

TABLE OF CHANGES – INSTRUCTIONS
Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker
OMB Number: 1615-0009
09/10/2019

Reason for Revision: Changes to support H-1B Registration requirements.

Legend for Proposed Text:

- Black font = Current text
- **Red font** = Changes

Current Page Number and Section	Current Text	Proposed Text
<p>Pages 7 - 22,</p> <p>Part 1. Petition Always Required</p>	<p>[Page 7]</p> <p>Part 1. Petition Always Required</p> <p>...</p> <p>E-2 CNMI</p> <p>An E-2 CNMI investor is an alien who seeks to enter or remain in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) in order to maintain an investment in the CNMI that was approved by the CNMI government prior to November 28, 2009. An E-2 CNMI investor classification is specifically limited to an alien investor who has previously been granted a qualifying long term investor status under the laws of the CNMI. This classification allows an eligible alien to be lawfully present in the CNMI in order to maintain the investment during the transition period from CNMI to Federal immigration law. An investor’s nationality is not a qualifying factor in the issuance of an E-2 CNMI investor classification.</p> <p>This classification expires on December 31, 2019</p> <p>A petition for the initial issuance of an E-2 CNMI investor classification must be filed within 2 years of the date the E-2 CNMI investor classification became available, which was January 18, 2011. Petitions for the initial issuance of the E-2 CNMI filed after January 18, 2013 will be rejected.</p>	<p>[Page 7]</p> <p>Part 1. Petition Always Required</p> <p>...</p> <p>E-2 CNMI</p> <p>An E-2 CNMI investor is an alien who seeks to enter or remain in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) in order to maintain an investment in the CNMI that was approved by the CNMI government prior to November 28, 2009. An E-2 CNMI investor classification is specifically limited to an alien investor who has previously been granted a qualifying long term investor status under the laws of the CNMI. This classification allows an eligible alien to be lawfully present in the CNMI in order to maintain the investment during the transition period from CNMI to Federal immigration law. An investor’s nationality is not a qualifying factor in the issuance of an E-2 CNMI investor classification.</p> <p>This classification expires on December 31, 2029.</p> <p>A petition for the initial issuance of an E-2 CNMI investor classification must be filed within 2 years of the date the E-2 CNMI investor classification became available, which was January 18, 2011. Petitions for the initial issuance of the E-2 CNMI filed after January 18, 2013 will be rejected.</p>

	<p>Requests for extension of the E-2 CNMI investor classification may be granted, in increments of not more than 2 years, until December 31, 2019.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Page 8]</p> <p>5. A copy of any written contract between the petitioner and the beneficiary or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the beneficiary will be employed.</p> <p>6. Off-site Assignment of H-1B Beneficiaries: Petitioners seeking to place the H-1B beneficiary off-site at a location other than their own location must answer general questions regarding this assignment in Part 5., Basic Information About the Proposed Employment and Employer. Petitioners should advise the H-1B beneficiary of the off-site work placement.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Page 11]</p> <p>What evidence is required under Section 2.?</p> <p>Petitioners claiming an exemption from the \$1,500 or \$750 filing fee must submit evidence showing the organization or entity is exempt from the filing fee.</p> <p>Completing Section 3. of the H-1B and H-1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplemental Form</p> <p>All petitioners must complete Section 3., Numerical Limitation Information, to determine whether the beneficiary is</p>	<p>Requests for extension of the E-2 CNMI investor classification may be granted, in increments of not more than 2 years, until December 31, 2029.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Page 8]</p> <p>5. A copy of any written contract between the petitioner and the beneficiary or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the beneficiary will be employed.</p> <p>6. If you are filing an H-1B cap petition for a fiscal year that H-1B registration is required, you must provide a valid Beneficiary Confirmation Number for the beneficiary included in this petition, along with a copy of the H-1B Registration Selection Notice.</p> <p>NOTE: This evidence requirement is not applicable to H-1B2 petitions.</p> <p>7. Off-site Assignment of H-1B Beneficiaries: Petitioners seeking to place the H-1B beneficiary off-site at a location other than their own location must answer general questions regarding this assignment in Part 5., Basic Information About the Proposed Employment and Employer. Petitioners should advise the H-1B beneficiary of the off-site work placement.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Page 11]</p> <p>What evidence is required under Section 2.?</p> <p>Petitioners claiming an exemption from the \$1,500 or \$750 filing fee must submit evidence showing the organization or entity is exempt from the filing fee.</p> <p>Completing Section 3. of the H-1B and H-1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplemental Form</p> <p>All petitioners must complete Section 3., Numerical Limitation Information, to determine whether the beneficiary is</p>
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	<p>subject to the H-1B cap.</p> <p>Public Law 110-229 provides that nonimmigrant workers admitted to Guam or CNMI are exempt from the statutory caps for the H visa programs through December 31, 2019.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>subject to the H-1B cap.</p> <p>Public Law 110-229 provides that nonimmigrant workers admitted to Guam or CNMI are exempt from the statutory caps for the H visa programs through December 31, 2029.</p> <p>...</p>
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