

H2B P1  
C1/D F1 E2 B1  
B1/B2  
H1B L1 J1 IO1  
M1

**VISA TYPES: THE ALPHABET SOUP: H-1B, H4, L1, L1-A, L1-B, F1, OPT, H2, PERM, EB3, EB2, EB5 AND GREEN CARD OR PERM.**

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Visa Types: The Alphabet Soup: H-1B, H4, L1, L1-A, L1-B, F1, OPT, H2, PERM, EB3, EB2, EB5 and Green card or PERM.

Provided is a summary sheet of the various visa types that are subject of controversy. This information was supplied from various sources including government sites, wiki and legal sources. By all means this not a term paper, but it is INFORMATION about a complicated ruinous structure.



Here are some of the alphabets in the visa soup:

**B-1, B-2, F-1 OPT, H-1B, H-2, H-4, L1, L-1A, L-1B, GREEN, PERM, EB1, EB2, EB3, EB4, EB5**

Visa — A U.S. visa allows the bearer to apply for entry to the U.S. in certain immigrant or nonimmigrant classifications. The Department of State (DOS) is responsible for visa adjudication at U.S. Embassies and Consulates outside of the U.S. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Customs and Border Protection (CBP) inspectors determine admission into, length of stay and conditions of stay in, the U.S. at a port of entry.

Visas are complicated, little wonder people are confused. The B-1 and B-2 are the most common visa for US visitors. After that things get complicated in eating and digesting the alphabet soup.

### **General Purposes Visas:**

B-1 - Visitor Visa

B-2 - Business Visa

P - Visa Athletes and Entertainers

### **H-1B Highly Skilled Guest Worker Visas:**

H-1B - U.S. businesses use the H-1B visa program to employ foreign workers in specialty occupations that require the theoretical or practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, including but not limited to: scientists, engineers, or computer programmers.

The H-1B visa has an annual numerical limit, or cap, of 65,000 visas each fiscal year. The first 20,000 petitions filed on behalf of beneficiaries with a U.S. master's degree or higher are exempt from the cap. Additionally, H-1B workers who are petitioned for or employed at an institution of higher education (or its affiliated or related nonprofit entities), a nonprofit research organization, or a government research organization are not subject to this numerical cap. Note: Ron Hira has stated more like 120,000 visas each fiscal year.



## **H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers:**

The H-2A program allows U.S. employers or U.S. agents who meet specific regulatory requirements to bring foreign nationals to the United States to fill temporary agricultural jobs.

H-2B Visa (temporary worker, non agricultural):

The H-2B visa nonimmigrant program permits employers to hire foreign workers to come temporarily to the United States and perform temporary nonagricultural services or labor on a one-time, seasonal, peak load or intermittent basis.

The H-2B visa classification requires the United States Secretary of Homeland Security to consult with appropriate agencies before admitting H-2B non-immigrants. Homeland Security regulations require that the petitioning employer first apply for a temporary labor certification from the United States Secretary of Labor indicating that: (1) there are not sufficient U.S. workers who are capable of performing the temporary services or labor at the time of filing the petition for H-2B classification and at the place where the foreign worker is to perform the work; and (2) the employment of the foreign worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. H-2B is in the news lately.

## **H-4 Visa for Dependents:**

The H4 immediate family visa allows H-1B visa holders to bring immediate family members, spouse and children under 21 to the U.S. under the H4 Visa category as dependents. An H4 Visa holder may remain in the U.S. as long as the H-1B visa holder retains legal status. An H4 visa holder is not eligible to work or get a Social Security number. (Obama went to India last year and gave Modi the H4 visa gift. Expect H-1B family members to compete for YOUR job and jobs of others.)

## **Student Visas:**

F-1 - Student Visa is the most common type of nonimmigrant student visa. F-1 visas are issued to students or researchers who wish to study or conduct research at an accredited US educational institution.

OPT - Optional Practical Training (OPT) is related to F-1 Status for Eligible Students under the H-1B Cap-Gap Regulations, Students still in school or recent graduates can use their student F-1 visas to take jobs through the OPT program. Employers don't have to pay them a prevailing wage, or Medicare and Social Security taxes. These tax breaks make OPT workers "inherently cheaper" to employ than U.S. workers.



## **Treaty EB Visas:**

EB-1 Visa (PhD level)

EB-2 Visa (Master's degree)

Treaty Trader (E-1 visa) and Treaty Investor (E-2 visa) visas are issued to citizens of countries that have signed treaties of commerce and navigation with the United States.[99] They are issued to individuals engaged in substantial trade activities in international banking, insurance, transportation, tourism or communications with significant economic impact in the United States.

EB-3 Visa (Bachelor's degree)

EB-4 Visa (Religious)

## **EB-5 Visa Immigrant Investor Program:**

USCIS administers the EB-5 Program. Under this program, entrepreneurs (and their spouses and unmarried children under 21) are eligible to apply for a green card (permanent residence) if they:

Make the necessary investment in a commercial enterprise in the United States; and

Plan to create or preserve 10 permanent full-time jobs for qualified U.S. workers.

This program is known as EB-5 for the name of the employment-based fifth preference visa that participants receive.

The E Visas are another secret visa relatively unknown and abused to the detriment of the STEM community, but not as adverse. Rich people taking care of rich people.

## **L Visas:**

The L-1 classification is for international transferees who have worked for a related organization abroad for at least one continuous year in the past three years and who will be coming to the United States to work in an executive or managerial (L-1A) or specialized knowledge capacity (L-1B). L-2 visa is issued to dependent spouse and unmarried children under 21 years of age of qualified L-1 visa holders.



L-1 - Complex visa issued for multinational US corporations also known as intra-company transfer.

L-1 and H-1B Visas are highly sought after by employers who want to recruit the talent of skilled individuals overseas. Despite their similarities, an L-1 Visa is more suitable for multinational enterprises and individuals that fail to meet the stringent H-1B requirements.

An L-1 Visa (Intra-Company Transferee Visa), grants entry into the United States to a foreign worker who has demonstrated competency as a manager, executive and/or possesses specialized knowledge of procedures integral to the operation of a U.S based enterprise. Individuals who are employed by multinational companies most commonly obtain this visa. L-1 is sub categorized:

- L-1A Intracompany Transferee Executive or Manager
- L-1B Intracompany Transferee Specialized Knowledge

The L-1 visa is also a nonimmigrant visa which permits foreign workers to enter into to U.S. to carry out the functions of a company, however, the individual must possess knowledge either theoretical or technical in a specialty occupation field. Examples of such include, Engineering Medicine Mathematics, Science Architecture. That is the theory, the facts prove otherwise.

Only multinational companies qualify for L-1 visas. This status is for individuals who have prior work history with the company but live in a foreign country. An L-1 visa must be filed by an intra-company transferee which means that the individual was employed for an entire year (within the past three years). If this consideration is not met, or the enterprise is not multinational, an L-1 visa is no longer a viable option.

L-1 visas are a prized possession and are the dirty little secret in the world of IT worker displacement and job loss. L Visas are complicated to understand and explain.

PERM - Permanent residence (United States), H1-B dream outcome, also know has green card. The green card serves as proof that its holder, a lawful permanent resident (LPR), has been officially granted immigration benefits, which include permission to reside and take employment in the United States.

Green Card - See PERM

After the H-1B becomes a US Citizen.

It is Competition for life. PERMANENT.

