

## Appendix B

### Various Determinations of Numerical Limits on Immigrants Required Under the Terms of the Immigration and Nationality Act

#### Determination of the Family Preference Numerical Limit for FY–2000

##### Terms of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

INA 201(c) specifies that the worldwide level of family-sponsored preference immigrants for a fiscal year is equal to:

480,000,  
**minus** the number of immigrants described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of INA 201(b)(2) who, in the previous fiscal year, were issued immigrant visas or who otherwise acquired lawful permanent resident status,<sup>1</sup>  
**minus** the number of aliens described in INA 201(c)(4),<sup>2</sup>  
**plus** employment preference immigrant numbers that were unused during the previous fiscal year.

Under INA 201, however, the family-sponsored preference limitation for any fiscal year may not be less than 226,000.

##### Immediate Relative Immigrant Totals for FY–1999:

Immigrant visa workload reports received by the Department of State from consular posts worldwide show that during FY–1999 a total of 156,048 immediate relative (IR) visas were issued. This total is subject to a net reduction of 26, however, to take account of issued visas returned unused to consular offices and thus "recaptured" under INA 206.

Figures on adjustments of status at local offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service compiled and provided by INS Headquarters indicate that a total of 106,334 immigrants were granted lawful permanent residence at INS offices in the United States during FY–1999 in the categories for spouses, children, and parents of U.S. citizens; this figure includes persons who acquired permanent residence after having been admitted in nonimmigrant "K" (fiancé(e)) status. Another 6 children accompanying immediate relative parents were admitted under INA 211(a).

INS admission figures record 978 children accorded permanent resident status after birth abroad to a permanent resident of the United States.

##### Employment Preference Number Use for FY–1999:

The employment-based preference limit for FY–1999 was 160,906. A total of 61,932 of these numbers were used for FY–1999 visa issuances or INS adjustments of status and, as required by INA 203(b)(6), an additional 32 were applied to special immigrants who were issued visas or adjusted status during FY–1998 under INA 101(a)(27)(K) [certain U.S. armed forces personnel]. Another 2 were charged for children admitted under INA 211(a) accompanying parents with employment preference visas. There was also 1 employment preference visa returned unused to a consular office; the number assigned to this issuance was thus "recaptured" under INA 206. Total unused numbers:  $160,906 - (61,932 + 2) - 32 + 1 = 98,941$ .

##### Calculation of FY–2000 Family-Sponsored Preference Limitation:

Immediate relative visa issuances during FY–1999:	156,048
(minus net total of "recaptured" FY–1999 IR visas:	– 26)
Immediate relative adjustments of status by INS:	+106,334
Children admitted after birth to immediate relative visa holders:	+ 6
Children admitted after birth abroad to lawful permanent residents:	+ 978
Immediate Relative etc. Total:	263,340

FY–2000 Worldwide Family-Sponsored Level figure:	480,000
<b>minus</b> IR etc. total calculated above:	–263,340
<b>minus</b> aliens paroled into the United States under Section 212(d)(5) in the second preceding fiscal year (FY–1998):	– 21,000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>plus</b> unused FY–1999 employment pref. numbers:	+ <u>98,941</u>
Total	294,601

Thus, for FY–2000 the family-sponsored preference limit is fixed at: **294,601**

[Per INA 203(a)(2), the 68,601 numbers above the family preference minimum of 226,000 are to be added to the second preference.]

### **Determination of the Employment Preference Numerical Limit for FY–2000**

#### **Terms of the Immigration and Nationality Act:**

INA 201(d) specifies that the worldwide level of employment-based preference immigrants for a fiscal year is equal to:

140,000  
**plus** family preference immigrant numbers that were unused during the previous fiscal year.

#### **Family Preference Number Use for FY–1999:**

The family-sponsored preference limit for FY–1999 was 226,000. A total of 223,738 numbers were used for visa issuances or INS adjustments of status. Another 14 were charged for children admitted under INA 211(a) accompanying parents with family preference visas. There were also 51 family preference visas returned unused to consular offices; the numbers assigned to these issuances were thus "recaptured" under INA 206 and could be reallocated. Total unused numbers:  $226,000 - (223,738 + 14) + 51 = 2,299$ .

#### **Calculation of FY–2000 Employment-Based Preference Limitation:**

Worldwide Employment-Based Level figure:	140,000
<b>plus</b> unused FY–1999 family preference numbers:	+ <u>2,299</u>
Total:	142,299

For FY–2000, the employment-based preference limit is fixed at: **142,299**

(In accordance with INA 203(b)(6), the 31 special immigrants who were issued visas or adjusted status during FY–1999 under INA 101(a)(27)(K) [certain U.S. armed forces personnel] will be charged against the FY–2000 employment preference limit; the first preference will be reduced by 11, and each of the second and third preferences will be reduced by 10.)

### **Determination of Per-Country Limitations for FY–2000**

#### **Terms of the Immigration and Nationality Act:**

INA 202(a) specifies that the per-country level of family plus employment preference immigrants in any fiscal year may not exceed:

For a foreign state: 7% of the total number of family and employment visas for that fiscal year; and  
For a dependent area: 2% of the total number of family and employment visas for that fiscal year.

### Calculation of FY–2000 Per-Country Limits:

Worldwide Family-Sponsored FY–2000 limit:	294,601
Worldwide Employment-Based FY–2000 limit:	+ <u>142,299</u>
Total:	436,900
Foreign state limit for FY–2000 (7% of 436,900):	<b>30,583</b>
Dependent area limit for FY–2000 (2% of 436,900):	<b>8,738</b>

In accordance with Section 2(d) of the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–404), the CHINA—mainland born limit for FY–2000 is reduced by 1,000 to 29,583, to compensate for earlier issuances under that legislation. [See also Appendix A–3.]

Under the terms of INA 203(b)(6), FY–2000 per-country limits must be reduced to compensate for the special immigrants who were issued visas or adjusted status during FY–1999 under INA 101(a)(27)(K) [certain U.S. armed forces personnel]. The following FY–2000 per-country limits will be reduced by the amount specified to compensate for such immigrants: Japan 5; Philippines 25; and Singapore 1. Since the Philippines chargeability is subject to the prorating provisions of INA 202(e), the reduction in that per-country limit will be accomplished under the law as follows: The employment first preference will be reduced by 9, and each of the second and third preferences will be reduced by 8.

<sup>1</sup> The immigrants described in these subparagraphs are 1) immediate relatives, i.e., spouses, children and parents of U.S. citizens, 2) children admitted under INA 211(a) on the basis of prior issuance of an immigrant visa to their accompanying parent who is such immediate relative, and 3) children born to a lawful permanent resident during a temporary visit abroad.

<sup>2</sup> At the time the numerical limits were set, a memorandum from the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised that information on the exact number of parolees was not available; however, the number was estimated to be 21,000.