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NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED ANTIDISCRIMINATION FOR
NONIMMIGRANTS ACT

APRIL --, 2021.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. NADLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 1333]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1333) to transfer and limit Executive Branch authority to suspend or restrict the entry of a class of aliens, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Non-immigrants Act” or the “NO BAN Act”.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION.

Section 202(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Except as specifically provided in paragraph (2) and in sections 101(a)(27), 201(b)(2)(A)(i), and 203, no” and inserting “No”;

(2) by inserting “or a nonimmigrant visa, admission or other entry into the United States, or the approval or revocation of any immigration benefit” after “immigrant visa”;

(3) by inserting “religion,” after “sex,”; and

(4) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, except as specifically provided in paragraph (2), in sections 101(a)(27), 201(b)(2)(A)(i), and 203, if otherwise expressly required by statute, or if a statutorily authorized benefit takes into consideration such factors”.

SEC. 3. TRANSFER AND LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND OR RESTRICT THE ENTRY OF A CLASS OF ALIENS.

Section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) **AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND OR RESTRICT THE ENTRY OF A CLASS OF ALIENS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines, based on specific and credible facts, that the entry of any aliens or any class of aliens into the United States would undermine the security or public safety of the United States or the preservation of human rights, democratic processes or institutions, or international stability, the President may temporarily—

“(A) suspend the entry of such aliens or class of aliens as immigrants or nonimmigrants; or

“(B) impose any restrictions on the entry of such aliens that the President deems appropriate.

“(2) **LIMITATIONS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

“(A) only issue a suspension or restriction when required to address specific acts implicating a compelling government interest in a factor identified in paragraph (1);

“(B) narrowly tailor the suspension or restriction, using the least restrictive means, to achieve such compelling government interest;

“(C) specify the duration of the suspension or restriction;

“(D) consider waivers to any class-based restriction or suspension and apply a rebuttable presumption in favor of granting family-based and humanitarian waivers; and

“(E) comply with all provisions of this Act.

“(3) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Prior to the President exercising the authority under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult Congress and provide Congress with specific evidence supporting the need for the suspension or restriction and its proposed duration.

“(B) **BRIEFING AND REPORT.**—Not later than 48 hours after the President exercises the authority under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a briefing and submit a written report to Congress that describes—

“(i) the action taken pursuant to paragraph (1) and the specified objective of such action;

“(ii) the estimated number of individuals who will be impacted by such action;

“(iii) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such action took place; and

“(iv) the circumstances necessitating such action, including how such action complies with paragraph (2), as well as any intelligence informing such actions.

“(C) **TERMINATION.**—If the briefing and report described in subparagraph (B) are not provided to Congress during the 48 hours that begin when the President exercises the authority under paragraph (1), the suspension or restriction shall immediately terminate absent intervening congressional action.

“(D) **CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term ‘Congress’, as used in this paragraph, refers to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

“(4) **PUBLICATION.**—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall publicly announce and publish an unclassified version of the report described in paragraph (3)(B) in the Federal Register.

“(5) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual or entity who is present in the United States and has been harmed

by a violation of this subsection may file an action in an appropriate district court of the United States to seek declaratory or injunctive relief.

“(B) CLASS ACTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to preclude an action filed pursuant to subparagraph (A) from proceeding as a class action.

“(6) TREATMENT OF COMMERCIAL AIRLINES.—Whenever the Secretary of Homeland Security finds that a commercial airline has failed to comply with regulations of the Secretary of Homeland Security relating to requirements of airlines for the detection of fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States (including the training of personnel in such detection), the Secretary of Homeland Security may suspend the entry of some or all aliens transported to the United States by such airline.

“(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as authorizing the President, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security to act in a manner inconsistent with the policy decisions expressed in the immigration laws.”.

SEC. 4. VISA APPLICANTS REPORT.

(a) INITIAL REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the congressional committees referred to in section 212(f)(3)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by section 3 of this Act, that describes the implementation of Presidential Proclamations 9645, 9822, and 9983 and Executive Orders 13769, 13780, and 13815, during the effective period of each such proclamation and order.

(2) PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 9645 AND 9983.—In addition to the content described in paragraph (1), the report submitted with respect to Presidential Proclamation 9645, issued on September 24, 2017, and Presidential Proclamation 9983, issued on January 31, 2020, shall include, for each country listed in such proclamation—

(A) the total number of individuals who applied for a visa during the time period the proclamation was in effect, disaggregated by country and visa category;

(B) the total number of visa applicants described in subparagraph (A) who were approved, disaggregated by country and visa category;

(C) the total number of visa applicants described in subparagraph (A) who were refused, disaggregated by country and visa category, and the reasons they were refused;

(D) the total number of visa applicants described in subparagraph (A) whose applications remain pending, disaggregated by country and visa category;

(E) the total number of visa applicants described in subparagraph (A) who were granted a waiver, disaggregated by country and visa category;

(F) the total number of visa applicants described in subparagraph (A) who were denied a waiver, disaggregated by country and visa category, and the reasons such waiver requests were denied;

(G) the total number of refugees admitted, disaggregated by country; and

(H) the complete reports that were submitted to the President every 180 days in accordance with section 4 of Presidential Proclamation 9645 in its original form, and as amended by Presidential Proclamation 9983.

(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the President exercises the authority under section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), as amended by section 3 of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the congressional committees referred to in paragraph (3)(D) of such section 212(f) that identifies, with respect to countries affected by a suspension or restriction, the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of subsection (a)(2) of this section and the specific evidence supporting the need for the continued exercise of presidential authority under such section 212(f), including the information described in paragraph (3)(B) of such section 212(f). If the report described in this subsection is not provided to such congressional committees in the time specified, the suspension or restriction shall immediately terminate absent intervening congressional action. A final report with such information shall be prepared and sub-

mitted to such congressional committees not later than 30 days after the suspension or restriction is lifted.

(c) FORM; AVAILABILITY.—The reports required under subsections (a) and (b) shall be made publicly available online in unclassified form.

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PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

H.R. 1333, the “National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act” or the “NO BAN Act,” stops executive overreach by preventing the president from abusing his or her authority to restrict the entry of non-citizens into the United States. The bill does this in two ways. First, it amends section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to place checks and balances on the president’s authority to suspend or restrict the entry of aliens or classes of aliens into the United States, when it is determined that such entry would be “detrimental to the interests of the United States.” Second, the bill expands the INA’s nondiscrimination provision to prohibit discrimination on the basis of religion and further prohibits discrimination with respect to the issuance of nonimmigrant visas, entry and admission into the United States, or the approval or revocation of any immigration benefit.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

On the campaign trail, then-presidential candidate Donald J. Trump promised “a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States.”¹ One week after his inauguration, President Trump attempted to fulfill that promise by issuing Executive Order (EO) 13769, the first of three versions of the “Muslim Ban.” Following numerous court challenges, EO 13769 was soon replaced by EO 13780, and finally Presidential Proclamation 9645. Proclamation 9645 was ultimately upheld by the Supreme Court in a 5-4 opinion, with vigorous dissents by Justices Breyer and Sotomayor.²

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13769

On January 27, 2017, President Trump issued EO 13769, suspending the entry of nationals of seven Muslim majority countries—Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen—for at least 90 days.³ In addition, the EO suspended all refugee resettlement for 120 days (with an exception for certain religious minorities), and indefinitely banned the processing and entry of Syrian refugees.⁴

As a result of the Trump Administration’s hasty and mismanaged rollout of EO 13769, widespread chaos unfolded at airports across the nation. Individuals arriving from covered countries were suddenly detained at airports for hours, and many were sent back to their home countries. Tens of thousands of individuals—including lawyers, legal observers, and civil rights activists—flooded airports to support impacted individuals and protest the policy.⁵ Numerous

¹ Jessica Taylor, *Trump Calls For ‘Total and Complete Shutdown of Muslims Entering’ U.S.*, NPR (Dec. 7, 2015), <https://www.npr.org/2015/12/07/458836388/trump-calls-for-total-and-complete-shutdown-of-muslims-entering-u-s>; see also *Trump v. Hawai’i*, 138 S. Ct. 2392, 2417 (Sotomayor, J., dissenting).

² *Trump v. Hawai’i*, 138 S. Ct. 2392.

³ Exec. Order No. 13769, *Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States*, 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Feb. 1, 2017).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Wesley Lowery & Josh Dawsey, *Early Chaos of Trump’s Travel Ban Set Stage For a Year of Immigration Policy Debates*, WASH. POST (Feb. 6, 2018), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/early-chaos-of-trumps-travel-ban->

lawsuits challenged the EO as unconstitutional and contrary to the INA.⁶ In the days that followed, several courts issued orders blocking the federal government from continuing to implement the EO.⁷

A Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Inspector General report released on the one-year anniversary of the ban confirmed that the chaos extended well-beyond the airports, as DHS and other agencies charged with implementing the EO were given “practically no advance notice” of its issuance.⁸ The Inspector General found that DHS, and specifically U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the agency primarily responsible for implementation, was “caught by surprise,” and all agencies were forced to “improvise policies and procedures in real time.”⁹ In addition, CBP violated at least two court orders by ordering airlines to prohibit passengers from boarding flights at overseas airports, even after the EO had been enjoined.¹⁰ The Inspector General concluded that CBP’s “highly aggressive stance in light of” the court orders was “questionable” and “troubling.”¹¹

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13780

[set-stage-for-a-year-of-immigration-policy-debates/2018/02/06/f5386128-01d0-11e8-8acf-ad2991367d9d_story.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/06/us/politics/donald-trump/u-s-defines-who-can-enter-under-travel-ban-n778031); Abigail Williams & Adam Edelman, *Lawyers, Activists Gear Up for Travel Ban Airport Issues*, NBC NEWS (Jun. 29, 2017), <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/donald-trump/u-s-defines-who-can-enter-under-travel-ban-n778031>.

⁶ Michael D. Shear et al., *Judge Blocks Trump Order on Refugees Amid Chaos and Outcry Worldwide*, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 28, 2017), <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/28/us/refugees-detained-at-us-airports-prompting-legal-challenges-to-trumps-immigration-order.html>.

⁷ See e.g. *Washington v. Trump*, 2017 U.S. Dist. Lexis 16012 (Feb. 3, 2017).

⁸ U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec., Off. of Inspector Gen., *DHS Implementation of Executive Order #13769 “Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States”* at 5 (Jan. 18, 2018), www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-01/OIG-18-37-Jan18.pdf.

⁹ *Id.* at 5.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 6.

¹¹ *Id.* at 6-7, 66, 79.

On March 6, 2017, President Trump rescinded EO 13769 and issued EO 13780, a revised version of the ban that (1) suspended the entry of nationals of Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen for 90 days; (2) removed Iraq from the list of covered countries, but subjected Iraqi nationals to heightened vetting; (3) suspended the refugee resettlement process for 120 days worldwide; and (4) required several federal agencies to conduct a “worldwide review” of visa processes and policies.¹²

As with the prior EO, legal challenges to EO 13780 were immediately filed, with courts in Maryland and Hawai’i ultimately enjoining its implementation.¹³ However, in June 2017, the Supreme Court narrowed the scope of the injunctions, allowing the ban to go into effect against persons “who lack any bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States.”¹⁴

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 9645

On September 24, 2017, President Trump issued Proclamation 9645. Although the policies and procedures articulated in the Proclamation were similar to those in EO 13780, indefinite entry restrictions were now imposed on certain nationals of Chad, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela, and Yemen.¹⁵ On April 10, 2018, the Administration

¹² Exec. Order No. 13780, *Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States*, 82 Fed. Reg. 13209 (Mar. 9, 2017).

¹³ See *Hawai’i v. Trump*, 1:17-cv-00050-DKW-KSC (D. Haw. 2017); *Int’l Refugee Assistance Project v. Trump*, 8:17-cv-00361-TDC (D. Md. 2017).

¹⁴ *Trump v Int’l Refugee Assistance Project*, 137 S. Ct. 2080, 2087 (2017).

¹⁵ Presidential Proclamation 9654, *Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry Into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public Safety Threats*, 82 Fed. Reg. 45161 (Sep. 24, 2017). Although some claim that the term “Muslim Ban” is a misnomer—presumably due to the addition of Venezuela and North Korea to the list of covered countries—the ban still has a significantly disproportionate impact on Muslims. Venezuelan nationals, for example, were subject to only minimal restrictions and continued to be eligible for immigrant visas and most nonimmigrant visas. Moreover, the number of people seeking to travel from North Korea is a tiny percentage of total immigration to the United States. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, only 9 immigrant visas and 100 nonimmigrant visas were issued North Korean nationals. See Dep’t of State, *Report of the Visa Office 2016*, <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/annual-reports/report-of-the-visa-office-2016.html>.

announced that Chad had made significant improvements to its information sharing protocols and lifted the travel restrictions on nationals of Chad.¹⁶ Although this version of the ban was also challenged and enjoined by multiple federal courts, the Supreme Court ultimately allowed it to take effect in *Trump v. Hawai'i* upon determining that it did not violate the INA and likely did not violate the Constitution.¹⁷

Proclamation 9645 expressly provided for a discretionary waiver for impacted individuals if a Department of State consular officer or CBP official determined that (1) denying entry would cause “undue hardship” to the individual; (2) admission of the individual would pose no threat to national security or public safety; and (3) admission of the individual would be in the national interest.¹⁸ In addition, the Proclamation instructed the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security to issue guidance addressing “the standards, policies, and procedures” for waivers, in order to implement a uniform process.¹⁹ Reports from consular officers and impacted individuals, however, indicated that the waiver process was anything but uniform or predictable.²⁰

The waiver process was sharply criticized by nonprofit organizations, as well as Justice Breyer, who stated in his dissent in *Trump v. Hawai'i* that “waivers are not being processed in an

¹⁶ Presidential Proclamation 9723, *Maintaining Enhanced Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry Into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public Safety Threats*, 83 Fed. Reg. 15937 (Apr. 13, 2018).

¹⁷ *Trump v. Hawai'i*, 138 S. Ct. at 2423.

¹⁸ Presidential Proclamation 9654 § 3(c).

¹⁹ *Id.* § 3(c)(ii).

²⁰ Compare Operational Q&As on P.P. 9645 in light of the U.S. Supreme Court orders of December 4, 2017, lifting lower court injunctions and pursuant to guidance in 17 STATE 97682, Dep’t of State (Jan. 23, 2018), <https://refugeerights.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/FOIA-Waiver-Guidance.pdf>; with Jeremy Stahl, *The Waiver Process Is Fraud*, SLATE (Jun. 15, 2018), <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2018/06/trump-travel-ban-waiver-process-is-a-sham-two-consular-officers-say.html>.

ordinary way” and “there is reason to suspect that the Proclamation’s waiver program is nothing more than a sham.”²¹ Immediately after the ban went into effect, thousands of visa denials were issued to individuals around the world, without providing any effective process for requesting waivers.²² Further, State Department guidance from January 2018 described an extraordinarily strict “undue hardship” standard for waiver applicants, which included a prohibition on the consideration of relevant country conditions as a hardship factor.²³

There is little evidence that the waiver process improved significantly in the years that followed. According to Edward Ramotowski, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services, in the period between the issuance of the ban and September 2019, the State Department only granted waivers to approximately 10 percent of visa applicants from impacted countries.²⁴ According to State Department data provided to the Committee, between fiscal years 2017 and 2021, only 410 individuals subject to the ban who were provisionally approved for a diversity visa were issued a waiver, while nearly 4,000 were denied a waiver.

In other words, the waiver process never came close to the relatively generous process described in the Proclamation, which expressly contemplated a variety of situations in which waivers would be appropriate, including for purposes of family reunification, maintaining

²¹ 138 S. Ct. at 2432, 2445 (Breyer, J., dissenting).

²² See, e.g., Dara Lind, *Exclusive: Trump’s Travel Ban Is Supposed to Make Exceptions for Worthy Cases. A New LawsUIT Alleges It Doesn’t.*, VOX (July 29, 2018), <https://www.vox.com/2018/7/29/17625194/travel-muslim-ban-lawsuit-waiver-how>; Liz Robbins, *‘Your Visa Is Approved,’ They Were Told, And Then It Wasn’t*, N.Y. TIMES (Jan. 17, 2018), <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/17/nyregion/immigrants-visa-yemen.html>.

²³ Dara Lind, *Exclusive: Internal Documents Show How Hard it is for Some Immigrants to Get a Travel Ban Waiver*, VOX (Sep. 21, 2018), <https://www.vox.com/2018/9/20/17622622/travel-ban-waiver-muslim-how>.

²⁴ Abigail Hauslohner, *During First Two Years of ‘Muslim Ban,’ Trump Administration Granted Few Waivers*, WASH. POST (Sep. 24, 2019), https://www.washingtonpost.com/immigration/during-first-two-years-of-muslim-ban-trump-administration-granted-few-waivers/2019/09/24/44519d02-deec-11e9-8dc8-498eabc129a0_story.html.

significant business relationships, and seeking urgent medical care.²⁵ As such, the Muslim ban kept far too many families apart, bringing needless suffering to American communities. A 2019 Cato Institute analysis found that the ban prevented more than 9,000 family members of U.S. citizens from entering the country, including more than 5,500 children.²⁶ Two class action lawsuits challenging the government’s failure to implement the waiver process in accordance with the terms set forth in the ban remain pending.²⁷

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 9822

On November 9, 2018, President Trump issued Presidential Proclamation 9822, which invoked section 212(f) to bar individuals from applying for asylum if they crossed the southern border of the United States between ports of entry.²⁸ This ban was another attempt by the Trump Administration to circumvent immigration laws, which expressly provide asylum eligibility to individuals arriving in the United States “whether or not at a designated port of arrival.”²⁹ On November 20, 2018, Judge Tigar of the Northern District of California issued a temporary restraining order stopping the asylum ban from moving forward. In his order Judge Tigar stated:

The rule barring asylum for immigrants who enter the country outside a port of entry irreconcilably conflicts with the INA and the expressed intent of Congress.

²⁵ Presidential Proclamation 9654 § 3(c)(iv).

²⁶ David Bier, *It’s Not Just Immigrants. Trump is Separating American Families, Too.*, WASH. POST (Jan. 29, 2019), [https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2019/01/29/its-not-just-immigrants-trump-is-separating-american-families-too/?fbclid=IwAR1XlwPWOs_pPGbJV2goY2CURZB6ObKILB4HhOMUAPnZupkOY6tBKeer4Fw](https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2019/01/29/its-not-just-immigrants-trump-is-separating-american-families-too/?hpid=hp-top-news-story%3Ahomepage%2Ft-top&hpid=hp-top-news-story%3Ahomepage%2Ft-top). See also, *One Year After the SCOTUS Ruling: Understanding the Muslim Ban and How We’ll Keep Fighting It*, National Immigration Law Center, 14 (June 2019), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/immigration-enforcement/understanding-muslim-ban-one-year-after-ruling/>.

²⁷ *Emami v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01587-JD (N.D. Cal. 2018); *Pars Equality Center v. Pompeo*, No. 18-cv-07818-JSC (N.D. Cal. 2018).

²⁸ Presidential Proclamation 9822, *Addressing Mass Migration Through the Southern Border of the United States*, 83 Fed. Reg. 57661 (Nov. 15, 2018).

²⁹ INA § 208(a)(1), 8 U.S.C. § 1158(a)(1).

Whatever the scope of the President’s authority, he may not rewrite the immigration laws to impose a condition that Congress has expressly forbidden.³⁰

The Northern District of California later granted a preliminary injunction which was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit on February 28, 2020.³¹

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION 9983

On January 31, 2020, the Trump Administration issued Presidential Proclamation 9983, which banned the issuance of immigrant visas to certain nationals of Burma (Myanmar), Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, and Nigeria, and also suspended participation in the “Diversity Visa” program for certain nationals of Sudan and Tanzania.³² Five of the six countries have significant Muslim populations including Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa.

COVID-19-RELATED USE OF SECTION 212(F) AUTHORITY

President Trump also invoked section 212(f) to exclude large groups of foreign nationals in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Section 212(f) was used to suspend the entry of foreign nationals who were physically present in certain countries—including China, Iran, the Schengen Area of the European Union, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Brazil—during the 14-day period preceding their entry.³³ Citing the economic fallout resulting from the pandemic, President

³⁰ *East Bay Sanctuary Covenant et al., v. Trump*, Case No. 18-cv-06810-JST (N.D. Cal. 2018).

³¹ *East Bay Sanctuary Covenant et al., v. Trump*, Case No. 18-cv-06810-JST (9th Cir. Feb. 28, 2020).

³² Presidential Proclamation 9983, *Improving Enhanced Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry*, 85 Fed. Reg. 6699 (Feb. 5, 2020).

³³ Presidential Proclamation 9984, *Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus and Other Appropriate Measures To Address This Risk*, 85 Fed. Reg. 6709 (Feb. 5, 2020) (China); Presidential Proclamation 9992, *Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus*, 85 Fed. Reg. 12855 (Mar. 4, 2020) (Iran); Presidential Proclamation 9993, *Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus*, 85 Fed. Reg. 15045 (Mar. 16, 2020) (Schengen Area); Presidential Proclamation 9996, *Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus*, 85

Trump also relied on section 212(f) in Proclamation 10014 to suspend the entry of most new immigrants and in Proclamation 10052 to suspend the entry of most nonimmigrants.³⁴

Prior to leaving office, President Trump terminated the executive orders imposing restrictions on travelers from Europe and Brazil.³⁵ On January 25, 2021, President Biden reinstated those restrictions and announced new restrictions on travel from South Africa.³⁶ Approximately one month later, President Biden rescinded Proclamation 10014.³⁷ Proclamation 10052 lapsed on March 31, 2021.³⁸ As such, the only travel bans that currently remain in effect are those that restrict travel for individuals who were physically present in China, Iran, the Schengen Area of the European Union, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Brazil, or South Africa during the 14-day period preceding their entry.

REVOCAION OF TRUMP ADMINISTRATION ORDERS

On January 20, 2021, President Biden revoked EO 13780 and Proclamations 9645, 9723, and 9983, thereby terminating all of the Muslim bans and allowing for the reconsideration of

Fed. Reg. 15341 (Mar. 14, 2020) (United Kingdom and Ireland); Presidential Proclamation 10041, *Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus*, 85 Fed. Reg. 31933 (May 28, 2020) (Brazil; amended by Presidential Proclamation 10042).

³⁴ Presidential Proclamation 10014, *Suspension of Entry of Immigrants Who Present a Risk to the United States Labor Market During the Economic Recovery Following the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Outbreak*, 85 Fed. Reg. 23441 (Apr. 27, 2020); Presidential Proclamation 10052, *Suspension of Entry of Immigrants and Nonimmigrants who Present a Risk to the United States Labor Market During the Economic Recovery Following the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Outbreak*, 85 Fed. Reg. 38263 (Jun. 25, 2020).

³⁵ Presidential Proclamation 10138, *Terminating Suspensions of Entry into the United States of Aliens Who Have Been Physically Present in the Schengen Area, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, and the Federative Republic of Brazil*, 86 Fed. Reg. 6799 (Jan. 22, 2021).

³⁶ Presidential Proclamation 10143, *Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting Coronavirus Disease*, 86 Fed. Reg. 7467 (Jan. 28, 2021).

³⁷ Presidential Proclamation 10149, *Revoking Proclamation 10014*, 86 Fed. Reg. 11847 (Mar. 1, 2021).

³⁸ U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs, *Update on Presidential Proclamation 10052* (Apr. 1, 2021), <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/update-on-presidential-proclamation-10052.html>.

immigrant visa applications that were denied under the bans.³⁹ In addition, President Biden directed the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security to evaluate current vetting procedures and recommend improvements to such procedures. On February 4, 2021, President Biden revoked EO 13815 and ordered a review of refugee security vetting procedures and all other agency actions taken in furtherance of the EO, as well as a review of the Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Programs.⁴⁰

EXECUTIVE OVERREACH IN THE EXERCISE OF SECTION 212(F) AUTHORITY

Section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the President to “suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens” when the President finds that the entry of such aliens “would be detrimental to the interests of the United States.”⁴¹ Before January 2017, presidents had only invoked section 212(f) in targeted situations to exclude small, well-defined groups of individuals.⁴² Examples of prior uses include executive orders excluding “serious human rights violators,” members of the North Korean government, or individuals attempting to overthrow governments.⁴³ These uses were consistent with the understanding that section 212(f) allows presidents to act quickly—without congressional authorization—when necessary to address emergent situations, especially in cases involving national security, public safety, or international stability.

³⁹ Presidential Proclamation 10141, *Ending Discriminatory Bans on Entry to The United States*, 86 Fed. Reg. 7005 (Jan. 20, 2021); Department of State.

⁴⁰ Executive Order 14013, *Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration*, 86 Fed. Reg. 8839 (Feb. 9, 2021).

⁴¹ 8 U.S.C. § 1182(f).

⁴² Kate M. Manuel, *Executive Authority to Exclude Aliens: In Brief*, Cong. Res. Svc., 6-10 (Jan. 23, 2017).

⁴³ *Id.*

President Trump, however, repeatedly invoked section 212(f) without adequate justification, and often to implement broad, unlawful policy changes in areas heavily regulated by statute. For example, in addition to the various iterations of the “Muslim Ban,” President Trump cited section 212(f) as legal authority to circumvent statutory requirements and render all southern border crossers ineligible for asylum and to impose health insurance requirements on immigrants that are inconsistent with the Affordable Care Act.⁴⁴ Both of these measures were enjoined in federal court, based in part on the recognition that section 212(f) provides the President with significant power, but not the power to effectively rewrite sections of the immigration laws with which he might disagree.⁴⁵

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Supreme Court unfortunately concluded that President Trump’s third attempt at the Muslim ban—Proclamation 9645—fell within the delegation of authority provided in section 212(f).⁴⁶ Although we disagree with the Majority’s decision in that case, it illustrates the need for legislation to ensure that section 212(f) is only used as Congress intended, and not as a mechanism to usurp congressional authority and rewrite legislation. H.R. 1333 will stop future executive overreach by amending section 212(f) to align it with its intended purpose and historical norms.

HEARINGS

⁴⁴ Presidential Proclamation 9822, *Addressing Mass Migration Through the Southern Border of the United States*, 83 Fed. Reg. 57661 (Nov. 15, 2018); Presidential Proclamation 9945, *Suspension of Entry of Immigrants Who Will Financially Burden the United States Healthcare System, in Order To Protect the Availability of Healthcare Benefits for Americans*, 84 Fed. Reg. 53991 (Oct. 9, 2019).

⁴⁵ *East Bay Sanctuary Covenant et al., v. Trump*, Case No. 18-cv-06810-JST (N.D. Cal. 2018); *Make the Road New York et al. v. Pompeo*, Case No. 19-civ-11633 (July 19, 2020).

⁴⁶ *Trump v. Hawai’i*, 138 S. Ct. 2392 (2018).

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of House Rule XIII, the following hearing was used to develop H.R. 1333: “The U.S. Immigration System: The Need for Bold Reforms,” held on February 11, 2021, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. The Subcommittee heard testimony from:

- Marielena Hincapié, Executive Director, National Immigration Law Center;
- Jennifer Hunt, Professor of Economics, Rutgers University;
- John Lettieri, President and CEO, Economic Innovation Group; and
- Peter Kirsanow, Partner, Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan, Aronoff LLP.

The hearing explored the need for immigration reform, including the NO BAN Act.

The following hearing in the 116th Congress was also used to develop H.R. 1333: “Oversight of the Trump Administration’s Muslim Ban,” held on September 24, 2019, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The Subcommittees heard testimony from:

- Edward J. Ramotowski, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Visa Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State;
- Elizabeth Neumann, Assistant Secretary for Threat Prevention and Security Policy, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, U.S. Department of Homeland Security;
- Todd Hoffman, Executive Director of Admissibility and Passenger Programs (APP), Office of Field Operations (OFO), U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security;
- Dr. Abdollah “Iman” Dehzangi, Assistant Professor at Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland;

- Ismail Ahmed Hezam Alghazali, a U.S. citizen born in Yemen who left his job to travel to Djibouti to be with his pregnant wife;
- Farhana Khera, President and Executive Director, Muslim Advocates; and
- Andrew Arthur, Resident Fellow in Law and Policy, Center for Immigration Studies.

The hearing explored the implementation of the ban, including the chaos that unfolded at airports around the country; the impact of the ban on American families, U.S. employers, and other institutions; and the lack of transparency around the waiver process. Witnesses shared stories of parents separated from children and spouses living apart from one another. Witnesses also discussed potential legislative fixes, including the NO BAN Act.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On April 14, 2020, the Committee met in open session and ordered the bill, H.R. 1333, favorably reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a rollcall vote of 25 to 17, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE VOTES

In compliance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee advises that the following rollcall votes occurred during the Committee's consideration of H.R. 1333:

1. On a question of consideration demanded by Mr. Biggs, the Committee voted to consider H.R. 1333 by a vote of 19 to 18.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives

117th Congress

Subject: Question of Consideration HR 1333

PASSED
 FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)	✓		
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)	✓		
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)	✓		
Steve Cohen (TN-09)	✓		
Hank Johnson (GA-04)	✓		
Ted Deutch (FL-22)			
Karen Bass (CA-37)	✓		
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)			
David Cicilline (RI-01)			
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)	✓		
Ted Lieu (CA-33)			
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)	✓		
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)	✓		
Val Demings (FL-10)			
Lou Correa (CA-46)	✓		
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)	✓		
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)	✓		
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)	✓		
Lucy McBath (GA-06)	✓		
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)	✓		
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)	✓		
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)	✓		
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)			
Deborah Ross (NC-02)	✓		
Cori Bush (MO-01)	✓		
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jim Jordan (OH-04)		✓	
Steve Chabot (OH-01)		✓	
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)		✓	
Darrell Issa (CA-50)		✓	
Ken Buck (CO-04)		✓	
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)		✓	
Mike Johnson (LA-04)			
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)		✓	
Tom McClintock (CA-04)		✓	
Greg Steube (FL-17)		✓	
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)		✓	
Thomas Massie (KY-04)		✓	
Chip Roy (TX-21)		✓	
Dan Bishop (NC-09)		✓	
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)		✓	
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)		✓	
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)		✓	
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)		✓	
Burgess Owens (UT-04)		✓	
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	19	16	

2. An amendment by Mr. Biggs to amend the executive consultation requirement prior to the President exercising the authority under section 212(f) of the INA was defeated by a rollcall vote of 16 to 23.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives

117th Congress

Amendment # 1 () to ANS HR 1333 offered by Rep. Biggs

- PASSED
- FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)		X	
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)		X	
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)		X	
Steve Cohen (TN-09)		X	
Hank Johnson (GA-04)		X	
Ted Deutch (FL-22)		X	
Karen Bass (CA-37)		X	
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)			
David Cicilline (RI-01)		X	
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)		X	
Ted Lieu (CA-33)		X	
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)		X	
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)		X	
Val Demings (FL-10)		X	
Lou Correa (CA-46)		X	
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)		X	
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)		X	
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)		X	
Lucy McBath (GA-06)		X	
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)		X	
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)		X	
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)		X	
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)		X	
Deborah Ross (NC-02)		X	
Cori Bush (MO-01)			
	AYES	NOS	PRES
Jim Jordan (OH-04)	X		
Steve Chabot (OH-01)	X		
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)	X		
Darrell Issa (CA-50)	X		
Ken Buck (CO-04)	X		
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)			
Mike Johnson (LA-04)			
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)	X		
Tom McClintock (CA-04)	X		
Greg Steube (FL-17)	X		
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)	X		
Thomas Massie (KY-04)	X		
Chip Roy (TX-21)	X		
Dan Bishop (NC-09)			
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)	X		
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)	X		
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)	X		
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)	X		
Burgess Owens (UT-04)	X		
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	16	23	

3. An amendment by Mr. Fitzgerald to add to the nondiscrimination provision under section 202(a)(1)(A) of the INA, a rule of construction pertaining to international agreements was defeated by a rollcall vote of 15 to 24.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives
117th Congress

Amendment #3 () to ANS HR 1333 offered by Rep. Fitzgerald

- PASSED
- FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)		X	
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)		X	
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)		X	
Steve Cohen (TN-09)			
Hank Johnson (GA-04)		X	
Ted Deutch (FL-22)		X	
Karen Bass (CA-37)		X	
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)		X	
David Cicilline (RI-01)		X	
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)		X	
Ted Lieu (CA-33)		X	
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)		X	
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)		X	
Val Demings (FL-10)		X	
Lou Correa (CA-46)		X	
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)		X	
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)		X	
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)		X	
Lucy McBath (GA-06)		X	
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)		X	
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)		X	
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)		X	
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)		X	
Deborah Ross (NC-02)		X	
Cori Bush (MO-01)		X	
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jim Jordan (OH-04)	X		
Steve Chabot (OH-01)	X		
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)	X		
Darrell Issa (CA-50)	X		
Ken Buck (CO-04)	X		
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)			
Mike Johnson (LA-04)	X		
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)	X		
Tom McClintock (CA-04)	X		
Greg Steube (FL-17)	X		
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)			
Thomas Massie (KY-04)	X		
Chip Roy (TX-21)	X		
Dan Bishop (NC-09)			
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)	X		
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)	X		
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)	X		
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)			
Burgess Owens (UT-04)	X		
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	15	24	

4. An amendment by Mr. Biggs to create a security-related exception to the requirement that the President narrowly tailor a suspension or restriction using the least restrictive means to achieve a compelling government interest was defeated by a rollcall vote of 18 to 24.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives

117th Congress

Amendment # 4 () to ANS HR1333 offered by Rep. Biggs

PASSED
 FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)		X	
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)		X	
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)		X	
Steve Cohen (TN-09)		X	
Hank Johnson (GA-04)		X	
Ted Deutch (FL-22)		X	
Karen Bass (CA-37)		X	
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)		X	
David Cicilline (RI-01)		X	
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)		X	
Ted Lieu (CA-33)		X	
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)		X	
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)		X	
Val Demings (FL-10)			
Lou Correa (CA-46)		X	
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)		X	
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)		X	
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)		X	
Lucy McBath (GA-06)		X	
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)		X	
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)		X	
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)		X	
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)		X	
Deborah Ross (NC-02)		X	
Cori Bush (MO-01)		X	
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jim Jordan (OH-04)	X		
Steve Chabot (OH-01)	X		
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)	X		
Darrell Issa (CA-50)	X		
Ken Buck (CO-04)	X		
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)	X		
Mike Johnson (LA-04)	X		
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)	X		
Tom McClintock (CA-04)	X		
Greg Steube (FL-17)	X		
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)			
Thomas Massie (KY-04)	X		
Chip Roy (TX-21)	X		
Dan Bishop (NC-09)	X		
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)	X		
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)	X		
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)	X		
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)	X		
Burgess Owens (UT-04)	X		
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	18	27	

5. An amendment by Ms. Spartz to require the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to consult with and report to Congress prior to the President terminating a suspension or restriction under section 212(f) of the INA was defeated by a rollcall vote of 16 to 24.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives
117th Congress

Amendment # 5 () to ANS HR 1333 offered by Rep. Spartz

- PASSED
- FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)		X	
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)		X	
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)		X	
Steve Cohen (TN-09)		X	
Hank Johnson (GA-04)		X	
Ted Deutch (FL-22)		X	
Karen Bass (CA-37)		X	
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)		X	
David Cicilline (RI-01)		X	
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)		X	
Ted Lieu (CA-33)		X	
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)		X	
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)		X	
Val Demings (FL-10)			
Lou Correa (CA-46)		X	
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)		X	
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)		X	
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)		X	
Lucy McBath (GA-06)		X	
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)		X	
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)		X	
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)		X	
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)		X	
Deborah Ross (NC-02)		X	
Cori Bush (MO-01)		X	
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jim Jordan (OH-04)	X		
Steve Chabot (OH-01)	X		
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)	X		
Darrell Issa (CA-50)	X		
Ken Buck (CO-04)	X		
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)	X		
Mike Johnson (LA-04)	X		
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)			
Tom McClintock (CA-04)	X		
Greg Steube (FL-17)	X		
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)			
Thomas Massie (KY-04)			
Chip Roy (TX-21)	X		
Dan Bishop (NC-09)	X		
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)	X		
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)	X		
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)	X		
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)	X		
Burgess Owens (UT-04)	X		
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	16	24	

6. An amendment by Mr. Bishop to prevent the provisions of the Act from taking effect until the Migrant Protection Protocols are reinstated was defeated by a rollcall vote of 17 to 23.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives

117th Congress

Amendment # 6 () to ANS HR 1333 offered by Rep. Bishop

PASSED
 FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)		X	
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)		X	
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)		X	
Steve Cohen (TN-09)		X	
Hank Johnson (GA-04)		X	
Ted Deutch (FL-22)			
Karen Bass (CA-37)		X	
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)		X	
David Cicilline (RI-01)		X	
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)		X	
Ted Lieu (CA-33)		X	
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)		X	
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)		X	
Val Demings (FL-10)		X	
Lou Correa (CA-46)		X	
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)		X	
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)		X	
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)		X	
Lucy McBath (GA-06)		X	
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)		X	
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)			
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)		X	
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)		X	
Deborah Ross (NC-02)		X	
Cori Bush (MO-01)		X	
	AYES	NOS	PRES
Jim Jordan (OH-04)	X		
Steve Chabot (OH-01)	X		
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)			
Darrell Issa (CA-50)	X		
Ken Buck (CO-04)	X		
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)	X		
Mike Johnson (LA-04)	X		
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)	X		
Tom McClintock (CA-04)	X		
Greg Steube (FL-17)	X		
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)	X		
Thomas Massie (KY-04)	X		
Chip Roy (TX-21)	X		
Dan Bishop (NC-09)	X		
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)	X		
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)	X		
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)			
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)	X		
Burgess Owens (UT-04)	X		
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	17	23	

7. The motion to report H.R. 1333, as amended, favorably was agreed to by a rollcall vote of 25 to 17.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

House of Representatives

117th Congress

Final Passage on: HR 1333

- PASSED
- FAILED

	AYES	NOS	PRES.
Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)	X		
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)	X		
Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)	X		
Steve Cohen (TN-09)	X		
Hank Johnson (GA-04)	X		
Ted Deutch (FL-22)	X		
Karen Bass (CA-37)	X		
Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)	X		
David Cicilline (RI-01)	X		
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)	X		
Ted Lieu (CA-33)	X		
Jamie Raskin (MD-08)	X		
Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)	X		
Val Demings (FL-10)	X		
Lou Correa (CA-46)	X		
Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)	X		
Sylvia Garcia (TX-29)	X		
Joseph Neguse (CO-02)	X		
Lucy McBath (GA-06)	X		
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)	X		
Madeleine Dean (PA-04)	X		
Veronica Escobar (TX-16)	X		
Mondaire Jones (NY-17)	X		
Deborah Ross (NC-02)	X		
Cori Bush (MO-01)	X		
	AYES	NOS	PRES
Jim Jordan (OH-04)		X	
Steve Chabot (OH-01)		X	
Louie Gohmert (TX-01)		X	
Darrell Issa (CA-50)		X	
Ken Buck (CO-04)		X	
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)		X	
Mike Johnson (LA-04)		X	
Andy Biggs (AZ-05)		X	
Tom McClintock (CA-04)		X	
Greg Steube (FL-17)		X	
Tom Tiffany (WI-07)		X	
Thomas Massie (KY-04)		X	
Chip Roy (TX-21)		X	
Dan Bishop (NC-09)		X	
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)		X	
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)		X	
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)		X	
Cliff Bentz (OR-02)		X	
Burgess Owens (UT-04)		X	
	AYES	NOS	PRES.
TOTAL	25	17	

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee advises that the findings and recommendations of the Committee, based on oversight activities under clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, are incorporated in the descriptive portions of this report.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND TAX EXPENDITURES AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and with respect to requirements of clause (3)(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has requested but not received a cost estimate for this bill from the Director of Congressional Budget Office. The Committee has requested but not received from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office a statement as to whether this bill contains any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

No provision of H.R. 1333 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Committee states that pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 1333 would modify the President's authority to suspend or restrict classes of aliens from entering the United States and expand the Immigration and Nationality Act's nondiscrimination provision.

ADVISORY ON EARMARKS

In accordance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 1333 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short Title. Section 1 sets forth the short titles of the Act as the "National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act" or the "NO BAN Act."

Section 2. Expansion of Nondiscrimination Provision. Section 2 broadens section 202(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), which currently prohibits discrimination in the issuance of immigrant visas (i.e., green cards) based on race, sex, nationality, place of birth, or place of residence. The statute is expanded to include religion as a prohibited factor as well as prohibiting discrimination in the issuance of nonimmigrant visas, entry into the United States, and the approval or revocation of any immigration benefit. An exception allows such factors to be considered if such consideration is otherwise authorized by statute.

Section 3. Transfer and Limitations on Authority to Suspend or Restrict the Entry of a Class of Aliens. Section 3 amends section 212(f) of the INA to:

- allow the president to suspend or restrict the entry of any aliens or class of aliens if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines based on credible facts that the entry of such aliens would undermine the security or public safety of the United States, human rights, democratic processes or institutions, or international stability; and
- establish procedural safeguards with respect to the exercise of 212(f) authority, including requiring specific evidence to support the suspension or restriction, as well as the proposed duration; requiring that the suspension or restriction be narrowly tailored to address a compelling governmental interest; requiring the least restrictive means to achieve the specified interest; and requiring waivers for class-based restrictions and suspensions, with a rebuttable presumption in favor of granting family-based and humanitarian waivers.

Section 3 also requires the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to consult with Congress before exercising 212(f) authority, and to brief and provide a written report to Congress within 48 hours of exercising such authority. If such briefing is not provided and updated every 30 days thereafter, the suspension or restriction will terminate absent congressional action.

Section 3 also ensures transparency and accountability by requiring the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security to publish information regarding the suspension or

termination in the Federal Register and provides for judicial review for individuals or entities in the United States who are harmed as a result of the suspension or termination.

Section 4. Visa Applicants Report. Section 4 requires the Secretary of State to submit a report to Congress, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, describing the implementation of Executive Orders 13769, 13780, and 13815 and Presidential Proclamations 9645, 9822, and 9983, and providing data on individuals impacted by Presidential Proclamations 9645 and 9983. With respect to any future use of section 212(f), section 4 also requires periodic reporting to Congress on impacted individuals.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, H.R. 1333, as reported, are shown as follows:

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

* * * * *

TITLE II—IMMIGRATION**CHAPTER 1—SELECTION SYSTEM**

* * * * *

NUMERICAL LIMITATION TO ANY SINGLE FOREIGN STATE

SEC. 202. (a) PER COUNTRY LEVEL.—

(1) NONDISCRIMINATION.—(A) **Except as specifically provided in paragraph (2) and in sections 101(a)(27), 201(b)(2)(A)(i), and 203, no** *No person shall receive any preference or priority or be discriminated against in the issuance of an immigrant visa or a nonimmigrant visa, admission or other entry into the United States, or the approval or revocation of any immigration benefit because of the person's race, sex, religion, nationality, place of birth, or place of residence, except as specifically provided in paragraph (2), in sections 101(a)(27), 201(b)(2)(A)(i), and 203, if otherwise expressly required by statute, or if a statutorily authorized benefit takes into consideration such factors.*

(B) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of State to determine the procedures for the processing of immigrant visa applications or the locations where such applications will be processed.

(2) PER COUNTRY LEVELS FOR FAMILY-SPONSORED AND EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—Subject to paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), the total number of immigrant visas made available to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area under subsections (a) and (b) of section 203 in any fiscal year may not exceed 7 percent (in the case of a single foreign state) or 2 percent (in the case of a dependent area) of the total number of such visas made available under such subsections in that fiscal year.

(3) EXCEPTION IF ADDITIONAL VISAS AVAILABLE.—If because of the application of paragraph (2) with respect to one or more foreign states or dependent areas, the total number of visas available under both subsections (a) and (b) of section 203 for a calendar quarter exceeds the number of qualified immigrants

who otherwise may be issued such a visa, paragraph (2) shall not apply to visas made available to such states or areas during the remainder of such calendar quarter.

(4) SPECIAL RULES FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIENS.—

(A) 75 PERCENT OF 2ND PREFERENCE SET-ASIDE FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN NOT SUBJECT TO PER COUNTRY LIMITATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the visa numbers made available under section 203(a) to immigrants described in section 203(a)(2)(A) in any fiscal year, 75 percent of the 2–A floor (as defined in clause (ii)) shall be issued without regard to the numerical limitation under paragraph (2).

(ii) 2–A FLOOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “2–A floor” means, for a fiscal year, 77 percent of the total number of visas made available under section 203(a) to immigrants described in section 203(a)(2) in the fiscal year.

(B) TREATMENT OF REMAINING 25 PERCENT FOR COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (e).—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the visa numbers made available under section 203(a) to immigrants described in section 203(a)(2)(A) in any fiscal year, the remaining 25 percent of the 2–A floor shall be available in the case of a state or area that is subject to subsection (e) only to the extent that the total number of visas issued in accordance with subparagraph (A) to natives of the foreign state or area is less than the subsection (e) ceiling (as defined in clause (ii)).

(ii) SUBSECTION (e) CEILING DEFINED.—In clause (i), the term “subsection (e) ceiling” means, for a foreign state or dependent area, 77 percent of the maximum number of visas that may be made available under section 203(a) to immigrants who are natives of the state or area under section 203(a)(2) consistent with subsection (e).

(C) TREATMENT OF UNMARRIED SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (e).—In the case of a foreign state or dependent area to which subsection (e) applies, the number of immigrant visas that may be made available to natives of the state or area under section 203(a)(2)(B) may not exceed—

(i) 23 percent of the maximum number of visas that may be made available under section 203(a) to immigrants of the state or area described in section 203(a)(2) consistent with subsection (e), or

(ii) the number (if any) by which the maximum number of visas that may be made available under section 203(a) to immigrants of the state or area described in section 203(a)(2) consistent with subsection (e) exceeds the number of visas issued under section 203(a)(2)(A),

whichever is greater.

(D) LIMITING PASS DOWN FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (e).—In the case of a foreign state or dependent area to which subsection (e) applies, if the total number of visas issued under section 203(a)(2) exceeds the maximum number of visas that may be made available to immigrants of the state or area under section 203(a)(2) consistent with subsection (e) (determined without regard to this paragraph), in applying paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 203(a) under subsection (e)(2) all visas shall be deemed to have been required for the classes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section.

(5) RULES FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—

(A) EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS NOT SUBJECT TO PER COUNTRY LIMITATION IF ADDITIONAL VISAS AVAILABLE.—If the total number of visas available under paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 203(b) for a calendar quarter exceeds the number of qualified immigrants who may otherwise be issued such visas, the visas made available under that paragraph shall be issued without regard to the numerical limitation under paragraph (2) of this subsection during the remainder of the calendar quarter.

(B) LIMITING FALL ACROSS FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (e).—In the case of a foreign state or dependent area to which subsection (e) applies, if the total number of visas issued under section 203(b) exceeds the maximum number of visas that may be made available to immigrants of the state or area under section 203(b) consistent with subsection (e) (determined without regard to this paragraph), in applying subsection (e) all visas shall be deemed to have been required for the classes of aliens specified in section 203(b).

(b) RULES FOR CHARGEABILITY.—Each independent country, self-governing dominion, mandated territory, and territory under the international trusteeship system of the United Nations, other than the United States and its outlying possessions, shall be treated as a separate foreign state for the purposes of a numerical level established under subsection (a)(2) when approved by the Secretary of State. All other inhabited lands shall be attributed to a foreign state specified by the Secretary of State. For the purposes of this Act the foreign state to which an immigrant is chargeable shall be determined by birth within such foreign state except that (1) an alien child, when accompanied by or following to join his alien parent or parents, may be charged to the foreign state of either parent if such parent has received or would be qualified for an immigrant visa, if necessary to prevent the separation of the child from the parent or parents, and if immigration charged to the foreign state to which such parent has been or would be chargeable has not reached a numerical level established under subsection (a)(2) for that fiscal year; (2) if an alien is chargeable to a different foreign state from that of his spouse, the foreign state to which such alien is chargeable may, if necessary to prevent the separation of husband and wife, be determined by the foreign state of the spouse he

is accompanying or following to join, if such spouse has received or would be qualified for an immigrant visa and if immigration charged to the foreign state to which such spouse has been or would be chargeable has not reached a numerical level established under subsection (a)(2) for that fiscal year; (3) an alien born in the United States shall be considered as having been born in the country of which he is a citizen or subject, or, if he is not a citizen or subject of any country, in the last foreign country in which he had his residence as determined by the consular officer; and (4) an alien born within any foreign state in which neither of his parents was born and in which neither of his parents had a residence at the time of such alien's birth may be charged to the foreign state of either parent.

(c) CHARGEABILITY FOR DEPENDENT AREAS.—Any immigrant born in a colony or other component or dependent area of a foreign state overseas from the foreign state, other than an alien described in section 201(b), shall be chargeable for the purpose of the limitation set forth in subsection (a), to the foreign state.

(d) CHANGES IN TERRITORY.—In the case of any change in the territorial limits of foreign states, the Secretary of State shall, upon recognition of such change, issue appropriate instructions to all diplomatic and consular offices.

(e) SPECIAL RULES FOR COUNTRIES AT CEILING.—If it is determined that the total number of immigrant visas made available under subsections (a) and (b) of section 203 to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area will exceed the numerical limitation specified in subsection (a)(2) in any fiscal year, in determining the allotment of immigrant visa numbers to natives under subsections (a) and (b) of section 203, visa numbers with respect to natives of that state or area shall be allocated (to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with this section and section 203) in a manner so that—

(1) the ratio of the visa numbers made available under section 203(a) to the visa numbers made available under section 203(b) is equal to the ratio of the worldwide level of immigration under section 201(c) to such level under section 201(d);

(2) except as provided in subsection (a)(4), the proportion of the visa numbers made available under each of paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 203(a) is equal to the ratio of the total number of visas made available under the respective paragraph to the total number of visas made available under section 203(a), and

(3) except as provided in subsection (a)(5), the proportion of the visa numbers made available under each of paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 203(b) is equal to the ratio of the total number of visas made available under the respective paragraph to the total number of visas made available under section 203(b).

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the number of visas that may be issued to natives of a foreign state or dependent area under section 203(a) or 203(b) if there is insufficient demand for visas for such natives under section 203(b) or 203(a),

respectively, or as limiting the number of visas that may be issued under section 203(a)(2)(A) pursuant to subsection (a)(4)(A).

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CHAPTER 2—QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF ALIENS; TRAVEL CONTROL OF CITIZENS AND ALIENS

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GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND INELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION; WAIVERS OF INADMISSIBILITY

SEC. 212. (a) CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS OR ADMISSION.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, aliens who are inadmissible under the following paragraphs are ineligible to receive visas and ineligible to be admitted to the United States:

(1) HEALTH-RELATED GROUNDS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Any alien—

(i) who is determined (in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services) to have a communicable disease of public health significance;

(ii) except as provided in subparagraph (C), who seeks admission as an immigrant, or who seeks adjustment of status to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, and who has failed to present documentation of having received vaccination against vaccine-preventable diseases, which shall include at least the following diseases: mumps, measles, rubella, polio, tetanus and diphtheria toxoids, pertussis, influenza type B and hepatitis B, and any other vaccinations against vaccine-preventable diseases recommended by the Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices,

(iii) who is determined (in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation with the Attorney General)—

(I) to have a physical or mental disorder and behavior associated with the disorder that may pose, or has posed, a threat to the property, safety, or welfare of the alien or others, or

(II) to have had a physical or mental disorder and a history of behavior associated with the disorder, which behavior has posed a threat to the property, safety, or welfare of the alien or others and which behavior is likely to recur or to lead to other harmful behavior, or

(iv) who is determined (in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services) to be a drug abuser or addict, is inadmissibility.

(B) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of certain clauses of subparagraph (A), see subsection (g).

(C) EXCEPTION FROM IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENT FOR ADOPTED CHILDREN 10 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER.—Clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a child who—

(i) is 10 years of age or younger,

(ii) is described in subparagraph (F) or (G) of section 101(b)(1); and

(iii) is seeking an immigrant visa as an immediate relative under section 201(b),

if, prior to the admission of the child, an adoptive parent or prospective adoptive parent of the child, who has sponsored the child for admission as an immediate relative, has executed an affidavit stating that the parent is aware of the provisions of subparagraph (A)(ii) and will ensure that, within 30 days of the child's admission, or at the earliest time that is medically appropriate, the child will receive the vaccinations identified in such subparagraph.

(2) CRIMINAL AND RELATED GROUNDS.—

(A) CONVICTION OF CERTAIN CRIMES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), any alien convicted of, or who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of—

(I) a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense) or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime, or

(II) a violation of (or a conspiracy or attempt to violate) any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)),

is inadmissible.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i)(I) shall not apply to an alien who committed only one crime if—

(I) the crime was committed when the alien was under 18 years of age, and the crime was committed (and the alien released from any confinement to a prison or correctional institution imposed for the crime) more than 5 years before the date of application for a visa or other documentation and the date of application for admission to the United States, or

(II) the maximum penalty possible for the crime of which the alien was convicted (or which the alien admits having committed or of which the acts that the alien admits having committed constituted the essential elements) did not exceed imprisonment for one year and, if the alien was convicted of such crime, the alien was not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in excess of 6 months

(regardless of the extent to which the sentence was ultimately executed).

(B) MULTIPLE CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.—Any alien convicted of 2 or more offenses (other than purely political offenses), regardless of whether the conviction was in a single trial or whether the offenses arose from a single scheme of misconduct and regardless of whether the offenses involved moral turpitude, for which the aggregate sentences to confinement were 5 years or more is inadmissible.

(C) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TRAFFICKERS.—Any alien who the consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe—

(i) is or has been an illicit trafficker in any controlled substance or in any listed chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)), or is or has been a knowing aider, abettor, assister, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such controlled or listed substance or chemical, or endeavored to do so; or

(ii) is the spouse, son, or daughter of an alien inadmissible under clause (i), has, within the previous 5 years, obtained any financial or other benefit from the illicit activity of that alien, and knew or reasonably should have known that the financial or other benefit was the product of such illicit activity,

is inadmissible.

(D) PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE.—Any alien who—

(i) is coming to the United States solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in prostitution, or has engaged in prostitution within 10 years of the date of application for a visa, admission, or adjustment of status,

(ii) directly or indirectly procures or attempts to procure, or (within 10 years of the date of application for a visa, entry, or adjustment of status) procured or attempted to procure or to import, prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution, or receives or (within such 10-year period) received, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution, or

(iii) is coming to the United States to engage in any other unlawful commercialized vice, whether or not related to prostitution,

is inadmissible.

(E) CERTAIN ALIENS INVOLVED IN SERIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY WHO HAVE ASSERTED IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION.—Any alien—

(i) who has committed in the United States at any time a serious criminal offense (as defined in section 101(h)),

(ii) for whom immunity from criminal jurisdiction was exercised with respect to that offense,

(iii) who as a consequence of the offense and exercise of immunity has departed from the United States, and

(iv) who has not subsequently submitted fully to the jurisdiction of the court in the United States having jurisdiction with respect to that offense, is inadmissible.

(F) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of certain subparagraphs of this paragraph, see subsection (h).

(G) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO HAVE COMMITTED PARTICULARLY SEVERE VIOLATIONS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—Any alien who, while serving as a foreign government official, was responsible for or directly carried out, at any time, particularly severe violations of religious freedom, as defined in section 3 of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6402), is inadmissible.

(H) SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKERS IN PERSONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who commits or conspires to commit human trafficking offenses in the United States or outside the United States, or who the consular officer, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe is or has been a knowing aider, abettor, assister, conspirator, or colluder with such a trafficker in severe forms of trafficking in persons, as defined in the section 103 of such Act, is inadmissible.

(ii) BENEFICIARIES OF TRAFFICKING.—Except as provided in clause (iii), any alien who the consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe is the spouse, son, or daughter of an alien inadmissible under clause (i), has, within the previous 5 years, obtained any financial or other benefit from the illicit activity of that alien, and knew or reasonably should have known that the financial or other benefit was the product of such illicit activity, is inadmissible.

(iii) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN SONS AND DAUGHTERS.—Clause (ii) shall not apply to a son or daughter who was a child at the time he or she received the benefit described in such clause.

(I) MONEY LAUNDERING.—Any alien—

(i) who a consular officer or the Attorney General knows, or has reason to believe, has engaged, is engaging, or seeks to enter the United States to engage, in an offense which is described in section 1956 or 1957 of title 18, United States Code (relating to laundering of monetary instruments); or

(ii) who a consular officer or the Attorney General knows is, or has been, a knowing aider, abettor, assister, conspirator, or colluder with others in an offense which is described in such section;

is inadmissible.

(3) SECURITY AND RELATED GROUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who a consular officer or the Attorney General knows, or has reasonable ground to believe, seeks to enter the United States to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in—

(i) any activity (I) to violate any law of the United States relating to espionage or sabotage or (II) to violate or evade any law prohibiting the export from the United States of goods, technology, or sensitive information,

(ii) any other unlawful activity, or

(iii) any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unlawful means,

is inadmissible.

(B) TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who—

(I) has engaged in a terrorist activity;

(II) a consular officer, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Homeland Security knows, or has reasonable ground to believe, is engaged in or is likely to engage after entry in any terrorist activity (as defined in clause (iv));

(III) has, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm, incited terrorist activity;

(IV) is a representative (as defined in clause (v)) of—

(aa) a terrorist organization (as defined in clause (vi)); or

(bb) a political, social, or other group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity;

(V) is a member of a terrorist organization described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (vi);

(VI) is a member of a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III), unless the alien can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization;

(VII) endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity or support a terrorist organization;

(VIII) has received military-type training (as defined in section 2339D(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code) from or on behalf of any organization that, at the time the training was received, was a terrorist organization (as defined in clause (vi)); or

(IX) is the spouse or child of an alien who is inadmissible under this subparagraph, if the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible occurred within the last 5 years, is inadmissible.

An alien who is an officer, official, representative, or spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization is considered, for purposes of this Act, to be engaged in a terrorist activity.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Subclause (IX) of clause (i) does not apply to a spouse or child—

(I) who did not know or should not reasonably have known of the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible under this section; or

(II) whom the consular officer or Attorney General has reasonable grounds to believe has renounced the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible under this section.

(iii) TERRORIST ACTIVITY DEFINED.—As used in this Act, the term “terrorist activity” means any activity which is unlawful under the laws of the place where it is committed (or which, if it had been committed in the United States, would be unlawful under the laws of the United States or any State) and which involves any of the following:

(I) The hijacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle).

(II) The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, another individual in order to compel a third person (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the individual seized or detained.

(III) A violent attack upon an internationally protected person (as defined in section 1116(b)(4) of title 18, United States Code) or upon the liberty of such a person.

(IV) An assassination.

(V) The use of any—

(a) biological agent, chemical agent, or nuclear weapon or device, or

(b) explosive, firearm, or other weapon or dangerous device (other than for mere personal monetary gain),

with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property.

(VI) A threat, attempt, or conspiracy to do any of the foregoing.

(iv) ENGAGE IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY DEFINED.—As used in this Act, the term “engage in terrorist activity” means, in an individual capacity or as a member of an organization—

(I) to commit or to incite to commit, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily injury, a terrorist activity;

(II) to prepare or plan a terrorist activity;

(III) to gather information on potential targets for terrorist activity;

(IV) to solicit funds or other things of value for—

(aa) a terrorist activity;

(bb) a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(I) or (vi)(II); or

(cc) a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III), unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization;

(V) to solicit any individual—

(aa) to engage in conduct otherwise described in this subsection;

(bb) for membership in a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(I) or (vi)(II); or

(cc) for membership in a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III) unless the solicitor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization; or

(VI) to commit an act that the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support, including a safe house, transportation, communications, funds, transfer of funds or other material financial benefit, false documentation or identification, weapons (including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons), explosives, or training—

(aa) for the commission of a terrorist activity;

(bb) to any individual who the actor knows, or reasonably should know, has committed or plans to commit a terrorist activity;

(cc) to a terrorist organization described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (vi) or to any member of such an organization; or

(dd) to a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III), or to any member of such an organization, unless the actor can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the actor did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization.

(v) REPRESENTATIVE DEFINED.—As used in this paragraph, the term “representative” includes an officer, official, or spokesman of an organization, and any person who directs, counsels, commands, or induces an organization or its members to engage in terrorist activity.

(vi) **TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DEFINED.**—As used in this section, the term “terrorist organization” means an organization—

(I) designated under section 219;

(II) otherwise designated, upon publication in the Federal Register, by the Secretary of State in consultation with or upon the request of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as a terrorist organization, after finding that the organization engages in the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv); or

(III) that is a group of two or more individuals, whether organized or not, which engages in, or has a subgroup which engages in, the activities described in subclauses (I) through (VI) of clause (iv).

(C) **FOREIGN POLICY.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien whose entry or proposed activities in the United States the Secretary of State has reasonable ground to believe would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States is inadmissible.

(ii) **EXCEPTION FOR OFFICIALS.**—An alien who is an official of a foreign government or a purported government, or who is a candidate for election to a foreign government office during the period immediately preceding the election for that office, shall not be excludable or subject to restrictions or conditions on entry into the United States under clause (i) solely because of the alien’s past, current, or expected beliefs, statements, or associations, if such beliefs, statements, or associations would be lawful within the United States.

(iii) **EXCEPTION FOR OTHER ALIENS.**—An alien, not described in clause (ii), shall not be excludable or subject to restrictions or conditions on entry into the United States under clause (i) because of the alien’s past, current, or expected beliefs, statements, or associations, if such beliefs, statements, or associations would be lawful within the United States, unless the Secretary of State personally determines that the alien’s admission would compromise a compelling United States foreign policy interest.

(iv) **NOTIFICATION OF DETERMINATIONS.**—If a determination is made under clause (iii) with respect to an alien, the Secretary of State must notify on a timely basis the chairmen of the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and of the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Relations of the Senate of the identity of the alien and the reasons for the determination.

(D) **IMMIGRANT MEMBERSHIP IN TOTALITARIAN PARTY.**—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any immigrant who is or has been a member of or affiliated with the Communist or any other totalitarian party (or subdivision or affiliate thereof), domestic or foreign, is inadmissible.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR INVOLUNTARY MEMBERSHIP.—Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien because of membership or affiliation if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer when applying for a visa (or to the satisfaction of the Attorney General when applying for admission) that the membership or affiliation is or was involuntary, or is or was solely when under 16 years of age, by operation of law, or for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living and whether necessary for such purposes.

(iii) EXCEPTION FOR PAST MEMBERSHIP.—Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien because of membership or affiliation if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer when applying for a visa (or to the satisfaction of the Attorney General when applying for admission) that—

(I) the membership or affiliation terminated at least—

(a) 2 years before the date of such application, or

(b) 5 years before the date of such application, in the case of an alien whose membership or affiliation was with the party controlling the government of a foreign state that is a totalitarian dictatorship as of such date, and

(II) the alien is not a threat to the security of the United States.

(iv) EXCEPTION FOR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS.—The Attorney General may, in the Attorney General's discretion, waive the application of clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the parent, spouse, son, daughter, brother, or sister of a citizen of the United States or a spouse, son, or daughter of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest if the immigrant is not a threat to the security of the United States.

(E) PARTICIPANTS IN NAZI PERSECUTION, GENOCIDE, OR THE COMMISSION OF ANY ACT OF TORTURE OR EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING.—

(i) PARTICIPATION IN NAZI PERSECUTIONS.—Any alien who, during the period beginning on March 23, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945, under the direction of, or in association with—

(I) the Nazi government of Germany,

(II) any government in any area occupied by the military forces of the Nazi government of Germany,

(III) any government established with the assistance or cooperation of the Nazi government of Germany, or

(IV) any government which was an ally of the Nazi government of Germany, ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin, or political opinion is inadmissible.

(ii) PARTICIPATION IN GENOCIDE.—Any alien who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in genocide, as defined in section 1091(a) of title 18, United States Code, is inadmissible

(iii) COMMISSION OF ACTS OF TORTURE OR EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS.—Any alien who, outside the United States, has committed, ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the commission of—

(I) any act of torture, as defined in section 2340 of title 18, United States Code; or

(II) under color of law of any foreign nation, any extrajudicial killing, as defined in section 3(a) of the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 (28 U.S.C. 1350 note),

is inadmissible.

(F) ASSOCIATION WITH TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.—Any alien who the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General, or the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines has been associated with a terrorist organization and intends while in the United States to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in activities that could endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States is inadmissible.

(G) RECRUITMENT OR USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.—Any alien who has engaged in the recruitment or use of child soldiers in violation of section 2442 of title 18, United States Code, is inadmissible.

(4) PUBLIC CHARGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who, in the opinion of the consular officer at the time of application for a visa, or in the opinion of the Attorney General at the time of application for admission or adjustment of status, is likely at any time to become a public charge is inadmissible.

(B) FACTORS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—(i) In determining whether an alien is inadmissible under this paragraph, the consular officer or the Attorney General shall at a minimum consider the alien's—

(I) age;

(II) health;

(III) family status;

(IV) assets, resources, and financial status; and

(V) education and skills.

(ii) In addition to the factors under clause (i), the consular officer or the Attorney General may also consider

any affidavit of support under section 213A for purposes of exclusion under this paragraph.

(C) FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS.—Any alien who seeks admission or adjustment of status under a visa number issued under section 201(b)(2) or 203(a) is inadmissible under this paragraph unless—

(i) the alien has obtained—

(I) status as a spouse or a child of a United States citizen pursuant to clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 204(a)(1)(A), or

(II) classification pursuant to clause (ii) or (iii) of section 204(a)(1)(B); or

(III) classification or status as a VAWA self-petitioner; or

(ii) the person petitioning for the alien's admission (and any additional sponsor required under section 213A(f) or any alternative sponsor permitted under paragraph (5)(B) of such section) has executed an affidavit of support described in section 213A with respect to such alien.

(D) CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—Any alien who seeks admission or adjustment of status under a visa number issued under section 203(b) by virtue of a classification petition filed by a relative of the alien (or by an entity in which such relative has a significant ownership interest) is inadmissible under this paragraph unless such relative has executed an affidavit of support described in section 213A with respect to such alien.

(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR QUALIFIED ALIEN VICTIMS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) shall not apply to an alien who—

(i) is a VAWA self-petitioner;

(ii) is an applicant for, or is granted, non-immigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U); or

(iii) is a qualified alien described in section 431(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)).

(5) LABOR CERTIFICATION AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTAIN IMMIGRANTS.—

(A) LABOR CERTIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor is inadmissible, unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General that—

(I) there are not sufficient workers who are able, willing, qualified (or equally qualified in the case of an alien described in clause (ii)) and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place where the alien is to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and

(II) the employment of such alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed.

(ii) CERTAIN ALIENS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL RULE.—

For purposes of clause (i)(I), an alien described in this clause is an alien who—

(I) is a member of the teaching profession, or

(II) has exceptional ability in the sciences or the arts.

(iii) PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A certification made under clause (i) with respect to a professional athlete shall remain valid with respect to the athlete after the athlete changes employer, if the new employer is a team in the same sport as the team which employed the athlete when the athlete first applied for the certification.

(II) DEFINITION.—For purposes of subclause (I), the term “professional athlete” means an individual who is employed as an athlete by—

(aa) a team that is a member of an association of 6 or more professional sports teams whose total combined revenues exceed \$10,000,000 per year, if the association governs the conduct of its members and regulates the contests and exhibitions in which its member teams regularly engage; or

(bb) any minor league team that is affiliated with such an association.

(iv) LONG DELAYED ADJUSTMENT APPLICANTS.—A certification made under clause (i) with respect to an individual whose petition is covered by section 204(j) shall remain valid with respect to a new job accepted by the individual after the individual changes jobs or employers if the new job is in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job for which the certification was issued.

(B) UNQUALIFIED PHYSICIANS.—An alien who is a graduate of a medical school not accredited by a body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Secretary of Education (regardless of whether such school of medicine is in the United States) and who is coming to the United States principally to perform services as a member of the medical profession is inadmissible, unless the alien (i) has passed parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners Examination (or an equivalent examination as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services) and (ii) is competent in oral and written English. For purposes of the previous sentence, an alien who is a graduate of a medical school shall be considered to have passed parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners if the alien was fully and permanently licensed to practice medi-

cine in a State on January 9, 1978, and was practicing medicine in a State on that date.

(C) UNCERTIFIED FOREIGN HEALTH-CARE WORKERS.—Subject to subsection (r), any alien who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of performing labor as a health-care worker, other than a physician, is inadmissible unless the alien presents to the consular officer, or, in the case of an adjustment of status, the Attorney General, a certificate from the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools, or a certificate from an equivalent independent credentialing organization approved by the Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, verifying that—

(i) the alien's education, training, license, and experience—

(I) meet all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements for entry into the United States under the classification specified in the application;

(II) are comparable with that required for an American health-care worker of the same type; and

(III) are authentic and, in the case of a license, unencumbered;

(ii) the alien has the level of competence in oral and written English considered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to be appropriate for health care work of the kind in which the alien will be engaged, as shown by an appropriate score on one or more nationally recognized, commercially available, standardized assessments of the applicant's ability to speak and write; and

(iii) if a majority of States licensing the profession in which the alien intends to work recognize a test predicting the success on the profession's licensing or certification examination, the alien has passed such a test or has passed such an examination.

For purposes of clause (ii), determination of the standardized tests required and of the minimum scores that are appropriate are within the sole discretion of the Secretary of Health and Human Services and are not subject to further administrative or judicial review.

(D) APPLICATION OF GROUNDS.—The grounds for inadmissibility of aliens under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall apply to immigrants seeking admission or adjustment of status under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b).

(6) ILLEGAL ENTRANTS AND IMMIGRATION VIOLATORS.—

(A) ALIENS PRESENT WITHOUT ADMISSION OR PAROLE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrives in the United States at any time or place other

than as designated by the Attorney General, is inadmissible.

(ii) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN BATTERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien who demonstrates that—

(I) the alien is a VAWA self-petitioner;

(II)(a) the alien has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a spouse or parent, or by a member of the spouse's or parent's family residing in the same household as the alien and the spouse or parent consented or acquiesced to such battery or cruelty, or (b) the alien's child has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a spouse or parent of the alien (without the active participation of the alien in the battery or cruelty) or by a member of the spouse's or parent's family residing in the same household as the alien when the spouse or parent consented to or acquiesced in such battery or cruelty and the alien did not actively participate in such battery or cruelty, and

(III) there was a substantial connection between the battery or cruelty described in subclause (I) or (II) and the alien's unlawful entry into the United States.

(B) FAILURE TO ATTEND REMOVAL PROCEEDING.—Any alien who without reasonable cause fails or refuses to attend or remain in attendance at a proceeding to determine the alien's inadmissibility or deportability and who seeks admission to the United States within 5 years of such alien's subsequent departure or removal is inadmissible.

(C) MISREPRESENTATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act is inadmissible.

(ii) FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who falsely represents, or has falsely represented, himself or herself to be a citizen of the United States for any purpose or benefit under this Act (including section 274A) or any other Federal or State law is inadmissible.

(II) EXCEPTION.—In the case of an alien making a representation described in subclause (I), if each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization), the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16, and the alien reasonably believed at the time of making such representation that he or she was a cit-

izen, the alien shall not be considered to be inadmissible under any provision of this subsection based on such representation.

(iii) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (i).

(D) STOWAWAYS.—Any alien who is a stowaway is inadmissible.

(E) SMUGGLERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who at any time knowingly has encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided any other alien to enter or to try to enter the United States in violation of law is inadmissible.

(ii) SPECIAL RULE IN THE CASE OF FAMILY REUNIFICATION.—Clause (i) shall not apply in the case of alien who is an eligible immigrant (as defined in section 301(b)(1) of the Immigration Act of 1990), was physically present in the United States on May 5, 1988, and is seeking admission as an immediate relative or under section 203(a)(2) (including under section 112 of the Immigration Act of 1990) or benefits under section 301(a) of the Immigration Act of 1990 if the alien, before May 5, 1988, has encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided only the alien's spouse, parent, son, or daughter (and no other individual) to enter the United States in violation of law.

(iii) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (d)(11).

(F) SUBJECT OF CIVIL PENALTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien who is the subject of a final order for violation of section 274C is inadmissible.

(ii) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (d)(12).

(G) STUDENT VISA ABUSERS.—An alien who obtains the status of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(F)(i) and who violates a term or condition of such status under section 214(l) is inadmissible until the alien has been outside the United States for a continuous period of 5 years after the date of the violation.

(7) DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IMMIGRANTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, any immigrant at the time of application for admission—

(I) who is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing identification card, or other valid entry document required by this Act, and a valid unexpired passport, or other suitable travel document, or document of identity and nationality if such document is required under the regulations issued by the Attorney General under section 211(a), or

(II) whose visa has been issued without compliance with the provisions of section 203, is inadmissible.

(ii) WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (k).

(B) NONIMMIGRANTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any nonimmigrant who—

(I) is not in possession of a passport valid for a minimum of six months from the date of the expiration of the initial period of the alien's admission or contemplated initial period of stay authorizing the alien to return to the country from which the alien came or to proceed to and enter some other country during such period, or

(II) is not in possession of a valid nonimmigrant visa or border crossing identification card at the time of application for admission, is inadmissible.

(ii) GENERAL WAIVER AUTHORIZED.—For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (d)(4).

(iii) GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS VISA WAIVER.—For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i) in the case of visitors to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, see subsection (l).

(iv) VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.—For authority to waive the requirement of clause (i) under a program, see section 217.

(8) INELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any immigrant who is permanently ineligible to citizenship is inadmissible.

(B) DRAFT EVADERS.—Any person who has departed from or who has remained outside the United States to avoid or evade training or service in the armed forces in time of war or a period declared by the President to be a national emergency is inadmissible, except that this subparagraph shall not apply to an alien who at the time of such departure was a nonimmigrant and who is seeking to reenter the United States as a nonimmigrant.

(9) ALIENS PREVIOUSLY REMOVED.—

(A) CERTAIN ALIENS PREVIOUSLY REMOVED.—

(i) ARRIVING ALIENS.—Any alien who has been ordered removed under section 235(b)(1) or at the end of proceedings under section 240 initiated upon the alien's arrival in the United States and who again seeks admission within 5 years of the date of such removal (or within 20 years in the case of a second or subsequent removal or at any time in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony) is inadmissible.

(ii) OTHER ALIENS.—Any alien not described in clause (i) who—

(I) has been ordered removed under section 240 or any other provision of law, or

(II) departed the United States while an order of removal was outstanding, and who seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal (or within 20 years of such date in the case of a second or subsequent removal or at any time in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony) is inadmissible.

(iii) EXCEPTION.—Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission within a period if, prior to the date of the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory, the Attorney General has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

(B) ALIENS UNLAWFULLY PRESENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who—

(I) was unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than 180 days but less than 1 year, voluntarily departed the United States (whether or not pursuant to section 244(e)) prior to the commencement of proceedings under section 235(b)(1) or section 240, and again seeks admission within 3 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal, or

(II) has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal from the United States,

is inadmissible.

(ii) CONSTRUCTION OF UNLAWFUL PRESENCE.—For purposes of this paragraph, an alien is deemed to be unlawfully present in the United States if the alien is present in the United States after the expiration of the period of stay authorized by the Attorney General or is present in the United States without being admitted or paroled.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—

(I) MINORS.—No period of time in which an alien is under 18 years of age shall be taken into account in determining the period of unlawful presence in the United States under clause (i).

(II) ASYLEES.—No period of time in which an alien has a bona fide application for asylum pending under section 208 shall be taken into account in determining the period of unlawful presence in the United States under clause (i) unless the alien during such period was employed without authorization in the United States.

(III) FAMILY UNITY.—No period of time in which the alien is a beneficiary of family unity protection pursuant to section 301 of the Immigra-

tion Act of 1990 shall be taken into account in determining the period of unlawful presence in the United States under clause (i).

(IV) BATTERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.— Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien who would be described in paragraph (6)(A)(ii) if “violation of the terms of the alien’s nonimmigrant visa” were substituted for “unlawful entry into the United States” in subclause (III) of that paragraph.

(V) VICTIMS OF A SEVERE FORM OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.— Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien who demonstrates that the severe form of trafficking (as that term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)) was at least one central reason for the alien’s unlawful presence in the United States.

(iv) TOLLING FOR GOOD CAUSE.— In the case of an alien who—

(I) has been lawfully admitted or paroled into the United States,

(II) has filed a nonfrivolous application for a change or extension of status before the date of expiration of the period of stay authorized by the Attorney General, and

(III) has not been employed without authorization in the United States before or during the pendency of such application,

the calculation of the period of time specified in clause (i)(I) shall be tolled during the pendency of such application, but not to exceed 120 days.

(v) WAIVER.— The Attorney General has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the refusal of admission to such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien. No court shall have jurisdiction to review a decision or action by the Attorney General regarding a waiver under this clause.

(C) ALIENS UNLAWFULLY PRESENT AFTER PREVIOUS IMMIGRATION VIOLATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.— Any alien who—

(I) has been unlawfully present in the United States for an aggregate period of more than 1 year, or

(II) has been ordered removed under section 235(b)(1), section 240, or any other provision of law,

and who enters or attempts to reenter the United States without being admitted is inadmissible.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission more than 10 years after the date of the alien's last departure from the United States if, prior to the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be readmitted from a foreign contiguous territory, the Secretary of Homeland Security has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

(iii) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the application of clause (i) in the case of an alien who is a VAWA self-petitioner if there is a connection between—

(I) the alien's battering or subsection to extreme cruelty; and

(II) the alien's removal, departure from the United States, reentry or reentries into the United States; or attempted reentry into the United States.

(10) MISCELLANEOUS.—

(A) PRACTICING POLYGAMISTS.—Any immigrant who is coming to the United States to practice polygamy is inadmissible.

(B) GUARDIAN REQUIRED TO ACCOMPANY HELPLESS ALIEN.—Any alien—

(i) who is accompanying another alien who is inadmissible and who is certified to be helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy pursuant to section 232(c), and

(ii) whose protection or guardianship is determined to be required by the alien described in clause (i),

is inadmissible.

(C) INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), any alien who, after entry of an order by a court in the United States granting custody to a person of a United States citizen child who detains or retains the child, or withholds custody of the child, outside the United States from the person granted custody by that order, is inadmissible until the child is surrendered to the person granted custody by that order.

(ii) ALIENS SUPPORTING ABDUCTORS AND RELATIVES OF ABDUCTORS.—Any alien who—

(I) is known by the Secretary of State to have intentionally assisted an alien in the conduct described in clause (i),

(II) is known by the Secretary of State to be intentionally providing material support or safe haven to an alien described in clause (i), or

(III) is a spouse (other than the spouse who is the parent of the abducted child), child (other than the abducted child), parent, sibling, or agent of an alien described in clause (i), if such person

has been designated by the Secretary of State at the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion, is inadmissible until the child described in clause (i) is surrendered to the person granted custody by the order described in that clause, and such person and child are permitted to return to the United States or such person's place of residence.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply—

(I) to a government official of the United States who is acting within the scope of his or her official duties;

(II) to a government official of any foreign government if the official has been designated by the Secretary of State at the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion; or

(III) so long as the child is located in a foreign state that is a party to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980.

(D) UNLAWFUL VOTERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who has voted in violation of any Federal, State, or local constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, or regulation is inadmissible.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—In the case of an alien who voted in a Federal, State, or local election (including an initiative, recall, or referendum) in violation of a lawful restriction of voting to citizens, if each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization), the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16, and the alien reasonably believed at the time of such violation that he or she was a citizen, the alien shall not be considered to be inadmissible under any provision of this subsection based on such violation.

(E) FORMER CITIZENS WHO RENOUNCED CITIZENSHIP TO AVOID TAXATION.—Any alien who is a former citizen of the United States who officially renounces United States citizenship and who is determined by the Attorney General to have renounced United States citizenship for the purpose of avoiding taxation by the United States is inadmissible.

(b) NOTICES OF DENIALS.—

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), if an alien's application for a visa, for admission to the United States, or for adjustment of status is denied by an immigration or consular officer because the officer determines the alien to be inadmissible under subsection (a), the officer shall provide the alien with a timely written notice that—

(A) states the determination, and

(B) lists the specific provision or provisions of law under which the alien is excludable or ineligible for entry or adjustment of status.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements of paragraph (1) with respect to a particular alien or any class or classes of inadmissible aliens.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply to any alien inadmissible under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a).

(d)(1) The Attorney General shall determine whether a ground for inadmissible exists with respect to a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(S). The Attorney General, in the Attorney General's discretion, may waive the application of subsection (a) (other than paragraph (3)(E)) in the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(S), if the Attorney General considers it to be in the national interest to do so. Nothing in this section shall be regarded as prohibiting the Immigration and Naturalization Service from instituting removal proceedings against an alien admitted as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S) for conduct committed after the alien's admission into the United States, or for conduct or a condition that was not disclosed to the Attorney General prior to the alien's admission as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(S).

(3)(A) Except as provided in this subsection, an alien (i) who is applying for a nonimmigrant visa and is known or believed by the consular officer to be ineligible for such visa under subsection (a) (other than paragraphs (3)(A)(i)(I), (3)(A)(ii), (3)(A)(iii), (3)(C), and clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (3)(E) of such subsection), may, after approval by the Attorney General of a recommendation by the Secretary of State or by the consular officer that the alien be admitted temporarily despite his inadmissibility, be granted such a visa and may be admitted into the United States temporarily as a nonimmigrant in the discretion of the Attorney General, or (ii) who is inadmissible under subsection (a) (other than paragraphs (3)(A)(i)(I), (3)(A)(ii), (3)(A)(iii), (3)(C), and clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (3)(E) of such subsection), but who is in possession of appropriate documents or is granted a waiver thereof and is seeking admission, may be admitted into the United States temporarily as a nonimmigrant in the discretion of the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission under this paragraph.

(B)(i) The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, may determine in such Secretary's sole unreviewable discretion that subsection (a)(3)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien within the scope of that subsection or that subsection (a)(3)(B)(vi)(III) shall not apply to a group within the scope of that subsection, except that no such waiver may be extended to an alien who is within the scope of subsection (a)(3)(B)(i)(II), no such waiver may be extended to an alien who is a member or representative of, has voluntarily and know-

ingly engaged in or endorsed or espoused or persuaded others to endorse or espouse or support terrorist activity on behalf of, or has voluntarily and knowingly received military-type training from a terrorist organization that is described in subclause (I) or (II) of subsection (a)(3)(B)(vi), and no such waiver may be extended to a group that has engaged terrorist activity against the United States or another democratic country or that has purposefully engaged in a pattern or practice of terrorist activity that is directed at civilians. Such a determination shall neither prejudice the ability of the United States Government to commence criminal or civil proceedings involving a beneficiary of such a determination or any other person, nor create any substantive or procedural right or benefit for a beneficiary of such a determination or any other person. Notwithstanding any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), including section 2241 of title 28, or any other habeas corpus provision, and sections 1361 and 1651 of such title, no court shall have jurisdiction to review such a determination or revocation except in a proceeding for review of a final order of removal pursuant to section 1252 of this title, and review shall be limited to the extent provided in section 1252(a)(2)(D). The Secretary of State may not exercise the discretion provided in this clause with respect to an alien at any time during which the alien is the subject of pending removal proceedings under section 1229a of this title.

(ii) Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall each provide to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the aliens to whom such Secretary has applied clause (i). Within one week of applying clause (i) to a group, the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a report to such Committees.

(4) Either or both of the requirements of paragraph (7)(B)(i) of subsection (a) may be waived by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State acting jointly (A) on the basis of unforeseen emergency in individual cases, or (B) on the basis of reciprocity with respect to nationals of foreign contiguous territory or of adjacent islands and residents thereof having a common nationality with such nationals, or (C) in the case of aliens proceeding in immediate and continuous transit through the United States under contracts authorized in section 238(c).

(5)(A) The Attorney General may, except as provided in subparagraph (B) or in section 214(f), in his discretion parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe only on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit any alien applying for admission to the United States, but such parole of such alien shall not be regarded as an admission of the alien and when the purposes of such parole shall, in the opinion of the Attorney General, have been served the alien shall forthwith return or be returned to the custody from which he was paroled and thereafter his case shall continue to be

dealt with in the same manner as that of any other applicant for admission to the United States.

(B) The Attorney General may not parole into the United States an alien who is a refugee unless the Attorney General determines that compelling reasons in the public interest with respect to that particular alien require that the alien be paroled into the United States rather than be admitted as a refugee under section 207.

(7) The provisions of subsection (a) (other than paragraph (7)) shall be applicable to any alien who shall leave Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, and who seeks to enter the continental United States or any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States. Any alien described in this paragraph, who is denied admission to the United States, shall be immediately removed in the manner provided by section 241(c) of this Act.

(8) Upon a basis of reciprocity accredited officials of foreign governments, their immediate families, attendants, servants, and personal employees may be admitted in immediate and continuous transit through the United States without regard to the provisions of this section except paragraphs (3)(A), (3)(B), (3)(C), and (7)(B) of subsection (a) of this section.

(11) The Attorney General may, in his discretion for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest, waive application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(E) in the case of any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence who temporarily proceeded abroad voluntarily and not under an order of removal, and who is otherwise admissible to the United States as a returning resident under section 211(b) and in the case of an alien seeking admission or adjustment of status as an immediate relative or immigrant under section 203(a) (other than paragraph (4) thereof), if the alien has encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided only an individual who at the time of such action was the alien's spouse, parent, son, or daughter (and no other individual) to enter the United States in violation of law.

(12) The Attorney General may, in the discretion of the Attorney General for humanitarian purposes or to assure family unity, waive application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(F)—

(A) in the case of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence who temporarily proceeded abroad voluntarily and not under an order of deportation or removal and who is otherwise admissible to the United States as a returning resident under section 211(b), and

(B) in the case of an alien seeking admission or adjustment of status under section 201(b)(2)(A) or under section 203(a), if no previous civil money penalty was imposed against the alien under section 274C and the offense was committed solely to assist, aid, or support the alien's spouse or child (and not another individual). No court shall have jurisdiction to review a decision of the Attorney General to grant or deny a waiver under this paragraph.

(13)(A) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine whether a ground for inadmissibility exists with respect to a non-immigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(T), except that the

ground for inadmissibility described in subsection (a)(4) shall not apply with respect to such a nonimmigrant.

(B) In addition to any other waiver that may be available under this section, in the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(T), if the Secretary of Homeland Security considers it to be in the national interest to do so, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Attorney General's discretion, may waive the application of—

- (i) subsection (a)(1); and
- (ii) any other provision of subsection (a) (excluding paragraphs (3), (4), (10)(C), and (10)(E)) if the activities rendering the alien inadmissible under the provision were caused by, or were incident to, the victimization described in section 101(a)(15)(T)(i)(I).

(14) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall determine whether a ground of inadmissibility exists with respect to a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(U). The Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Attorney General's discretion, may waive the application of subsection (a) (other than paragraph (3)(E)) in the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(U), if the Secretary of Homeland Security considers it to be in the public or national interest to do so.

(e) No person admitted under section 101(a)(15)(J) or acquiring such status after admission (i) whose participation in the program for which he came to the United States was financed in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by an agency of the Government of the United States or by the government of the country of his nationality or his last residence, (ii) who at the time of admission or acquisition of status under section 101(a)(15)(J) was a national or resident of a country which the Director of the United States Information Agency pursuant to regulations prescribed by him, had designated as clearly requiring the services of persons engaged in the field of specialized knowledge or skill in which the alien was engaged, or (iii) who came to the United States or acquired such status in order to receive graduate medical education or training, shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, or for permanent residence, or for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(H) or section 101(a)(15)(L) until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the country of his nationality or his last residence for an aggregate of a least two years following departure from the United States: *Provided*, That upon the favorable recommendation of the Director, pursuant to the request of an interested United States Government agency (or, in the case of an alien described in clause (iii), pursuant to the request of a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent), or of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization after he has determined that departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the alien's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or a lawfully resident alien), or that the alien cannot return to the country of his nationality or last residence because he would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, the Attorney General may waive the requirement of such two-year foreign residence abroad in the

case of any alien whose admission to the United States is found by the Attorney General to be in the public interest except that in the case of a waiver requested by a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, or in the case of a waiver requested by an interested United States Government agency on behalf of an alien described in clause (iii), the waiver shall be subject to the requirements of section 214(1): *And provided further*, That, except in the case of an alien described in clause (iii), the Attorney General may, upon the favorable recommendation of the Director, waive such two-year foreign residence requirement in any case in which the foreign country of the alien's nationality or last residence has furnished the Director a statement in writing that it has no objection to such waiver in the case of such alien.

[(f) Whenever the President finds that the entry of any aliens or of any class of aliens into the United States would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, he may by proclamation, and for such period as he shall deem necessary, suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens as immigrants or nonimmigrants, or impose on the entry of aliens any restrictions he may deem to be appropriate. Whenever the Attorney General finds that a commercial airline has failed to comply with regulations of the Attorney General relating to requirements of airlines for the detection of fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States (including the training of personnel in such detection), the Attorney General may suspend the entry of some or all aliens transported to the United States by such airline.]

(f) AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND OR RESTRICT THE ENTRY OF A CLASS OF ALIENS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines, based on specific and credible facts, that the entry of any aliens or any class of aliens into the United States would undermine the security or public safety of the United States or the preservation of human rights, democratic processes or institutions, or international stability, the President may temporarily—

(A) suspend the entry of such aliens or class of aliens as immigrants or nonimmigrants; or

(B) impose any restrictions on the entry of such aliens that the President deems appropriate.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(A) only issue a suspension or restriction when required to address specific acts implicating a compelling government interest in a factor identified in paragraph (1);

(B) narrowly tailor the suspension or restriction, using the least restrictive means, to achieve such compelling government interest;

(C) specify the duration of the suspension or restriction;

(D) consider waivers to any class-based restriction or suspension and apply a rebuttable presumption in favor of granting family-based and humanitarian waivers; and

(E) comply with all provisions of this Act.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Prior to the President exercising the authority under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult Congress and provide Congress with specific evidence supporting the need for the suspension or restriction and its proposed duration.

(B) BRIEFING AND REPORT.—Not later than 48 hours after the President exercises the authority under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a briefing and submit a written report to Congress that describes—

(i) the action taken pursuant to paragraph (1) and the specified objective of such action;

(ii) the estimated number of individuals who will be impacted by such action;

(iii) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such action took place; and

(iv) the circumstances necessitating such action, including how such action complies with paragraph (2), as well as any intelligence informing such actions.

(C) TERMINATION.—If the briefing and report described in subparagraph (B) are not provided to Congress during the 48 hours that begin when the President exercises the authority under paragraph (1), the suspension or restriction shall immediately terminate absent intervening congressional action.

(D) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “Congress”, as used in this paragraph, refers to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(4) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall publicly announce and publish an unclassified version of the report described in paragraph (3)(B) in the Federal Register.

(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual or entity who is present in the United States and has been harmed by a violation of this subsection may file an action in an appropriate district court of the United States to seek declaratory or injunctive relief.

(B) CLASS ACTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to preclude an action filed pursuant to subparagraph (A) from proceeding as a class action.

(6) *TREATMENT OF COMMERCIAL AIRLINES.*—Whenever the Secretary of Homeland Security finds that a commercial airline has failed to comply with regulations of the Secretary of Homeland Security relating to requirements of airlines for the detection of fraudulent documents used by passengers traveling to the United States (including the training of personnel in such detection), the Secretary of Homeland Security may suspend the entry of some or all aliens transported to the United States by such airline.

(7) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this section may be construed as authorizing the President, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security to act in a manner inconsistent with the policy decisions expressed in the immigration laws.

(g) The Attorney General may waive the application of—

(1) subsection (a)(1)(A)(i) in the case of any alien who—

(A) is the spouse or the unmarried son or daughter, or the minor unmarried lawfully adopted child, of a United States citizen, or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or of an alien who has been issued an immigrant visa,

(B) has a son or daughter who is a United States citizen, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or an alien who has been issued an immigrant visa; or

(C) is a VAWA self-petitioner, in accordance with such terms, conditions, and controls, if any, including the giving of bond, as the Attorney General, in the discretion of the Attorney General after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may by regulation prescribe;

(2) subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii) in the case of any alien—

(A) who receives vaccination against the vaccine-preventable disease or diseases for which the alien has failed to present documentation of previous vaccination,

(B) for whom a civil surgeon, medical officer, or panel physician (as those terms are defined by section 34.2 of title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations) certifies, according to such regulations as the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe, that such vaccination would not be medically appropriate, or

(C) under such circumstances as the Attorney General provides by regulation, with respect to whom the requirement of such a vaccination would be contrary to the alien's religious beliefs or moral convictions; or

(3) subsection (a)(1)(A)(iii) in the case of any alien, in accordance with such terms, conditions, and controls, if any, including the giving of bond, as the Attorney General, in the discretion of the Attorney General after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may by regulation prescribe.

(h) The Attorney General may, in his discretion, waive the application of subparagraphs (A)(i)(I), (B), (D), and (E) of subsection

(a)(2) and subparagraph (A)(i)(II) of such subsection insofar as it relates to a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana if—

(1)(A) in the case of any immigrant it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that—

(i) the alien is inadmissible only under subparagraph (D)(i) or (D)(ii) of such subsection or the activities for which the alien is inadmissible occurred more than 15 years before the date of the alien's application for a visa, admission, or adjustment of status,

(ii) the admission to the United States of such alien would not be contrary to the national welfare, safety, or security of the United States, and

(iii) the alien has been rehabilitated; or

(B) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse, parent, son, or daughter of a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the alien's denial of admission would result in extreme hardship to the United States citizen or lawfully resident spouse, parent, son, or daughter of such alien; or

(C) the alien is a VAWA self-petitioner; and

(2) the Attorney General, in his discretion, and pursuant to such terms, conditions and procedures as he may by regulations prescribe, has consented to the alien's applying or reapplying for a visa, for admission to the United States, or adjustment of status.

No waiver shall be provided under this subsection in the case of an alien who has been convicted of (or who has admitted committing acts that constitute) murder or criminal acts involving torture, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit murder or a criminal act involving torture. No waiver shall be granted under this subsection in the case of an alien who has previously been admitted to the United States as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if either since the date of such admission the alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony or the alien has not lawfully resided continuously in the United States for a period of not less than 7 years immediately preceding the date of initiation of proceedings to remove the alien from the United States. No court shall have jurisdiction to review a decision of the Attorney General to grant or deny a waiver under this subsection.

(i)(1) The Attorney General may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, waive the application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(C) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse, son, or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the refusal of admission to the United States of such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such an alien or, in the case of a VAWA self-petitioner, the alien demonstrates extreme hardship to the alien or the alien's United States citizen, lawful permanent resident, or qualified alien parent or child.

(2) No court shall have jurisdiction to review a decision or action of the Attorney General regarding a waiver under paragraph (1).

(j)(1) The additional requirements referred to in section 101(a)(15)(J) for an alien who is coming to the United States under a program under which he will receive graduate medical education or training are as follows:

(A) A school of medicine or of one of the other health professions, which is accredited by a body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Secretary of Education, has agreed in writing to provide the graduate medical education or training under the program for which the alien is coming to the United States or to assume responsibility for arranging for the provision thereof by an appropriate public or nonprofit private institution or agency, except that, in the case of such an agreement by a school of medicine, any one or more of its affiliated hospitals which are to participate in the provision of the graduate medical education or training must join in the agreement.

(B) Before making such agreement, the accredited school has been satisfied that the alien (i) is a graduate of a school of medicine which is accredited by a body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Secretary of Education (regardless of whether such school of medicine is in the United States); or (ii)(I) has passed parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners Examination (or an equivalent examination as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services), (II) has competency in oral and written English, (III) will be able to adapt to the educational and cultural environment in which he will be receiving his education or training, and (IV) has adequate prior education and training to participate satisfactorily in the program for which he is coming to the United States. For the purposes of this subparagraph, an alien who is a graduate of a medical school shall be considered to have passed parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners examination if the alien was fully and permanently licensed to practice medicine in a State on January 9, 1978, and was practicing medicine in a State on that date.

(C) The alien has made a commitment to return to the country of his nationality or last residence upon completion of the education or training for which he is coming to the United States, and the government of the country of his nationality or last residence has provided a written assurance, satisfactory to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, that there is a need in that country for persons with the skills the alien will acquire in such education or training.

(D) The duration of the alien's participation in the program of graduate medical education or training for which the alien is coming to the United States is limited to the time typically required to complete such program, as determined by the Director of the United States Information Agency at the time of the alien's admission into the United States, based on criteria which are established in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and which take into consider-

ation the published requirements of the medical specialty board which administers such education or training program; except that—

(i) such duration is further limited to seven years unless the alien has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the country to which the alien will return at the end of such specialty education or training has an exceptional need for an individual trained in such specialty, and

(ii) the alien may, once and not later than two years after the date the alien is admitted to the United States as an exchange visitor or acquires exchange visitor status, change the alien's designated program of graduate medical education or training if the Director approves the change and if a commitment and written assurance with respect to the alien's new program have been provided in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(E) The alien furnishes the Attorney General each year with an affidavit (in such form as the Attorney General shall prescribe) that attests that the alien (i) is in good standing in the program of graduate medical education or training in which the alien is participating, and (ii) will return to the country of his nationality or last residence upon completion of the education or training for which he came to the United States.

(2) An alien who is a graduate of a medical school and who is coming to the United States to perform services as a member of the medical profession may not be admitted as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) unless—

(A) the alien is coming pursuant to an invitation from a public or nonprofit private educational or research institution or agency in the United States to teach or conduct research, or both, at or for such institution or agency, or

(B)(i) the alien has passed the Federation licensing examination (administered by the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States) or an equivalent examination as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and

(ii)(I) has competency in oral and written English or (II) is a graduate of a school of medicine which is accredited by a body or bodies approved for the purpose by the Secretary of Education (regardless of whether such school of medicine is in the United States).

(3) The Director of the United States Information Agency annually shall transmit to the Congress a report on aliens who have submitted affidavits described in paragraph (1)(E), and shall include in such report the name and address of each such alien, the medical education or training program in which such alien is participating, and the status of such alien in that program.

(k) Any alien, inadmissible from the United States under paragraph (5)(A) or (7)(A)(i) of subsection (a), who is in possession of an immigrant visa may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted in the discretion of the Attorney General if the Attorney General is satis-

fied that inadmissibility was not known to, and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence by, the immigrant before the time of departure of the vessel or aircraft from the last port outside the United States and outside foreign contiguous territory or, in the case of an immigrant coming from foreign contiguous territory, before the time of the immigrant's application for admission.

(1) GUAM AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirement of subsection (a)(7)(B)(i) may be waived by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the case of an alien applying for admission as a nonimmigrant visitor for business or pleasure and solely for entry into and stay in Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for a period not to exceed 45 days, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, the Governor of Guam and the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, determines that—

(A) an adequate arrival and departure control system has been developed in Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(B) such a waiver does not represent a threat to the welfare, safety, or security of the United States or its territories and commonwealths.

(2) ALIEN WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—An alien may not be provided a waiver under this subsection unless the alien has waived any right—

(A) to review or appeal under this Act an immigration officer's determination as to the admissibility of the alien at the port of entry into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; or

(B) to contest, other than on the basis of an application for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of this Act or under the Convention Against Torture, or an application for asylum if permitted under section 208, any action for removal of the alien.

(3) REGULATIONS.—All necessary regulations to implement this subsection shall be promulgated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, on or before the 180th day after the date of enactment of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008. The promulgation of such regulations shall be considered a foreign affairs function for purposes of section 553(a) of title 5, United States Code. At a minimum, such regulations should include, but not necessarily be limited to—

(A) a listing of all countries whose nationals may obtain the waiver also provided by this subsection, except that such regulations shall provide for a listing of any country from which the Commonwealth has received a significant economic benefit from the number of visitors for pleasure within the one-year period preceding the date of enactment of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of

2008, unless the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that such country's inclusion on such list would represent a threat to the welfare, safety, or security of the United States or its territories; and

(B) any bonding requirements for nationals of some or all of those countries who may present an increased risk of overstays or other potential problems, if different from such requirements otherwise provided by law for non-immigrant visitors.

(4) FACTORS.—In determining whether to grant or continue providing the waiver under this subsection to nationals of any country, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, shall consider all factors that the Secretary deems relevant, including electronic travel authorizations, procedures for reporting lost and stolen passports, repatriation of aliens, rates of refusal for nonimmigrant visitor visas, overstays, exit systems, and information exchange.

(5) SUSPENSION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall monitor the admission of nonimmigrant visitors to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this subsection. If the Secretary determines that such admissions have resulted in an unacceptable number of visitors from a country remaining unlawfully in Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, unlawfully obtaining entry to other parts of the United States, or seeking withholding of removal or asylum, or that visitors from a country pose a risk to law enforcement or security interests of Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or of the United States (including the interest in the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States), the Secretary shall suspend the admission of nationals of such country under this subsection. The Secretary of Homeland Security may in the Secretary's discretion suspend the Guam and Northern Mariana Islands visa waiver program at any time, on a country-by-country basis, for other good cause.

(6) ADDITION OF COUNTRIES.—The Governor of Guam and the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands may request the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Homeland Security to add a particular country to the list of countries whose nationals may obtain the waiver provided by this subsection, and the Secretary of Homeland Security may grant such request after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, and may promulgate regulations with respect to the inclusion of that country and any special requirements the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary's sole discretion, may impose prior to allowing nationals of that country to obtain the waiver provided by this subsection.

(m)(1) The qualifications referred to in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c), with respect to an alien who is coming to the United States to perform nursing services for a facility, are that the alien—

(A) has obtained a full and unrestricted license to practice professional nursing in the country where the alien obtained nursing education or has received nursing education in the United States;

(B) has passed an appropriate examination (recognized in regulations promulgated in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services) or has a full and unrestricted license under State law to practice professional nursing in the State of intended employment; and

(C) is fully qualified and eligible under the laws (including such temporary or interim licensing requirements which authorize the nurse to be employed) governing the place of intended employment to engage in the practice of professional nursing as a registered nurse immediately upon admission to the United States and is authorized under such laws to be employed by the facility.

(2)(A) The attestation referred to in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c), with respect to a facility for which an alien will perform services, is an attestation as to the following:

(i) The facility meets all the requirements of paragraph (6).

(ii) The employment of the alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of registered nurses similarly employed.

(iii) The alien employed by the facility will be paid the wage rate for registered nurses similarly employed by the facility.

(iv) The facility has taken and is taking timely and significant steps designed to recruit and retain sufficient registered nurses who are United States citizens or immigrants who are authorized to perform nursing services, in order to remove as quickly as reasonably possible the dependence of the facility on nonimmigrant registered nurses.

(v) There is not a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute, the facility did not lay off and will not lay off a registered nurse employed by the facility within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of filing of any visa petition, and the employment of such an alien is not intended or designed to influence an election for a bargaining representative for registered nurses of the facility.

(vi) At the time of the filing of the petition for registered nurses under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c), notice of the filing has been provided by the facility to the bargaining representative of the registered nurses at the facility or, where there is no such bargaining representative, notice of the filing has been provided to the registered nurses employed at the facility through posting in conspicuous locations.

(vii) The facility will not, at any time, employ a number of aliens issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) that exceeds 33 percent of the total number of registered nurses employed by the facility.

(viii) The facility will not, with respect to any alien issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c)—

(I) authorize the alien to perform nursing services at any worksite other than a worksite controlled by the facility; or

(II) transfer the place of employment of the alien from one worksite to another.

Nothing in clause (iv) shall be construed as requiring a facility to have taken significant steps described in such clause before the date of the enactment of the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act of 1999. A copy of the attestation shall be provided, within 30 days of the date of filing, to registered nurses employed at the facility on the date of filing.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(iv), each of the following shall be considered a significant step reasonably designed to recruit and retain registered nurses:

(i) Operating a training program for registered nurses at the facility or financing (or providing participation in) a training program for registered nurses elsewhere.

(ii) Providing career development programs and other methods of facilitating health care workers to become registered nurses.

(iii) Paying registered nurses wages at a rate higher than currently being paid to registered nurses similarly employed in the geographic area.

(iv) Providing reasonable opportunities for meaningful salary advancement by registered nurses.

The steps described in this subparagraph shall not be considered to be an exclusive list of the significant steps that may be taken to meet the conditions of subparagraph (A)(iv). Nothing in this subparagraph shall require a facility to take more than one step if the facility can demonstrate that taking a second step is not reasonable.

(C) Subject to subparagraph (E), an attestation under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall expire on the date that is the later of—

(I) the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of its filing with the Secretary of Labor; or

(II) the end of the period of admission under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) of the last alien with respect to whose admission it was applied (in accordance with clause (ii)); and

(ii) shall apply to petitions filed during the one-year period beginning on the date of its filing with the Secretary of Labor if the facility states in each such petition that it continues to comply with the conditions in the attestation.

(D) A facility may meet the requirements under this paragraph with respect to more than one registered nurse in a single petition.

(E)(i) The Secretary of Labor shall compile and make available for public examination in a timely manner in Washington, D.C., a list identifying facilities which have filed petitions for non-immigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) and, for each such facility, a copy of the facility's attestation under subparagraph (A) (and accompanying documentation) and each such petition filed by the facility.

(ii) The Secretary of Labor shall establish a process, including reasonable time limits, for the receipt, investigation, and disposition of complaints respecting a facility's failure to meet conditions attested to or a facility's misrepresentation of a material fact in an attestation. Complaints may be filed by any aggrieved person or organization (including bargaining representatives, associations deemed appropriate by the Secretary, and other aggrieved parties as determined under regulations of the Secretary). The Secretary shall conduct an investigation under this clause if there is reasonable cause to believe that a facility fails to meet conditions attested to. Subject to the time limits established under this clause, this subparagraph shall apply regardless of whether an attestation is expired or unexpired at the time a complaint is filed.

(iii) Under such process, the Secretary shall provide, within 180 days after the date such a complaint is filed, for a determination as to whether or not a basis exists to make a finding described in clause (iv). If the Secretary determines that such a basis exists, the Secretary shall provide for notice of such determination to the interested parties and an opportunity for a hearing on the complaint within 60 days of the date of the determination.

(iv) If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that a facility (for which an attestation is made) has failed to meet a condition attested to or that there was a misrepresentation of material fact in the attestation, the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per nurse per violation, with the total penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate. Upon receipt of such notice, the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to a facility during a period of at least one year for nurses to be employed by the facility.

(v) In addition to the sanctions provided for under clause (iv), if the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that a facility has violated the condition attested to under subparagraph (A)(iii) (relating to payment of registered nurses at the prevailing wage rate), the Secretary shall order the facility to provide for payment of such amounts of back pay as may be required to comply with such condition.

(F)(i) The Secretary of Labor shall impose on a facility filing an attestation under subparagraph (A) a filing fee, in an amount prescribed by the Secretary based on the costs of carrying out the Secretary's duties under this subsection, but not exceeding \$250.

(ii) Fees collected under this subparagraph shall be deposited in a fund established for this purpose in the Treasury of the United States.

(iii) The collected fees in the fund shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, to the extent and in such amounts as may be provided in appropriations Acts, to cover the costs described in clause (i), in addition to any other funds that are available to the Secretary to cover such costs.

(3) The period of admission of an alien under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) shall be 3 years.

(4) The total number of nonimmigrant visas issued pursuant to petitions granted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) in each fiscal year shall not exceed 500. The number of such visas issued for employment in each State in each fiscal year shall not exceed the following:

(A) For States with populations of less than 9,000,000, based upon the 1990 decennial census of population, 25 visas.

(B) For States with populations of 9,000,000 or more, based upon the 1990 decennial census of population, 50 visas.

(C) If the total number of visas available under this paragraph for a fiscal year quarter exceeds the number of qualified nonimmigrants who may be issued such visas during those quarters, the visas made available under this paragraph shall be issued without regard to the numerical limitation under subparagraph (A) or (B) of this paragraph during the last fiscal year quarter.

(5) A facility that has filed a petition under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) to employ a nonimmigrant to perform nursing services for the facility—

(A) shall provide the nonimmigrant a wage rate and working conditions commensurate with those of nurses similarly employed by the facility;

(B) shall require the nonimmigrant to work hours commensurate with those of nurses similarly employed by the facility; and

(C) shall not interfere with the right of the nonimmigrant to join or organize a union.

(6) For purposes of this subsection and section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c), the term “facility” means a subsection (d) hospital (as defined in section 1886(d)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(1)(B))) that meets the following requirements:

(A) As of March 31, 1997, the hospital was located in a health professional shortage area (as defined in section 332 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254e)).

(B) Based on its settled cost report filed under title XVIII of the Social Security Act for its cost reporting period beginning during fiscal year 1994—

(i) the hospital has not less than 190 licensed acute care beds;

(ii) the number of the hospital’s inpatient days for such period which were made up of patients who (for such days) were entitled to benefits under part A of such title is not less than 35 percent of the total number of such hospital’s acute care inpatient days for such period; and

(iii) the number of the hospital’s inpatient days for such period which were made up of patients who (for such days) were eligible for medical assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act, is not less than 28 percent of the total number of such hospital’s acute care inpatient days for such period.

(7) For purposes of paragraph (2)(A)(v), the term “lay off”, with respect to a worker—

(A) means to cause the worker's loss of employment, other than through a discharge for inadequate performance, violation of workplace rules, cause, voluntary departure, voluntary retirement, or the expiration of a grant or contract; but

(B) does not include any situation in which the worker is offered, as an alternative to such loss of employment, a similar employment opportunity with the same employer at equivalent or higher compensation and benefits than the position from which the employee was discharged, regardless of whether or not the employee accepts the offer. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to limit an employee's or an employer's rights under a collective bargaining agreement or other employment contract.

(n)(1) No alien may be admitted or provided status as an H-1B nonimmigrant in an occupational classification unless the employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an application stating the following:

(A) The employer—

(i) is offering and will offer during the period of authorized employment to aliens admitted or provided status as an H-1B nonimmigrant wages that are at least—

(I) the actual wage level paid by the employer to all other individuals with similar experience and qualifications for the specific employment in question, or

(II) the prevailing wage level for the occupational classification in the area of employment, whichever is greater, based on the best information available as of the time of filing the application, and

(ii) will provide working conditions for such a nonimmigrant that will not adversely affect the working conditions of workers similarly employed.

(B) There is not a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place of employment.

(C) The employer, at the time of filing the application—

(i) has provided notice of the filing under this paragraph to the bargaining representative (if any) of the employer's employees in the occupational classification and area for which aliens are sought, or

(ii) if there is no such bargaining representative, has provided notice of filing in the occupational classification through such methods as physical posting in conspicuous locations at the place of employment or electronic notification to employees in the occupational classification for which H-1B nonimmigrants are sought.

(D) The application shall contain a specification of the number of workers sought, the occupational classification in which the workers will be employed, and wage rate and conditions under which they will be employed.

(E)(i) In the case of an application described in clause (ii), the employer did not displace and will not displace a United

States worker (as defined in paragraph (4)) employed by the employer within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of filing of any visa petition supported by the application.

(ii) An application described in this clause is an application filed on or after the date final regulations are first promulgated to carry out this subparagraph, and before by an H-1B-dependent employer (as defined in paragraph (3)) or by an employer that has been found, on or after the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998, under paragraph (2)(C) or (5) to have committed a willful failure or misrepresentation during the 5-year period preceding the filing of the application. An application is not described in this clause if the only H-1B nonimmigrants sought in the application are exempt H-1B nonimmigrants.

(F) In the case of an application described in subparagraph (E)(ii), the employer will not place the nonimmigrant with another employer (regardless of whether or not such other employer is an H-1B-dependent employer) where—

(i) the nonimmigrant performs duties in whole or in part at one or more worksites owned, operated, or controlled by such other employer; and

(ii) there are indicia of an employment relationship between the nonimmigrant and such other employer; unless the employer has inquired of the other employer as to whether, and has no knowledge that, within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of the placement of the nonimmigrant with the other employer, the other employer has displaced or intends to displace a United States worker employed by the other employer.

(G)(i) In the case of an application described in subparagraph (E)(ii), subject to clause (ii), the employer, prior to filing the application—

(I) has taken good faith steps to recruit, in the United States using procedures that meet industry-wide standards and offering compensation that is at least as great as that required to be offered to H-1B nonimmigrants under subparagraph (A), United States workers for the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought; and

(II) has offered the job to any United States worker who applies and is equally or better qualified for the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought.

(ii) The conditions described in clause (i) shall not apply to an application filed with respect to the employment of an H-1B nonimmigrant who is described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 203(b)(1).

The employer shall make available for public examination, within one working day after the date on which an application under this paragraph is filed, at the employer's principal place of business or worksite, a copy of each such application (and such accompanying documents as are necessary). The Secretary shall compile, on a cur-

rent basis, a list (by employer and by occupational classification) of the applications filed under this subsection. Such list shall include the wage rate, number of aliens sought, period of intended employment, and date of need. The Secretary shall make such list available for public examination in Washington, D.C. The Secretary of Labor shall review such an application only for completeness and obvious inaccuracies. Unless the Secretary finds that the application is incomplete or obviously inaccurate, the Secretary shall provide the certification described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) within 7 days of the date of the filing of the application. The application form shall include a clear statement explaining the liability under subparagraph (F) of a placing employer if the other employer described in such subparagraph displaces a United States worker as described in such subparagraph. Nothing in subparagraph (G) shall be construed to prohibit an employer from using legitimate selection criteria relevant to the job that are normal or customary to the type of job involved, so long as such criteria are not applied in a discriminatory manner.

(2)(A) Subject to paragraph (5)(A), the Secretary shall establish a process for the receipt, investigation, and disposition of complaints respecting a petitioner's failure to meet a condition specified in an application submitted under paragraph (1) or a petitioner's misrepresentation of material facts in such an application. Complaints may be filed by any aggrieved person or organization (including bargaining representatives). No investigation or hearing shall be conducted on a complaint concerning such a failure or misrepresentation unless the complaint was filed not later than 12 months after the date of the failure or misrepresentation, respectively. The Secretary shall conduct an investigation under this paragraph if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a failure or misrepresentation has occurred.

(B) Under such process, the Secretary shall provide, within 30 days after the date such a complaint is filed, for a determination as to whether or not a reasonable basis exists to make a finding described in subparagraph (C). If the Secretary determines that such a reasonable basis exists, the Secretary shall provide for notice of such determination to the interested parties and an opportunity for a hearing on the complaint, in accordance with section 556 of title 5, United States Code, within 60 days after the date of the determination. If such a hearing is requested, the Secretary shall make a finding concerning the matter by not later than 60 days after the date of the hearing. In the case of similar complaints respecting the same applicant, the Secretary may consolidate the hearings under this subparagraph on such complaints.

(C)(i) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(B), (1)(E), or (1)(F), a substantial failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(C), (1)(D), or (1)(G)(i)(I), or a misrepresentation of material fact in an application—

(I) the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not

to exceed \$1,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(II) the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) during a period of at least 1 year for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(ii) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1), a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an application, or a violation of clause (iv)—

(I) the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(II) the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) during a period of at least 2 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(iii) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1) or a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an application, in the course of which failure or misrepresentation the employer displaced a United States worker employed by the employer within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of filing of any visa petition supported by the application—

(I) the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$35,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(II) the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) during a period of at least 3 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(iv) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, discharge, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee (which term, for purposes of this clause, includes a former employee and an applicant for employment) because the employee has disclosed information to the employer, or to any other person, that the employee reasonably believes evidences a violation of this subsection, or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection, or because the employee cooperates or seeks to cooperate in an investigation or other proceeding concerning the employer's compliance with the requirements of this subsection or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection.

(v) The Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General shall devise a process under which an H-1B nonimmigrant who files a complaint regarding a violation of clause (iv) and is otherwise eligible to remain and work in the United States may be allowed to seek other appropriate employment in the United States for a pe-

riod not to exceed the maximum period of stay authorized for such nonimmigrant classification.

(vi)(I) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to require an H-1B nonimmigrant to pay a penalty for ceasing employment with the employer prior to a date agreed to by the nonimmigrant and the employer. The Secretary shall determine whether a required payment is a penalty (and not liquidated damages) pursuant to relevant State law.

(II) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to require an alien who is the subject of a petition filed under section 214(c)(1), for which a fee is imposed under section 214(c)(9), to reimburse, or otherwise compensate, the employer for part or all of the cost of such fee. It is a violation of this clause for such an employer otherwise to accept such reimbursement or compensation from such an alien.

(III) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that an employer has committed a violation of this clause, the Secretary may impose a civil monetary penalty of \$1,000 for each such violation and issue an administrative order requiring the return to the nonimmigrant of any amount paid in violation of this clause, or, if the nonimmigrant cannot be located, requiring payment of any such amount to the general fund of the Treasury.

(vii)(I) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer, who has filed an application under this subsection and who places an H-1B nonimmigrant designated as a full-time employee on the petition filed under section 214(c)(1) by the employer with respect to the nonimmigrant, after the nonimmigrant has entered into employment with the employer, in nonproductive status due to a decision by the employer (based on factors such as lack of work), or due to the nonimmigrant's lack of a permit or license, to fail to pay the nonimmigrant full-time wages in accordance with paragraph (1)(A) for all such nonproductive time.

(II) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer, who has filed an application under this subsection and who places an H-1B nonimmigrant designated as a part-time employee on the petition filed under section 214(c)(1) by the employer with respect to the nonimmigrant, after the nonimmigrant has entered into employment with the employer, in nonproductive status under circumstances described in subclause (I), to fail to pay such a nonimmigrant for such hours as are designated on such petition consistent with the rate of pay identified on such petition.

(III) In the case of an H-1B nonimmigrant who has not yet entered into employment with an employer who has had approved an application under this subsection, and a petition under section 214(c)(1), with respect to the nonimmigrant, the provisions of subclauses (I) and (II) shall apply to the employer beginning 30 days after the date the nonimmigrant first is admitted into the United States pursuant to the petition, or 60 days after the date the nonimmigrant becomes eligible to work for the employer (in the case of a nonimmigrant who is present in the United States on the date of the approval of the petition).

(IV) This clause does not apply to a failure to pay wages to an H-1B nonimmigrant for nonproductive time due to non-work-related factors, such as the voluntary request of the nonimmigrant for an absence or circumstances rendering the nonimmigrant unable to work.

(V) This clause shall not be construed as prohibiting an employer that is a school or other educational institution from applying to an H-1B nonimmigrant an established salary practice of the employer, under which the employer pays to H-1B nonimmigrants and United States workers in the same occupational classification an annual salary in disbursements over fewer than 12 months, if—

(aa) the nonimmigrant agrees to the compressed annual salary payments prior to the commencement of the employment; and

(bb) the application of the salary practice to the nonimmigrant does not otherwise cause the nonimmigrant to violate any condition of the nonimmigrant's authorization under this Act to remain in the United States.

(VI) This clause shall not be construed as superseding clause (viii).

(viii) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to fail to offer to an H-1B nonimmigrant, during the nonimmigrant's period of authorized employment, benefits and eligibility for benefits (including the opportunity to participate in health, life, disability, and other insurance plans; the opportunity to participate in retirement and savings plans; and cash bonuses and noncash compensation, such as stock options (whether or not based on performance)) on the same basis, and in accordance with the same criteria, as the employer offers to United States workers.

(D) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that an employer has not paid wages at the wage level specified under the application and required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall order the employer to provide for payment of such amounts of back pay as may be required to comply with the requirements of paragraph (1), whether or not a penalty under subparagraph (C) has been imposed.

(E) If an H-1B-dependent employer places a nonexempt H-1B nonimmigrant with another employer as provided under paragraph (1)(F) and the other employer has displaced or displaces a United States worker employed by such other employer during the period described in such paragraph, such displacement shall be considered for purposes of this paragraph a failure, by the placing employer, to meet a condition specified in an application submitted under paragraph (1); except that the Attorney General may impose a sanction described in subclause (II) of subparagraph (C)(i), (C)(ii), or (C)(iii) only if the Secretary of Labor found that such placing employer—

(i) knew or had reason to know of such displacement at the time of the placement of the nonimmigrant with the other employer; or

(ii) has been subject to a sanction under this subparagraph based upon a previous placement of an H-1B nonimmigrant with the same other employer.

(F) The Secretary may, on a case-by-case basis, subject an employer to random investigations for a period of up to 5 years, beginning on the date (on or after the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998) on which the employer is found by the Secretary to have committed a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1) (or has been found under paragraph (5) to have committed a willful failure to meet the condition of paragraph (1)(G)(i)(II)) or to have made a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an application. The preceding sentence shall apply to an employer regardless of whether or not the employer is an H-1B-dependent employer. The authority of the Secretary under this subparagraph shall not be construed to be subject to, or limited by, the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(G)(i) The Secretary of Labor may initiate an investigation of any employer that employs nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) if the Secretary of Labor has reasonable cause to believe that the employer is not in compliance with this subsection. In the case of an investigation under this clause, the Secretary of Labor (or the acting Secretary in the case of the absence of disability of the Secretary of Labor) shall personally certify that reasonable cause exists and shall approve commencement of the investigation. The investigation may be initiated for reasons other than completeness and obvious inaccuracies by the employer in complying with this subsection.

(ii) If the Secretary of Labor receives specific credible information from a source who is likely to have knowledge of an employer's practices or employment conditions, or an employer's compliance with the employer's labor condition application under paragraph (1), and whose identity is known to the Secretary of Labor, and such information provides reasonable cause to believe that the employer has committed a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A), (1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(E), (1)(F), or (1)(G)(i)(I), has engaged in a pattern or practice of failures to meet such a condition, or has committed a substantial failure to meet such a condition that affects multiple employees, the Secretary of Labor may conduct an investigation into the alleged failure or failures. The Secretary of Labor may withhold the identity of the source from the employer, and the source's identity shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

(iii) The Secretary of Labor shall establish a procedure for any person desiring to provide to the Secretary of Labor information described in clause (ii) that may be used, in whole or in part, as the basis for the commencement of an investigation described in such clause, to provide the information in writing on a form developed and provided by the Secretary of Labor and completed by or on behalf of the person. The person may not be an officer or employee of the Department of Labor, unless the information satisfies the requirement of clause (iv)(II) (although an officer or employee of the

Department of Labor may complete the form on behalf of the person).

(iv) Any investigation initiated or approved by the Secretary of Labor under clause (ii) shall be based on information that satisfies the requirements of such clause and that—

(I) originates from a source other than an officer or employee of the Department of Labor; or

(II) was lawfully obtained by the Secretary of Labor in the course of lawfully conducting another Department of Labor investigation under this Act of any other Act.

(v) The receipt by the Secretary of Labor of information submitted by an employer to the Attorney General or the Secretary of Labor for purposes of securing the employment of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) shall not be considered a receipt of information for purposes of clause (ii).

(vi) No investigation described in clause (ii) (or hearing described in clause (viii) based on such investigation) may be conducted with respect to information about a failure to meet a condition described in clause (ii), unless the Secretary of Labor receives the information not later than 12 months after the date of the alleged failure.

(vii) The Secretary of Labor shall provide notice to an employer with respect to whom there is reasonable cause to initiate an investigation described in clauses (i) or (ii), prior to the commencement of an investigation under such clauses, of the intent to conduct an investigation. The notice shall be provided in such a manner, and shall contain sufficient detail, to permit the employer to respond to the allegations before an investigation is commenced. The Secretary of Labor is not required to comply with this clause if the Secretary of Labor determines that to do so would interfere with an effort by the Secretary of Labor to secure compliance by the employer with the requirements of this subsection. There shall be no judicial review of a determination by the Secretary of Labor under this clause.

(viii) An investigation under clauses (i) or (ii) may be conducted for a period of up to 60 days. If the Secretary of Labor determines after such an investigation that a reasonable basis exists to make a finding that the employer has committed a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A), (1)(B), (1)(C), (1)(E), (1)(F), or (1)(G)(i)(I), has engaged in a pattern or practice of failures to meet such a condition, or has committed a substantial failure to meet such a condition that affects multiple employees, the Secretary of Labor shall provide for notice of such determination to the interested parties and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 556 of title 5, United States Code, within 120 days after the date of the determination. If such a hearing is requested, the Secretary of Labor shall make a finding concerning the matter by not later than 120 days after the date of the hearing.

(H)(i) Except as provided in clauses (ii) and (iii), a person or entity is considered to have complied with the requirements of this subsection, notwithstanding a technical or procedural failure to meet such requirements, if there was a good faith attempt to comply with the requirements.

(ii) Clause (i) shall not apply if—

(I) the Department of Labor (or another enforcement agency) has explained to the person or entity the basis for the failure;

(II) the person or entity has been provided a period of not less than 10 business days (beginning after the date of the explanation) within which to correct the failure; and

(III) the person or entity has not corrected the failure voluntarily within such period.

(iii) A person or entity that, in the course of an investigation, is found to have violated the prevailing wage requirements set forth in paragraph (1)(A), shall not be assessed fines or other penalties for such violation if the person or entity can establish that the manner in which the prevailing wage was calculated was consistent with recognized industry standards and practices.

(iv) Clauses (i) and (iii) shall not apply to a person or entity that has engaged in or is engaging in a pattern or practice of willful violations of this subsection.

(I) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as superseding or preempting any other enforcement-related authority under this Act (such as the authorities under section 274B), or any other Act.

(3)(A) For purposes of this subsection, the term “H-1B-dependent employer” means an employer that—

(i)(I) has 25 or fewer full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States; and (II) employs more than 7 H-1B nonimmigrants;

(ii)(I) has at least 26 but not more than 50 full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States; and (II) employs more than 12 H-1B nonimmigrants; or

(iii)(I) has at least 51 full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States; and (II) employs H-1B nonimmigrants in a number that is equal to at least 15 percent of the number of such full-time equivalent employees.

(B) For purposes of this subsection—

(i) the term “exempt H-1B nonimmigrant” means an H-1B nonimmigrant who—

(I) receives wages (including cash bonuses and similar compensation) at an annual rate equal to at least \$60,000; or

(II) has attained a master’s or higher degree (or its equivalent) in a specialty related to the intended employment; and

(ii) the term nonexempt H-1B nonimmigrant means an H-1B nonimmigrant who is not an exempt H-1B nonimmigrant.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

(i) in computing the number of full-time equivalent employees and the number of H-1B nonimmigrants, exempt H-1B nonimmigrants shall not be taken into account during the longer of—

(I) the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998; or

(II) the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 and ending on the date final regulations are issued to carry out this paragraph; and

(ii) any group treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be treated as a single employer.

(4) For purposes of this subsection:

(A) The term “area of employment” means the area within normal commuting distance of the worksite or physical location where the work of the H-1B nonimmigrant is or will be performed. If such worksite or location is within a Metropolitan Statistical Area, any place within such area is deemed to be within the area of employment.

(B) In the case of an application with respect to one or more H-1B nonimmigrants by an employer, the employer is considered to “displace” a United States worker from a job if the employer lays off the worker from a job that is essentially the equivalent of the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought. A job shall not be considered to be essentially equivalent of another job unless it involves essentially the same responsibilities, was held by a United States worker with substantially equivalent qualifications and experience, and is located in the same area of employment as the other job.

(C) The term “H-1B nonimmigrant” means an alien admitted or provided status as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

(D)(i) The term “lays off”, with respect to a worker—

(I) means to cause the worker’s loss of employment, other than through a discharge for inadequate performance, violation of workplace rules, cause, voluntary departure, voluntary retirement, or the expiration of a grant or contract (other than a temporary employment contract entered into in order to evade a condition described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1)); but

(II) does not include any situation in which the worker is offered, as an alternative to such loss of employment, a similar employment opportunity with the same employer (or, in the case of a placement of a worker with another employer under paragraph (1)(F), with either employer described in such paragraph) at equivalent or higher compensation and benefits than the position from which the employee was discharged, regardless of whether or not the employee accepts the offer.

(ii) Nothing in this subparagraph is intended to limit an employee’s rights under a collective bargaining agreement or other employment contract.

(E) The term “United States worker” means an employee who—

- (i) is a citizen or national of the United States; or
- (ii) is an alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, is admitted as a refugee under section 207, is granted asylum under section 208, or is an immigrant otherwise authorized, by this Act or by the Attorney General, to be employed.

(5)(A) This paragraph shall apply instead of subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (2) in the case of a violation described in subparagraph (B), but shall not be construed to limit or affect the authority of the Secretary or the Attorney General with respect to any other violation.

(B) The Attorney General shall establish a process for the receipt, initial review, and disposition in accordance with this paragraph of complaints respecting an employer's failure to meet the condition of paragraph (1)(G)(i)(II) or a petitioner's misrepresentation of material facts with respect to such condition. Complaints may be filed by an aggrieved individual who has submitted a résumé or otherwise applied in a reasonable manner for the job that is the subject of the condition. No proceeding shall be conducted under this paragraph on a complaint concerning such a failure or misrepresentation unless the Attorney General determines that the complaint was filed not later than 12 months after the date of the failure or misrepresentation, respectively.

(C) If the Attorney General finds that a complaint has been filed in accordance with subparagraph (B) and there is reasonable cause to believe that such a failure or misrepresentation described in such complaint has occurred, the Attorney General shall initiate binding arbitration proceedings by requesting the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to appoint an arbitrator from the roster of arbitrators maintained by such Service. The procedure and rules of such Service shall be applicable to the selection of such arbitrator and to such arbitration proceedings. The Attorney General shall pay the fee and expenses of the arbitrator.

(D)(i) The arbitrator shall make findings respecting whether a failure or misrepresentation described in subparagraph (B) occurred. If the arbitrator concludes that failure or misrepresentation was willful, the arbitrator shall make a finding to that effect. The arbitrator may not find such a failure or misrepresentation (or that such a failure or misrepresentation was willful) unless the complainant demonstrates such a failure or misrepresentation (or its willful character) by clear and convincing evidence. The arbitrator shall transmit the findings in the form of a written opinion to the parties to the arbitration and the Attorney General. Such findings shall be final and conclusive, and, except as provided in this subparagraph, no official or court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such findings.

(ii) The Attorney General may review and reverse or modify the findings of an arbitrator only on the same bases as an award of an arbitrator may be vacated or modified under section 10 or 11 of title 9, United States Code.

(iii) With respect to the findings of an arbitrator, a court may review only the actions of the Attorney General under clause (ii) and may set aside such actions only on the grounds described in

subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 706(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such judicial review may only be brought in an appropriate United States court of appeals.

(E) If the Attorney General receives a finding of an arbitrator under this paragraph that an employer has failed to meet the condition of paragraph (1)(G)(i)(II) or has misrepresented a material fact with respect to such condition, unless the Attorney General reverses or modifies the finding under subparagraph (D)(ii)—

(i) the Attorney General may impose administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per violation or \$5,000 per violation in the case of a willful failure or misrepresentation) as the Attorney General determines to be appropriate; and

(ii) the Attorney General is authorized to not approve petitions filed, with respect to that employer and for aliens to be employed by the employer, under section 204 or 214(c)—

(I) during a period of not more than 1 year; or

(II) in the case of a willful failure or willful misrepresentation, during a period of not more than 2 years.

(F) The Attorney General shall not delegate, to any other employee or official of the Department of Justice, any function of the Attorney General under this paragraph, until 60 days after the Attorney General has submitted a plan for such delegation to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate.

(o) An alien who has been physically present in the United States shall not be eligible to receive an immigrant visa within ninety days following departure therefrom unless—

(1) the alien was maintaining a lawful nonimmigrant status at the time of such departure, or

(2) the alien is the spouse or unmarried child of an individual who obtained temporary or permanent resident status under section 210 or 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act or section 202 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 at any date, who—

(A) as of May 5, 1988, was the unmarried child or spouse of the individual who obtained temporary or permanent resident status under section 210 or 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act or section 202 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986;

(B) entered the United States before May 5, 1988, resided in the United States on May 5, 1988, and is not a lawful permanent resident; and

(C) applied for benefits under section 301(a) of the Immigration Act of 1990.

(p)(1) In computing the prevailing wage level for an occupational classification in an area of employment for purposes of subsections (a)(5)(A), (n)(1)(A)(i)(II), and (t)(1)(A)(i)(II) in the case of an employee of—

(A) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965), or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity; or

(B) a nonprofit research organization or a Governmental research organization, the prevailing wage level shall only take into account employees at such institutions and organizations in the area of employment.

(2) With respect to a professional athlete (as defined in subsection (a)(5)(A)(iii)(II)) when the job opportunity is covered by professional sports league rules or regulations, the wage set forth in those rules or regulations shall be considered as not adversely affecting the wages of United States workers similarly employed and be considered the prevailing wage.

(3) The prevailing wage required to be paid pursuant to subsections (a)(5)(A), (n)(1)(A)(i)(II), and (t)(1)(A)(i)(II) shall be 100 percent of the wage determined pursuant to those sections.

(4) Where the Secretary of Labor uses, or makes available to employers, a governmental survey to determine the prevailing wage, such survey shall provide at least 4 levels of wages commensurate with experience, education, and the level of supervision. Where an existing government survey has only 2 levels, 2 intermediate levels may be created by dividing by 3, the difference between the 2 levels offered, adding the quotient thus obtained to the first level and subtracting that quotient from the second level.

(q) Any alien admitted under section 101(a)(15)(B) may accept an honorarium payment and associated incidental expenses for a usual academic activity or activities (lasting not longer than 9 days at any single institution), as defined by the Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary of Education, if such payment is offered by an institution or organization described in subsection (p)(1) and is made for services conducted for the benefit of that institution or entity and if the alien has not accepted such payment or expenses from more than 5 institutions or organizations in the previous 6-month period.

(r) Subsection (a)(5)(C) shall not apply to an alien who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of performing labor as a nurse who presents to the consular officer (or in the case of an adjustment of status, the Attorney General) a certified statement from the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools (or an equivalent independent credentialing organization approved for the certification of nurses under subsection (a)(5)(C) by the Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services) that—

(1) the alien has a valid and unrestricted license as a nurse in a State where the alien intends to be employed and such State verifies that the foreign licenses of alien nurses are authentic and unencumbered;

(2) the alien has passed the National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX);

(3) the alien is a graduate of a nursing program—

(A) in which the language of instruction was English;

(B) located in a country—

(i) designated by such commission not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act of 1999, based on such commission's assessment that the quality of

nursing education in that country, and the English language proficiency of those who complete such programs in that country, justify the country's designation; or

(ii) designated on the basis of such an assessment by unanimous agreement of such commission and any equivalent credentialing organizations which have been approved under subsection (a)(5)(C) for the certification of nurses under this subsection; and

(C)(i) which was in operation on or before the date of the enactment of the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act of 1999; or

(ii) has been approved by unanimous agreement of such commission and any equivalent credentialing organizations which have been approved under subsection (a)(5)(C) for the certification of nurses under this subsection.

(s) In determining whether an alien described in subsection (a)(4)(C)(i) is inadmissible under subsection (a)(4) or ineligible to receive an immigrant visa or otherwise to adjust to the status of permanent resident by reason of subsection (a)(4), the consular officer or the Attorney General shall not consider any benefits the alien may have received that were authorized under section 501 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)).

(t)(1) No alien may be admitted or provided status as a non-immigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) in an occupational classification unless the employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an attestation stating the following:

(A) The employer—

(i) is offering and will offer during the period of authorized employment to aliens admitted or provided status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) wages that are at least—

(I) the actual wage level paid by the employer to all other individuals with similar experience and qualifications for the specific employment in question; or

(II) the prevailing wage level for the occupational classification in the area of employment, whichever is greater, based on the best information available as of the time of filing the attestation; and

(ii) will provide working conditions for such a non-immigrant that will not adversely affect the working conditions of workers similarly employed.

(B) There is not a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place of employment.

(C) The employer, at the time of filing the attestation—

(i) has provided notice of the filing under this paragraph to the bargaining representative (if any) of the em-

employer's employees in the occupational classification and area for which aliens are sought; or

(ii) if there is no such bargaining representative, has provided notice of filing in the occupational classification through such methods as physical posting in conspicuous locations at the place of employment or electronic notification to employees in the occupational classification for which nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) are sought.

(D) A specification of the number of workers sought, the occupational classification in which the workers will be employed, and wage rate and conditions under which they will be employed.

(2)(A) The employer shall make available for public examination, within one working day after the date on which an attestation under this subsection is filed, at the employer's principal place of business or worksite, a copy of each such attestation (and such accompanying documents as are necessary).

(B)(i) The Secretary of Labor shall compile, on a current basis, a list (by employer and by occupational classification) of the attestations filed under this subsection. Such list shall include, with respect to each attestation, the wage rate, number of aliens sought, period of intended employment, and date of need.

(ii) The Secretary of Labor shall make such list available for public examination in Washington, D.C.

(C) The Secretary of Labor shall review an attestation filed under this subsection only for completeness and obvious inaccuracies. Unless the Secretary of Labor finds that an attestation is incomplete or obviously inaccurate, the Secretary of Labor shall provide the certification described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) within 7 days of the date of the filing of the attestation.

(3)(A) The Secretary of Labor shall establish a process for the receipt, investigation, and disposition of complaints respecting the failure of an employer to meet a condition specified in an attestation submitted under this subsection or misrepresentation by the employer of material facts in such an attestation. Complaints may be filed by any aggrieved person or organization (including bargaining representatives). No investigation or hearing shall be conducted on a complaint concerning such a failure or misrepresentation unless the complaint was filed not later than 12 months after the date of the failure or misrepresentation, respectively. The Secretary of Labor shall conduct an investigation under this paragraph if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a failure or misrepresentation has occurred.

(B) Under the process described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Labor shall provide, within 30 days after the date a complaint is filed, for a determination as to whether or not a reasonable basis exists to make a finding described in subparagraph (C). If the Secretary of Labor determines that such a reasonable basis exists, the Secretary of Labor shall provide for notice of such determination to the interested parties and an opportunity for a hearing on the complaint, in accordance with section 556 of title 5, United

States Code, within 60 days after the date of the determination. If such a hearing is requested, the Secretary of Labor shall make a finding concerning the matter by not later than 60 days after the date of the hearing. In the case of similar complaints respecting the same applicant, the Secretary of Labor may consolidate the hearings under this subparagraph on such complaints.

(C)(i) If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(B), a substantial failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(C) or (1)(D), or a misrepresentation of material fact in an attestation—

(I) the Secretary of Labor shall notify the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per violation) as the Secretary of Labor determines to be appropriate; and

(II) the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate, shall not approve petitions or applications filed with respect to that employer under section 204, 214(c), 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1), or 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) during a period of at least 1 year for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(ii) If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1), a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an attestation, or a violation of clause (iv)—

(I) the Secretary of Labor shall notify the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per violation) as the Secretary of Labor determines to be appropriate; and

(II) the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate, shall not approve petitions or applications filed with respect to that employer under section 204, 214(c), 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1), or 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) during a period of at least 2 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(iii) If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1) or a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an attestation, in the course of which failure or misrepresentation the employer displaced a United States worker employed by the employer within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of filing of any visa petition or application supported by the attestation—

(I) the Secretary of Labor shall notify the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$35,000 per violation) as the Secretary of Labor determines to be appropriate; and

(II) the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate, shall not approve petitions or applications filed with respect to that employer under section 204, 214(c), 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1), or 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) during a period of at least 3 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(iv) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an attestation under this subsection to intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, discharge, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee (which term, for purposes of this clause, includes a former employee and an applicant for employment) because the employee has disclosed information to the employer, or to any other person, that the employee reasonably believes evidences a violation of this subsection, or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection, or because the employee cooperates or seeks to cooperate in an investigation or other proceeding concerning the employer's compliance with the requirements of this subsection or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection.

(v) The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall devise a process under which a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) who files a complaint regarding a violation of clause (iv) and is otherwise eligible to remain and work in the United States may be allowed to seek other appropriate employment in the United States for a period not to exceed the maximum period of stay authorized for such nonimmigrant classification.

(vi)(I) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an attestation under this subsection to require a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) to pay a penalty for ceasing employment with the employer prior to a date agreed to by the nonimmigrant and the employer. The Secretary of Labor shall determine whether a required payment is a penalty (and not liquidated damages) pursuant to relevant State law.

(II) If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that an employer has committed a violation of this clause, the Secretary of Labor may impose a civil monetary penalty of \$1,000 for each such violation and issue an administrative order requiring the return to the nonimmigrant of any amount paid in violation of this clause, or, if the nonimmigrant cannot be located, requiring payment of any such amount to the general fund of the Treasury.

(vii)(I) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer who has filed an attestation under this subsection and who places a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) designated as a full-time employee in the attestation, after the nonimmigrant has entered into employment with the employer, in nonproductive status due to a decision by the employer (based on factors such as lack of work), or due to the nonimmigrant's lack of a permit or license, to fail to pay the nonimmigrant full-time wages in accordance with paragraph (1)(A) for all such nonproductive time.

(II) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer who has filed an attestation under this subsection and who places a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) designated as a part-time employee in the attestation, after the nonimmigrant has entered into employment with the employer, in nonproductive status under circumstances described in subclause (I), to fail to pay such a nonimmigrant for such hours as are designated on the attestation consistent with the rate of pay identified on the attestation.

(III) In the case of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) who has not yet entered into employment with an employer who has had approved an attestation under this subsection with respect to the nonimmigrant, the provisions of subclauses (I) and (II) shall apply to the employer beginning 30 days after the date the nonimmigrant first is admitted into the United States, or 60 days after the date the nonimmigrant becomes eligible to work for the employer in the case of a nonimmigrant who is present in the United States on the date of the approval of the attestation filed with the Secretary of Labor.

(IV) This clause does not apply to a failure to pay wages to a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) for nonproductive time due to non-work-related factors, such as the voluntary request of the nonimmigrant for an absence or circumstances rendering the nonimmigrant unable to work.

(V) This clause shall not be construed as prohibiting an employer that is a school or other educational institution from applying to a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) an established salary practice of the employer, under which the employer pays to nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) and United States workers in the same occupational classification an annual salary in disbursements over fewer than 12 months, if—

(aa) the nonimmigrant agrees to the compressed annual salary payments prior to the commencement of the employment; and

(bb) the application of the salary practice to the nonimmigrant does not otherwise cause the nonimmigrant to violate any condition of the nonimmigrant's authorization under this Act to remain in the United States.

(VI) This clause shall not be construed as superseding clause (viii).

(viii) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer who has filed an attestation under this subsection to fail to offer to a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii), during the nonimmigrant's period of authorized employment, benefits and eligibility for benefits (including the opportunity to participate in health, life, disability, and other insurance plans; the opportunity to participate in retirement and savings plans; and cash bonuses and non-cash compensation, such as stock options (whether or not based on performance)) on the

same basis, and in accordance with the same criteria, as the employer offers to United States workers.

(D) If the Secretary of Labor finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that an employer has not paid wages at the wage level specified in the attestation and required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Labor shall order the employer to provide for payment of such amounts of back pay as may be required to comply with the requirements of paragraph (1), whether or not a penalty under subparagraph (C) has been imposed.

(E) The Secretary of Labor may, on a case-by-case basis, subject an employer to random investigations for a period of up to 5 years, beginning on the date on which the employer is found by the Secretary of Labor to have committed a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1) or to have made a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an attestation. The authority of the Secretary of Labor under this subparagraph shall not be construed to be subject to, or limited by, the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(F) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as superseding or preempting any other enforcement-related authority under this Act (such as the authorities under section 274B), or any other Act.

(4) For purposes of this subsection:

(A) The term “area of employment” means the area within normal commuting distance of the worksite or physical location where the work of the nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) is or will be performed. If such worksite or location is within a Metropolitan Statistical Area, any place within such area is deemed to be within the area of employment.

(B) In the case of an attestation with respect to one or more nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) or section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) by an employer, the employer is considered to “displace” a United States worker from a job if the employer lays off the worker from a job that is essentially the equivalent of the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought. A job shall not be considered to be essentially equivalent of another job unless it involves essentially the same responsibilities, was held by a United States worker with substantially equivalent qualifications and experience, and is located in the same area of employment as the other job.

(C)(i) The term “lays off”, with respect to a worker—

(I) means to cause the worker’s loss of employment, other than through a discharge for inadequate performance, violation of workplace rules, cause, voluntary departure, voluntary retirement, or the expiration of a grant or contract; but

(II) does not include any situation in which the worker is offered, as an alternative to such loss of employment, a similar employment opportunity with the same employer at equivalent or higher compensation and benefits than the position from which the employee was discharged, regardless of whether or not the employee accepts the offer.

(ii) Nothing in this subparagraph is intended to limit an employee's rights under a collective bargaining agreement or other employment contract.

(D) The term "United States worker" means an employee who—

(i) is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(ii) is an alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, is admitted as a refugee under section 207 of this title, is granted asylum under section 208, or is an immigrant otherwise authorized, by this Act or by the Secretary of Homeland Security, to be employed.

(t)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no person admitted under section 101(a)(15)(Q)(ii)(I), or acquiring such status after admission, shall be eligible to apply for nonimmigrant status, an immigrant visa, or permanent residence under this Act until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the person's country of nationality or last residence for an aggregate of at least 2 years following departure from the United States.

(2) The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the requirement of such 2-year foreign residence abroad if the Secretary determines that—

(A) departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the alien's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence); or

(B) the admission of the alien is in the public interest or the national interest of the United States.

* * * * *

COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE



**One Hundred Seventeenth Congress
Committee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515**

April 13, 2021

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
2138 Rayburn House Office Building
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Nadler:

I write to you regarding H.R. 1333, the “National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act.”

H.R. 1333 contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner and, accordingly, I will not seek a sequential referral of the bill. However, agreeing to waive consideration of this bill should not be construed as the Committee on Homeland Security waiving, altering, or otherwise affecting its jurisdiction over subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Further, I request your support for the appointment of Homeland Security conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this or similar legislation. I also ask that a copy of this letter and your response be included in the legislative report on H.R. 1333 and in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of this bill.

I look forward to working with you as we prepare to pass this important legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bennie G. Thompson".

Bennie G. Thompson
Chairman
Committee on Homeland Security

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

2138 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

(202) 225-3951
judiciary.house.gov

April 16, 2021

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson
Chairman
Committee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
H2-176 Ford House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Thompson:

I am in receipt of your April 13, 2021, letter concerning H.R. 1333, the “National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act” or the “NO BAN Act”.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H.R. 1333 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H.R. 1333 which fall within your Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,



Jerrold Nadler
Chairman

c: The Honorable Jim Jordan, Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian
The Honorable John Katko, Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security

GREGORY W. MEEKS, NEW YORK
CHAIRMAN

SOPHIA A. LAFARGUE
STAFF DIRECTOR



MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, TEXAS
RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER

BRENDAN P. SHIELDS
REPUBLICAN STAFF DIRECTOR

One Hundred Seventeenth Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Foreign Affairs
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
www.foreignaffairs.house.gov

April 16, 2021

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Chair, Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chair Nadler:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 1333, the NO BAN Act. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In an effort to work cooperatively and to expedite the consideration of the bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will waive referral of H.R. 1333. This, however, is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Foreign Affairs over this legislation or its subject matter. Additionally, I ask that you support the appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Finally, thank you for agreeing to include of a copy of our exchange of letters in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of H.R. 1333.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gregory W. Meeks".

GREGORY W. MEEKS
Chair

Cc: The Honorable Michael T. McCaul, Committee on Foreign Affairs
The Honorable Jim Jordan, Committee on the Judiciary
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

2138 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

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April 16, 2021

The Honorable Gregory Meeks
Chairman
Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515


Dear Chairman Meeks:

I am writing to you concerning H.R. 1333, the “National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act” or the “NO BAN Act”.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H.R. 1333 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H.R. 1333 which fall within your Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the *Congressional Record* during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,



Jerrold Nadler
Chairman

c: The Honorable Jim Jordan, Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary
The Honorable Jason Smith, Parliamentarian
The Honorable Michael McCaul, Ranking Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs

MINORITY VIEWS

H.R. 1333, the National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act
April 16, 2021

MINORITY VIEWS

When first introduced during the 116th Congress, the National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants Act,” or the “NO BAN Act,” was aimed at chastising the Trump Administration and restricting President Trump’s authority to use section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This section allows the President to prevent aliens from entering the country when such entry would be detrimental to the national interest. The version of the NO BAN Act considered in 116th Congress went even further to repeal several Trump Administration executive actions that utilized section 212(f).¹

This Congress, Chairman Jerrold Nadler and Committee Democrats have continued their assault on successful Trump immigration policies—policies that President Biden has repealed, leading to the current crisis on the southern border. By reporting H.R. 1333 favorably from the Committee, Chairman Nadler and Committee Democrats appear not to trust that President Biden will utilize the 212(f) authority effectively or in a non-discriminatory manner. H.R. 1333 strips the President of authority to deny entry of certain aliens to the United States, weakens national security, and invites litigation against the U.S. government.

I. H.R. 1333 Does Nothing to Stop the Biden Border Catastrophe

H.R. 1333 takes power from an elected official and gives that power to unelected federal bureaucrats who are unaccountable to the American people. The transfer of authority from an elected official to unelected bureaucrats is a bad idea no matter the circumstances. But it is a particularly dangerous proposal now when the surge of illegal aliens at the southern border is the worst in our history.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) monthly data shows the unprecedented surge of illegal aliens into our country. CBP reported 172,331 encounters of illegal aliens on the southern border during March 2021, a 71 percent increase since February.² Of these encounters, 18,890 were unaccompanied alien children (UACs), a 100 percent increase since February.³ The family units numbers were even more alarming. The 53,623 family units encountered during March 2021 was a 173 percent increase since February 2021.⁴ The total number of southern border encounters during this fiscal year is already over half a million, even before we have entered the months in which crossing numbers are historically the highest.⁵ Due to overwhelming

¹ H.R. 2214, 116th Cong. (2020).

² U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *FY Southwest Land Border Encounters by Month*, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>; U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *CBP Announces March 2021 Operational Update*, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/cbp-announces-march-2021-operational-update>.

³ *Id.*

⁴ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *FYTD Southwest Land Border Demographic by Month*, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>.

⁵ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *FY Southwest Land Border Encounters by Month*, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>; U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *CBP*

numbers, CBP is forced to hold UACs for an average of 107 hours⁶—well beyond the 72-hours standard for a maximum holding time.⁷ The Biden Administration has begun simply releasing aliens into the United States without giving them a date to show up in immigration court.⁸

The data from CBP does not convey the true extent of the Biden border crisis. Several Republican Members of the Judiciary Committee recently traveled to McAllen, Texas, to observe the Biden border catastrophe firsthand. Although Ranking Member Jordan invited Chairman Nadler and other Democrat Members to join the trip, the Democrat Members declined to participate.

While in Texas, Republican Members witnessed how the Biden Administration’s radical immigration policies have contributed to the worst crisis at the southern border in U.S. history.

- Republican Members heard directly from CBP officials who have had to divert 40 percent of their personnel away from their national security mission and law enforcement duties to instead process illegal aliens.
- Republican Members observed pods in CBP facilities that were built to accommodate 33 individuals during the pandemic but were holding over 500. They observed young people who had been victims of horrific abuse on the journey to the U.S. Members saw children, including those with special needs, who had been in CBP custody for at least 11 days.
- Republican Members spoke with Border Patrol agents, state and local law enforcement officials, landowners, and others who begged for help to stop the surge of aliens. The farmers and ranchers have watched their property become hotbeds of dangerous illegal activity due to the cartel operations spurred on by President Biden’s immigration policies. Border officials expressed concern about the absence of guidance, engagement, and interest on the part of the Biden Administration.
- One Border Patrol agent explained that he was particularly frustrated because he had personally warned the incoming Biden Administration of the dangerous consequences of ending certain Trump Administration immigration policies.

Every agent with whom Republican Members spoke conveyed that the biggest cause of the unprecedented surge of illegal immigration to the southern border was the direct result of the President Biden’s repeal of the President Trump’s immigration policies, and in particular of the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) program.

Announces March 2021 Operational Update, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/cbp-announces-march-2021-operational-update>.

⁶ Priscilla Alvarez, *Unaccompanied Migrant Children Staying in Border Patrol Facilities and Average of 107 Hours*, *Internal Records Show*, CNN, (Mar. 10, 2021), <https://www.cnn.com/2021/03/10/politics/migrant-children-border-patrol/index.html>.

⁷ 8. U.S.C. § 1232(b)(3).

⁸ Griff Jenkins, Yael Halon, *Border Patrol in Rio Grande Valley Releasing Illegal Crossers Into US Without Court Date*, FOX NEWS, (Mar. 21, 2021), <https://www.foxnews.com/politics/border-patrol-in-rio-grande-valley-releasing-illegal-crossers-into-us-without-court-date>.

MPP required aliens to wait in Mexico during the pendency of their years-long U.S. immigration court proceedings, thereby preventing the aliens from receiving employment authorization in the United States—eliminating that and other incentives to illegally enter the U.S. in the first place. Its repeal, along with the Biden Administration’s halt of border wall construction, announcement of a 100-day moratorium on deportations, and refusal to effectively enforce immigration laws, have resulted in the country being “on pace to encounter more individuals on the southwest border than we have in the last 20 years.”⁹

H.R. 1333 contains no provisions to address the national security and humanitarian crisis on the southern border. During the Committee’s consideration of H.R. 1333, Rep. Dan Bishop offered an amendment to delay the implementation of the bill until such time as the MPP program is reinstated and implemented in the same manner as it was on January 19, 2021, the last full day of the Trump Administration. Democrats rejected the amendment.

II. The Bill’s Nondiscrimination Provision is Unnecessary and May Limit Security-Related Programs

Section 2 of H.R. 1333 amends INA § 202(a)(1)(A), which currently prohibits discrimination based on race, sex, nationality, place of birth, or place of residence in the issuance of an *immigrant* visa. H.R. 1333 would amend this provision to include religion, and would expand it from only applying to immigrant visas to “a nonimmigrant visa, entry into the United States, or the approval or revocation of any immigration benefit.”¹⁰ There is no actual evidence that such discrimination has occurred, but these provisions would permit an additional avenue to limit the president’s authority through activist litigation by opening up review by a federal court of any decision to issue a visa, deny entry, or approve or revoke an immigration benefit merely if the alien asserts that they were the victim of unlawful discrimination.

Furthermore, extending the nondiscrimination provision to nonimmigrant visas could affect existing reciprocal visa agreements. For instance, under a 2016 agreement executed on a reciprocal basis between the U.S. and China, Chinese nationals issued visas with 10-year validity must periodically (every two years and prior to travel) register with the Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) to facilitate travel to the United States.¹¹ Those Chinese nationals who fail to enroll may have their visas automatically revoked. However, because this requirement is unique to China, it could be construed as a discriminatory practice on the basis of nationality. H.R. 1333 could thereby stymie the implementation of the reciprocal agreement between the U.S. and China and disrupt travel of nationals between those two countries.

⁹ U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Security, *Statement by Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro N. Mayorkas Regarding the Situation at the Southwest Border*, (Mar. 16, 2021), <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2021/03/16/statement-homeland-security-secretary-alejandro-n-mayorkas-regarding-situation>.

¹⁰ H.R. 1333.

¹¹ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Electronic Visa Update (EVUS) Frequently Asked Questions*, <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/electronic-visa-update-system-evus/frequently-asked-questions>

During the Committee’s consideration of H.R. 1333, Rep. Scott Fitzgerald offered an amendment to ensure the continued validity of conditions on the approval or revocation of nonimmigrant visas for nationals of certain countries. Democrats rejected the amendment.

III. The Bill Severely and Dangerously Curtails the President’s 212(f) Authority to Keep the United States Safe

H.R. 1333 creates dangerous limitation on all future presidents’ abilities to keep the United States safe. These restrictions on the use of 212(f) authority are so onerous that it appears the legislation was crafted to discourage the current President or any future president from ever exercising the authority, even in cases where national security compels the issuance of travel restrictions.

Currently, section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, codified in 1952, provides the President with broad latitude to impose restrictions on the entry of aliens or classes of aliens to the United States when such entry would be detrimental to the national interests.¹²

Section 3 of H.R. 1333 removes the current 212(f) language and replaces it with more restrictive language. Under H.R. 1333, the President may only exercise the authority to suspend the entry of aliens or any class of aliens if “the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, determines, based on specific and credible facts, that the entry of any aliens or of any class of aliens into the United States would undermine the security or public safety of the United States or the preservation of human rights, democratic processes or institutions, or international stability”¹³

Requiring the Secretary of State to make such a determination in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security is both over- and under-inclusive with respect to the potential federal agencies that may have equities in a President’s decision to exercise 212(f) authority. For example, with respect to a 212(f) proclamation to suspend entry of certain aliens in the event of a disease outbreak—including, for example, the coronavirus—the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention would likely need to be consulted. In addition, if the President seeks to use 212(f) authority to implement visa sanctions against certain individuals with financial interests detrimental to the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may need to be consulted. H.R. 1333 thus exhibits a misunderstanding of the appropriate uses of 212(f) authority.

During the Committee’s consideration of H.R. 1333, Rep. Andy Biggs offered an amendment to return to the President the plenary authority to use 212(f). Democrats rejected the amendment.

In addition, H.R. 1333 provides that the President may only utilize 212(f) authority if the entry of aliens would undermine the security or public safety of the United States or the preservation of human rights, democratic processes or institutions, or international stability.¹⁴

¹² 8 U.S.C. § 1182(f).

¹³ H.R. 1333.

¹⁴ *Id.*

However, the bill’s list of circumstances in which a suspension on entry may be permitted is not comprehensive, and is underinclusive of potential scenarios or emergency situations that could confront the United States. For example, H.R. 1333 appears to prohibit the President from taking action to protect U.S. businesses abroad, or to encourage foreign countries to comply with U.S. sanctions, because these actions are not included in the bill’s list of permissible reasons to use 212(f) authority.

These provisions also misunderstand the utility of 212(f) authority, which is only one potential tool to achieve important U.S. interests. Under H.R. 1333, if other sanctions are available, the President would be prohibited from utilizing 212(f) authority as it would not be “the least restrictive means, to achieve such compelling government interest.” With respect to issues of national security, however, the President should be empowered to use all available means necessary, not the least restrictive means possible.

During the Committee’s consideration of H.R. 1333, Rep. Andy Biggs offered an amendment to add a national security interest exception to the bill’s “least restrictive means” requirement. Democrats rejected the amendment

H.R. 1333’s provision mandating that the President announce the duration of a 212(f) suspension of entry is also ill-advised. Where such authority is being used to compel a foreign actor to pursue a course of action favorable to the United States, the suspension of entry should remain in effect indefinitely until the foreign actor complies. Requiring the President to announce a date-certain will only permit a foreign actor hostile to the United States to wait out the suspension on entry.

H.R. 1333 also requires that before the President can even exercise the more restrictive 212(f) authority, the President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Homeland Security must consult with Congress.¹⁵ Once the 212(f) authority is exercised, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security must provide a briefing and submit a written report to various House and Senate committees, and must update that report every 30 days or else the 212(f) authority terminates.¹⁶ Because H.R. 1333 does not allow for those Cabinet-level officials to delegate this consultation requirement, the provision will likely cause scheduling delays and further frustrate the President’s ability to protect U.S. national security. This requirement for prior consultation is also not conducive to circumstances that require an emergency response, particularly where national security requires the swift issuance of travel restrictions.

Furthermore, the 30-day ongoing reporting requirement, which includes reporting required by Section 4 of the bill, is so onerous that it would require the relevant personnel to spend the majority of their time compiling these reports instead of working to ameliorate the conditions that led to the 212(f) proclamation in the first place. Thus, the reporting requirement could mean that, in the case of a proclamation similar to the travel restrictions on certain countries with poor identity management standards, a country stays in restricted status even longer because the relevant U.S. government personnel are unable to spend their time assisting them in achieving compliance.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

III. The Bill is a Recipe for Litigation and a Gift to Trial Lawyers

H.R. 1333 imposes multiple vaguely worded requirements onto the exercise of this new 212(f) authority that appear designed to maximize potential litigation. Under the bill, the President is required to “only issue a suspension or restriction when required to address specific acts implicating a compelling government interest,” “specify the duration of the suspension or restriction,” and “narrowly tailor the suspension or restriction, using the least restrictive means, to achieve such compelling government interest.”¹⁷ These provisions will all likely be used to challenge 212(f) authority in federal court.

In fact, H.R. 1333 provides an expansive judicial review provision in which any “individual or entity who is present in the United States and has been harmed by a violation of this subsection may file an action in an appropriate district court of the United States to seek declaratory or injunctive relief” and also explicitly allows class action lawsuits to proceed.¹⁸ The bill does not define what constitutes “harm,” which invites an expansive interpretation. For example, it is foreseeable that a hotel trade group could sue for an injunction arguing that hotels are “harmed” by mere loss of revenue due to fewer travelers being admitted to the U.S. to stay in their hotels.

Mere individualized “harm” shown by some individuals or special interest groups should not be a sufficient condition to override the President’s determination that a suspension of entry is necessary in the interests of national security. Furthermore, there are constitutional considerations that the Committee has not fully considered, as the judicial review provision arguably purports to give federal courts jurisdiction over decisions relating to foreign affairs, which are generally non-justiciable.¹⁹

H.R. 1333 requires that waivers be considered “to any class based restriction or suspension” and imposes “a rebuttable presumption in favor of granting family based and humanitarian waivers.”²⁰ However, this provision is ripe for litigation, not only because there is a presumption in favor of granting the waiver, as the level of family relationship required is not defined, nor is what constitutes a “humanitarian” purpose. Again, this bill allows any individual in the United States who believes they are harmed—perhaps a distant relative of an alien denied entry under a 212(f) proclamation—to go to federal court to litigate, challenging the denial of a waiver.

IV. Additional Amendment Rejected by Democrats

During the Committee’s consideration of H.R. 1333, Rep. Victoria Spartz offered an amendment to require that before a President may terminate the use of 212(f) authority, Congress must be notified of the justification for the termination, as well as other pertinent information. Democrats rejected the amendment.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ H.R. 1333.

¹⁹ See e.g. *Goldwater v. Carter*, 444 U.S. 996, 1004 (1979).

²⁰ H.R. 1333.

V. Conclusion

Chairman Nadler and Committee Democrats continue to ignore the national security and humanitarian catastrophe on the southern border that has been caused by President Biden's radical immigration policies. Instead, they choose to markup legislation that would weaken the power of the president, further diminish national security, and invite litigation against the U.S. government. H.R. 1333 is an ill-conceived bill that will further erode U.S. immigration laws.



Jim Jordan
Ranking Member