

FAQ Presidential Proclamation Restricting Entry of New H-1B Workers

On 19 September 2025, President Donald Trump issued a Proclamation restricting the entry of new H-1B workers, unless their H-1B petition is accompanied by a US\$100,000 annual fee or they qualify for a National Interest Exception. While further guidance is expected to be issued by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the following are the key takeaways of the Proclamation:

- It applies to new H-1B workers, not existing H-1B visa holders or persons in H-1B status as of 21 September 2025.
- It applies to individuals who are physically *outside of the United States* seeking initial entry in H-1B status as of 12:01 AM Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) on 21 September 2025.
- It *does not* revoke H-1B status or employment authorization or require payment of US\$100,000 fees for those already in the United States.
- It goes into effect immediately and will have a 12-month duration.

Who is Directly Affected?

- Persons outside the United States for whom an initial H-1B petition is submitted on or after 21 September 2025. Such H-1B petitions will not be approved without either the US\$100,000 annual payment or an exception from DHS that applies to the individual, company, or industry sector.
- Certain persons in H-4 status^[1] may be impacted as well. Although the Proclamation only refers to H-1Bs, under current law, dependents are subject to the same entry limitations as the principal, and H-4s cannot enter unless they are either joining or accompanying the H-1B holder.

Who is Not Affected?

- Anyone already granted H-1B classification or an H-1B visa as of 21 September 2025.
- Any H-1B workers who are currently physically present in the United States.
- H-1B workers who travel abroad with a valid H-1B visa or Advance Parole authorization.
- Current or future H-1B petitions filed on behalf of those who already have H-1B status.
- Other nonimmigrant employment categories (L-1, O-1, TN, etc.).

^[1] H-4 status may be granted for the legal spouse or dependent unmarried minor children under the age of 21 of an H-1B holder.

Can H-1B Workers Already in the United States Travel Abroad?

International travel should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Generally speaking, H-1B workers should not travel abroad until and unless the administration clarifies in writing that the restrictions do not apply to them. Any H-1B worker who travels abroad and is impacted by the restriction will be barred from re-entry while the Proclamation is in effect, unless the US\$100,000 fee is paid or a waiver is obtained from DHS.

What About Extensions or Changes of Status?

The only H-1B petitions impacted by this Proclamation are petitions submitted on behalf of individuals who have not previously held H-1B classification or who are abroad at the time of filing. No petitions for existing H-1B holders are impacted (whether changes of status, extensions, amendments, etc.) unless the foreign national beneficiary is outside the United States when such petition is filed or adjudicated. The only affected H-1B petitions are those submitted for new H-1B holders or petitions submitted on behalf of someone who is abroad when the petition is filed or adjudicated.

Are There Any Exceptions?

The Proclamation authorizes DHS to waive these restrictions for individuals, companies, or industry sectors if the agency determines that employing such individual(s) in H-1B status is "in the national interest and does not pose a threat to the security or welfare of the United States." Guidance on seeking these waivers is expected to be issued by DHS in the future.

How Long Will This Last?

The Proclamation takes effect 21 September 2025 at 12:01 AM EDT and will remain in force for 12 months, expiring on 21 September 2026, unless extended or terminated earlier.

Brian Graham

brian.graham@klgates.com

+1.512.482.6828

Adriana Reyes

adriana.reyes@klgates.com

+1.512.482.6830