S 4567

EAGLE Act of 2022

Congress: 117 (2021–2023, Ended)
Chamber: Senate
Policy Area: Immigration
Introduced: Jul 20, 2022
Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Jul 20, 2022)
Official Text: https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/4567

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Cramer, Kevin [R-ND]
Party: Republican • **State:** ND • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Hickenlooper, John W. [D-CO]	D · CO		Jul 20, 2022
Sen. Baldwin, Tammy [D-WI]	D · WI		Sep 13, 2022
Sen. Collins, Susan M. [R-ME]	R · ME		Sep 13, 2022

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	Senate	Referred To	Jul 20, 2022

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Immigration

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
117 HR 3648	Related bill	**Dec 14, 2022:** POSTPONED PROCEEDINGS - Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further proceedings on H.R. 3648 were postponed.

Summary (as of Jul 20, 2022)

Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment Act of 2022 or the EAGLE Act of 2022

This bill modifies requirements related to employment-based visas and addresses related issues.

The bill increases the per-country cap on family-based immigrant visas from 7% of the total number of such visas available that year to 15% and eliminates the per-country cap for employment-based immigrant visas.

The bill establishes transition rules for employment-based visas such as (1) reserving a percentage of EB-2 (workers with advanced degrees or exceptional ability) and EB-3 (skilled and other workers) visas for individuals not from the two countries with the largest number of recipients of such visas, and (2) allotting a number of visas for professional nurses and physical therapists.

The bill imposes additional requirements on an employer seeking an H-1B visa, such as prohibiting (1) an employer from advertising that a position is only open to H-1B applicants or that H-1B applicants are preferred, and (2) certain employers from having more than half of their employees as nonimmigrant visa workers.

The Department of Labor shall create a publicly available website where an employer seeking an H-1B visa must post certain information about the open position.

The bill also expands Labor's authority to review and investigate H-1B applications for fraud or misrepresentations.

The bill also allows certain aliens to obtain lawful permanent resident status if the alien (1) is in the United States as a nonimmigrant, (2) has an approved immigrant visa petition, and (3) has waited at least two years for a visa.

Actions Timeline

- **Jul 20, 2022:** Introduced in Senate
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