("DHS") Alejandro Mayorkas. Plaintiffs and Defendant are referred to collectively herein as the "Parties." Out of a mutual desire to resolve the claims in the above-captioned case without need for further litigation and without admission of any liability, the Parties hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

I. RECITALS

- 1. Plaintiffs are fifteen noncitizens who each had a Form I-765 application for employment authorization pending before United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), a component of DHS. Plaintiffs Khatib and Szabadi have sought employment authorization based on their valid L-2 status ("L-2 Plaintiffs"). The remaining Plaintiffs have standalone Forms I-765 seeking employment authorization and have valid H-4 status. ("H-4 Plaintiffs").
- 2. On September 23, 2021, Plaintiffs filed this putative class action alleging, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), that USCIS unlawfully withholds employment authorization incident to status to L-2 Plaintiffs, or in the alternative, unlawfully withholds automatic extensions of L-2 employment authorization. They further allege that Defendant unlawfully withholds automatic extensions of employment authorization for H-4 Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs brought this action on behalf of themselves and all others who are similarly situated.
- 3. Although Plaintiffs' Complaint was filed as a putative class action, no class has been certified.
- 4. Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction is currently pending before the Court. Dkt. Nos. 4, 13-15.
 - 5. USCIS has adjudicated all of Plaintiffs' Forms I-765 except for those filed by

employment authorization and/or an EAD.

B. The individuals covered by the Settlement Agreement are:

- 1. L-2 nonimmigrants who are the spouse of an L-1 nonimmigrant; and
- 2. Qualifying H-4 dependent spouses who a) properly file an application to renew their H-4 based EAD before it expires; b) have an unexpired Form I-94 showing their status as an H-4 nonimmigrant; and c) will continue to have H-4 status beyond the expiration date of their EAD.

C. Automatic Renewals of Employment Authorization for applicants with valid H-4 status:

- 1. USCIS will interpret 8 CFR § 274a.13(d) such that certain H-4 nonimmigrants who timely file their I-765 EAD renewal applications and continue to have H-4 status beyond the expiration date of their EAD qualify for the automatic extension of their (c)(26)-based employment authorization and EADs. Such auto-extensions terminate the earlier of: the end date of the individual's H-4 status as noted on Form I-94, the approval or denial of the Form I-765 EAD renewal application, or 180 days from the "Card Expires" date on the face of the EAD.
- 2. USCIS will issue appropriate guidance to employers and benefit granting agencies.
 - a. Such guidance will state that EAD auto-extensions apply to qualifying H-4 nonimmigrants who continue to have H-4 status after their (c)(26) EAD expires.
 - b. To complete Form I-9, these individuals may present this combination of documents to their employers as an unexpired EAD as defined in 8 CFR § 274a.13(d)(4): a facially expired EAD indicating Category C26; Form I-797C, Notice of Action for Form I-765 with Class requested indicating (c)(26) and

showing that the I-765 EAD renewal application was filed before the EAD expired; and unexpired Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record showing valid H-4 nonimmigrant status.

- c. The employer would need to reverify work authorization at the earlier of the end date on Form I-94, date the I-765 is approved or denied, or the 180th day of the EAD auto-extension period.
- 3. Within 120 days of the Effective Date, USCIS will amend the receipt notice currently issued to applicants to detail the EAD auto-extension eligibility for those holding H-4 status based on the validity period provided on a Form I-94 in combination with a facially expired EAD and the Form I-797C receipt notice for a timely-filed I-765 EAD renewal application.

D. Employment Authorization Incident to Valid L-2 status and Automatic Extensions of EADs:

- 1. USCIS will issue policy guidance that states that L-2 spouses are employment authorized incident to status and, in cooperation with CBP, change the Form I-94, within 120 days of the Effective Date, to indicate that the bearer is an L-2 spouse so that it can be used as a List C document for Form I-9 purposes.
- 2. USCIS will interpret 8 CFR § 274a.13(d) such that certain L-2 nonimmigrant spouses who timely file their I-765 EAD renewal applications and continue to have L-2 status beyond the expiration date of their EAD qualify for the automatic extension of their (c)(18)-based EADs. The auto-extension would terminate the earlier of: the end date of the individual's L-2 status, the approval or denial of the I-765 EAD renewal application, or 180 days from the "Card Expires" date on the face of the EAD.

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- 3. USCIS will issue appropriate guidance to employers and benefit granting agencies regarding its interpretation of 8 CFR § 274a.13(d) outlined above as it relates to L-2 dependent spouses.
 - Such guidance will state that EAD auto-extensions apply to L-2 a. nonimmigrants who continue to have L-2 status after their (a)(18) EAD expires.
 - b. To complete Form I-9, these individuals may present this combination of documents to their employers as an unexpired EAD as defined in 8 CFR § 274a.13(d)(4): a facially expired EAD indicating Category A18; Form I-797C, Notice of Action for Form I-765 with "Class requested" indicating "(a)(18)" and showing that the I-765 EAD renewal application was filed before the EAD expired; and unexpired Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, showing valid L-2 nonimmigrant status.
 - The employer would need to reverify work authorization at the earlier of c. the end date on Form I-94, date the I-765 is approved or denied, or the 180th day of the EAD auto-extension period.
- 4. Until the Form I-94 is changed to identify that the bearer is an L-2 spouse, for I-9 purposes, it will not be sufficient evidence of employment authorization acceptable under List C of Form I-9. L-2 spouses with pending renewal EAD applications may, however, receive automatic extensions of their EADs and present the combination of documents described above to their employers to satisfy Form I-9 requirements.

E. **Release: Scope and Effect of Release**

As of the Effective Date, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, attorneys, successors, assigns, agents, affiliates, and

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partners, and any person they represent, fully, finally, and forever release, relinquish, and discharge Defendant of and from any and all claims brought in this Action. The foregoing release includes all claims for injunctive or declaratory relief, whether known or unknown, that could have been brought on behalf of a putative class at any time prior to the Effective Date.

F. Additional Provisions:

- 1. This Settlement Agreement is not, is in no way intended to be, and should not be construed as, an admission of liability or fault on the part of DHS and its components, agents, representatives, or employees, and it is specifically denied that USCIS has unlawfully withheld employment authorizations or EADs to qualifying H-4 or L-2 spouses. This Settlement Agreement is entered into by the Parties for the purpose of compromising disputed claims and avoiding the expenses and risks of further litigation.
- This Settlement Agreement does not limit DHS or any of its component agencies from interpreting any of their regulations in accordance with the Immigration and Nationality Act.
- 3. This Settlement Agreement does not limit USCIS's authority to implement new regulations, policies or practices concerning employment authorizations for qualifying noncitizens with valid H-4 status or valid L-2 status. Furthermore, this Settlement Agreement may be superseded by future regulatory action or Act of Congress.
 - 4. The Parties agree to bear their own costs and attorneys' fees.
- 5. This Settlement Agreement and obligations incurred herein, shall be in full and final disposition of the Action with prejudice.
 - 6. Within a reasonable time following execution of this Settlement Agreement,

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