser
Nicolas Rollason (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-rollason.cfm?c=UK>)
Gregory Siskind, of Siskind Susser
William Stock, of Klasko Immigration Law Partners
Lynn Susser (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-susser.cfm?c=US>)
Elissa Taub, of Siskind Susser
Anastasia Tonello, of Laura Devine Attorneys
Karl Waheed (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-waheed.cfm?c=FR>)
Andrew Wilson, Serotte Reich Wilson, LLP
Bernard Wolfsdorf (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-wolfsdorf.cfm>)
Stephen Yale-Loehr (bio: <http://www.abil.com/lawyers/lawyers-loehr.cfm?c=US>)
Brian Zuccaro, Serotte Reich Wilson, LLP

Julianne Opet of Klasko Immigration Law Partners, LLP, recently published a new blog entry. "U.S. Travel Ban Implementation and Guidance" is at <http://www.klaskolaw.com/news/u-s-travel-ban-implementation-and-guidance/>.

Mr. Klasko has published a new blog entry. "Trump Administration Delays and May Eliminate the 'Startup Visa' " is at <http://www.klaskolaw.com/news/trump-administration-delays-may-eliminate-startup-visa/>.

Michelle Velasco, of Cyrus D. Mehta & Partners PLLC, recently published a new blog entry. "With Adopted Decision Matter of O-A-, USCIS Accepts Provisional Certificates as Evidence of Degree Completion" is at <http://blog.cyrusmehta.com/2017/07/with-adopted-decision-matter-of-o-a-uscis-accepts-provisional-certificates-as-evidence-of-degree-completion.html>.

Mr. Mehta has published a new blog entry. "Analysis of the 60-Day Grace Period for Nonimmigrant Workers" is at <http://blog.cyrusmehta.com/2017/07/analysis-of-the-60-day-grace-period-for-nonimmigrant-workers.html>.

Mr. Yale-Loehr was quoted in an article on Time.com about an ACLU lawsuit challenging detention of a US citizen family at the border for more than 10 hours because the father was on a terrorist watch list. Mr. Yale-Loehr said, "It is very difficult to win a case challenging searches at the border. Border Patrol officials have broad authority at ports of entry," says Cornell University law professor Stephen Yale-Loehr. "Courts have often ruled against citizens alleging that their constitutional rights have been violated at the border. Only the most egregious cases are likely to win." The article is at <http://time.com/4855699/aclu-sues-over-u-s-familys-border-ordeal/?xid=newsletter-brief>.

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Government Agency Links

Follow these links to access current processing times of the USCIS Service Centers and the Department of Labor, or the Department of State's latest Visa Bulletin with the most recent cut-off dates for visa numbers:

USCIS Service Center processing times online:

<https://egov.uscis.gov/cris/processTimesDisplay.do>

Department of Labor processing times and information on backlogs:

<http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/times.cfm>

Department of State Visa Bulletin: http://travel.state.gov/visa/bulletin/bulletin_1360.html

Visa application wait times for any post: http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/wait/wait_4638.html

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About ABIL

The Alliance of Business Immigration Lawyers (ABIL) offers a single point of contact for customer needs, news alerts, staff training, and other programs that benefit clients through the collaboration of more than 400 member lawyers and their 1,000 staff. Corporate counsel, human resource professionals, in-house immigration managers, and other corporate decision-makers turn to ABIL lawyers for outstanding legal skills and services. ABIL's work also includes advocating for enlightened immigration reform, providing speakers and media sources, presenting conferences, publishing books and articles on cutting-edge immigration topics, and sharing best practices, all with the ultimate goal of offering value-added services to business immigration clients.

The Alliance of Business Immigration Lawyers' website is at <http://www.abil.com/>. ABIL is also on Twitter: @ABILImmigration.

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