J-1 vs. H-1B Comparison



	J-1 EXCHANGE VISITOR	H-1B TEMPORARY PROFESSIONAL WORKER
Purpose and Eligibility	 Exchange opportunities in research, lecturing, and access to cultural and educational programs Not for tenure-track 	 Temporary employment in a specialty occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge in a field of human endeavor Position requires B.A/B.S. or higher degree in a specialized field Mostly for academic titles (e.g. tenure track teaching and research appointments)
Duration	 Up to five years for J-1 "Research Scholar" category Duration varies depending on J-1 category 	•Up to six years (initial approval for up to three years, can be extended for three more years)
Requirements	 Form DS-2019 academic and financial certificate of eligibility issued by the sponsoring institution J-1 visitor must pursue academic program objective and engage in appropriate activities Sponsor and J-1 visitor must comply with Department of State and Department of Homeland Security regulations 	 I-797 approval notice issued by USCIS Requires certification from Department of Labor and evidence of: employer-employee relationship position qualifies as Specialty Occupation B.A./B.S. at minimum (Ph.D. for postdoctoral positions) salary meets the prevailing wage benefits commensurate to those offered to U.S. workers Material changes in employment (e.g. changes in job duties, or position title) require an amended petition
Unique Features	 J-1 visitor's intent is to return to residence abroad after completion of the program 12-month and 24-month bar may apply Mandatory health insurance requirement. J-1 visitors may be subject to the two-year home country physical presence requirement 	 Dual intent is allowed, such as intent to be employed temporarily in the U.S. and intent to file an immigrant visa petition Universities are "cap exempt" from the annual quota, which applies to private employers Employer cannot place employees on unpaid leave for lack of work Employer must pay for return transportation if the employment is terminated by employer prior to original end date
Transfers	 Transfer to another J-1 sponsoring institution may be possible 	 Change of employer requires filing of a new petition Employee can begin work and get paid after the change of employer petition is received by USCIS
Cost (if applicable)	 \$650 service fee \$300 additional fee for expedite requests \$400 extension fee \$1000 student intern fee \$220 U.S. Dept of Homeland Security SEVIS fee COS (<u>only</u> within US) Dept of Homeland Security (DHS) \$1965 Optional Premium Processing \$470 Paper filing or \$420 Online Filing 	 \$2200 or \$2500 BIO recharge fee for preparing the petition \$250 additional fee for certain late extension/amendment requests Department of Homeland Security (DHS) \$460 = I -129 Petition \$500 = Fraud Prevention and Detection \$2805 = Optional Premium Processing \$470 or \$420 = H-4 Dependents Paper Filing or Online Filing *Employer must pay all fees except for dependents
Processing Times	 *Fees may be paid by the dept, professor, or J-1 visitor USCIS processing times fluctuates. Check with BIO BIO processing is 10 business days after receipt of completed request 	 Estimated 4 to 8 months (2 months if Premium Processing is used) or longer with USCIS BIO processing is one month after receipt of completed request
Outside Employment	 J-1 visitor may receive compensation from the Form DS-2019 sponsoring institution provided activity is within academic program objective J-1 visitor needs to check with program sponsor about outside payment authorization 	 Employees are not eligible for honorariums. In some cases employees can be reimbursed for travel costs Employees can work for more than one employer, but each employer must file a separate H-1B petition
Dependents	 J-2 status for spouse and children under 21 J-2 dependents may apply for an employment authorization document (EAD) J-2 earnings cannot be used for the support of the J-1 	 H-4 status for spouse and children under 21 USCIS accepts applications for H-4 work permission in limited situations in cases where the H-1B primary beneficiary is in the process of obtaining permanent residency

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