

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**

Office of Business Liaison

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PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES FOR B-1 BUSINESS VISITOR

B-1 ELIGIBILITY

B-1 classification applies when a foreign employer¹ requires an alien employee to work temporarily in the United States (US) pursuant to the foreign employer's international transactions. It does not entitle business visitors to enter the US labor market meaning employment activities that are domestic in nature and/or positions that are generally filled on a competitive basis within the US pool of authorized citizen, lawful permanent resident, and nonimmigrant workers. A US employer may not employ a business visitor in the US. However, a B-1 business visitor may be permitted to perform services on the premises of a US company if pursuant to an international business relationship between that US company and his/her foreign employer.

FACTORS CONSIDERED

An alien is classifiable as a visitor for business if he or she overcomes that presumption of intending immigration, qualifies under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(B) of the immigration and Nationality Act, and establishes **all** of the following:

- intends to leave the US at the end of the temporary stay
- has permission to enter a foreign country at the end of the temporary stay
- seeks admission for the sole purpose of engaging in legitimate activities relating to business, evidenced by employment in the US will not be necessary
- has compelling ties to the business sponsor
- has a residence abroad that he or she does not intend to abandon
- the function he or she will perform in the US is a **necessary incident to international trade or commerce** (i.e. not limited to "businessmen").

COMPENSATION

B-1 nonimmigrants may not receive salaries or other remuneration from US sources for services rendered in connection with activities in the US. A US source, however, may provide these aliens with expense allowances or reimbursement for expenses incidental to their temporary stays.

¹ The business visitor may be self-employed abroad.

Honoraria: In common parlance, the term “honorarium” may refer to compensation for services, reimbursable or per diem expenses, or both. Under immigration law, however, honorarium payments² to B-1 business visitors are restricted to persons whose actual place of accrual of profits from services rendered is abroad and must not exceed the relative cost of living in the US³.

Note: *See below for discussion of special rules relation to lecture serves for US academic and not-profit research institutions*

B-1 ADMISSION AND EXTENSION OF STAY

A B-1 business visitor will be admitted into the US for a period of time that is fair and reasonably necessary in order to accomplish the stated business purpose of the trip. A B-1 principal and B-2 dependents may apply for extensions of stay on Form I-539. Extensions are granted in increments of no more than six months.

BUSINESS VISITOR ACTIVITIES

Functions or circumstances that have been determined to be acceptable as B-1 business activities include but are not limited to:

- commercial transactions that do not involved gainful US employment (e.g. taking orders for foreign goods) contract negotiation
- installation, service, or repair of commercial/industrial equipment purchased from outside the US and/or training of US workers to perform such services.
Note: typically, contract of sale requires seller to provide such services and B-1 visitor possesses specialized knowledge essential to contract performance consultation with business associates.
- litigation
- participation in scientific, educational, professional or business conventions, conferences, or seminars
- professional entertainers involved in cultural events, paid for and sponsored by a sending country, that will involve public appearance before **non-paying** audiences⁴
- investors seeking investments that may eventually qualify them for immigrant or E-2 nonimmigrant status
- independent research or professional artistic activity (e.g. music recording, artistic work such as painting, sculpture, or photography) that do not involved income from an US source

² But see “Lecturing and Short Term Academic Activity” below.

³ Incidental expenses should not exceed the actual and reasonable expenses that the business visitors incur in traveling to and from the event, together with living expenses the alien reasonable incurs for means, lodging, and other basic services.

⁴ Other than under this exception, entertainers and associated production personnel are not entitled to B-1 status.

- foreign airline employees who meet E visa criteria but are not nationals of a treaty country or of the airlines' country of nationality
- planning, constructing, dismantling, maintaining or other employment by foreign employer in connection with exhibits at international fairs and exhibitions
- certain religious and charitable activities (e.g. missionaries and recognized international volunteer efforts)
- certain athletes who:
 - are professional but intend to receive no salary or payment other than prize money
 - are individuals or members of a foreign-based team in an internationally recognized sporting activity whose principal place of business is in the foreign country where their salaries typically accrue and seek to enter pay only their incidental expenses
- servants employed⁵ abroad of:
 - US citizens residing abroad who return or are assigned to the US on a temporary basis
 - Foreign nationals who have been accorded B, E, F, H, I, J, L, M, O, P, R or TN nonimmigrant status for temporary activities in the US

LECTURING OR SHORT-TERM ACADEMIC ACTIVITY⁶

The American Competitiveness and Worksite Improvement Act (ACWIA) of 1998 authorized B classification visitors, performing lecture and seminar services for US non-profit research and higher education and higher education institution, to receive honoraria (compensation for services, in addition to reimbursement for expenses). Certain restrictions apply. Although this legislative provision has not been formally implemented via regulation, INS issued field guidance dated 11/30/99 clarifying that nonimmigrants will be admitted under B classification for compensated academic activities qualifying under ACWIA and, by implication, that B visitors who perform qualifying services in exchange for honorarium payments do not breach their status.

Note: Under existing regulations, an alien professional who will lecture or provide short-term academic, cultural, etc. services at a US institution must be admitted in H-1B, H-2B, or O-1 status in order to be paid for such activities; that make a business visitor whole for participating in a function or event. B-2 status supports such activities where business visitors give brief, impromptu presentations as an incidental part of US visits but are not subsidized, in whole or in part, by US institutions. At this time, it remains unclear, in spite of INS' 11/99-field guidance, whether visas will be issued to compensated B lecturers or whether SSA will issue SSN's to them for tax reporting purposes.

⁵ Source of payments to servants who meet these criteria is not relevant.

⁶ See footnote 1.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

Generally, volunteers do not meet the regulatory definition of **employee**. Volunteer work may be acceptable in nonimmigrant visitor status if the services are undertaken without expectation of compensation, benefits, or privileges. However, the fact that an employee is unpaid will not cure unlawful employment if the “volunteer” is otherwise indistinguishable from a regular paid employee. Additional factors to consider in a given case may include the benefit derived from the volunteer services by the US organization and/or whether a lawfully authorized US worker would have been hired but for the volunteer services.

TRAINING IN B-1 STATUS

Individuals who would otherwise qualify for H-3 classification may be eligible for B-1 classification if they receive no salary or other remuneration (i.e. payment beyond expenses). Alien trainees who seek merely to observe the conduct of business or other professional or vocational⁷ activity may qualify for B-1 or B-2 classification if the US business does not pay or reimburse expenses. The foreign employer⁸ must continue to be the principal employer and pay wages, salary, and/or other compensation from a source abroad.

Note about practical experience training: Hands-on training, deigned to provide on-the-job experience, is not deemed to fall within the B-1 (or B-2) classification. Even if the foreign employers pays salary and expenses, B-1 classification is inappropriate if the hands-on services performed by the trainee will benefit the US-based company and/or the US-based company would have had to hire an employee but for the services of the alien “trainee.”

ENTERTAINERS⁹

Regardless of the amount or source of compensation or whether the services will involve public appearance, entertainers are generally inadmissible to the US under the B-1 classification.

Exceptions: Aliens otherwise classifiable as H-1b nonimmigrants are admissible under the B-1 classification if participating in cultural programs sponsored by the home country government. Canadian or Mexican nationals participating at US border areas in long-established religious festivals/ceremonies or binational civic celebrations also qualify.

ACCEPTABLE B-2 (VISITOR FOR PLEASURE) ACTIVITIES

⁷ Includes foreign medical doctors, who are not required to have passed the Foreign Medical Graduate Examination.

⁸ Foreign affiliates of US companies are acceptable.

⁹ Includes performing artists and production personnel.

Individuals in B-2 status are not restricted to tourist activity or social visits. Other permissible activities include, but are not limited to:

- medical treatment
- participation in conferences, conventions, etc. of social or fraternal organizations
- short courses of study incidental to tourist or social activities
- amateur entertainers or athletes who will compete or perform in a non-profit context, without payment except for expenses

BUSINESS VISITORS ACTIVITIES UNDER NAFTA¹⁰

General

NAFTA did not change the regulations regarding admission of B-1 business visitors. Although NAFTA does not provide separate B-1 rules, however, it facilitates the temporary entry of Canadian and Mexican citizens on a reciprocal basis. Appendix 1603.A.1 to NAFTA Annex 1603 lists the following categories of business visitor activities:

Research and Design	Distribution
Growth, Manufacture, and Production	Sales
Marketing	After-sales Service
General Services	

Although the list of permissible business visitor activities overlaps the list of activities in which any business visitor may engage, there are some significant differences. Under NAFTA, after-sales service contracts are permissible for the life of the warranty or service agreement, i.e. not limited to one year from the date of the service contract. In addition, self-employed persons (e.g. consultants) may enter the US as business visitors as long as they are not paid from US sources, have principal places of business and earn profits abroad, and their work products are primarily created abroad.

TN-eligible Canadian or Mexican citizens whose professions appear on NAFTA Appendix 1603.D.1 may be admitted under the B-1 classification as long as they receive no salary or remuneration from a US source, their principal place of employment and earning of business profits remains outside the US, and their US business activities are international in scope. NAFTA **does not permit** Canadian and Mexican professionals to work in the US as business visitors by remaining on the payroll of their foreign employer. To become part of the US labor market, they must be admitted under a nonimmigrant classification (e.g. treaty national, "TN") that permits employment in the US.

Period of Stay

¹⁰ See also Employer Bulletin entitled "Employing Mexican and Canadian Professionals Under NAFTA," available from this office.

Canadian or Mexican business visitors who present the required documentation will generally be admitted for the requested period of stay up to a maximum of one year.

Canadian Business Visitors

No visa or Form I-94 Arrival Departure Record is necessary for Canadians (I-94's may be issued upon request). Upon entry into the US, Canadian business visitor must present proof of Canadian citizenship, description of the business purposes of their trips, and evidence that their business purposes conform both to NAFTA Appendix 1603.A.1 and to general B-1 visitor restrictions relating to compensation, principal place of business, international scope of work, etc. Canadian nationals who enter the US for acceptable business visitor purposes three or more times per year may be eligible for the INSpass¹¹ and PORTPASS programs that facilitate entry.

Mexican Business Visitors

Mexicans require B-1 visas from a US consulate or Border Crossing Cards. In addition, upon entry into the US, Mexican business visitors must present descriptions of the business purposes of their trips and evidence that these business purposes conform both to NAFTA Schedule 1 and to general B-1 visitor restrictions relating to compensation, principal place of business, international scope of work, etc.

Note about Border Crossing Card limitations: Border Crossing Cardholders are restricted to visits of 72 hours or less within 25 miles of the border. Mexican business visitors with Border Crossing Cards or nonimmigrant visas, who seek to stay longer than 72 hours and travel within any of the 50 states, must obtain I-94 Arrival-Departure Records stamped at points of entry. The Form I-94 replaces the Mexican Border Visitors' Permit (Form I-444), which was required through March 31, 1997, for business travel of up to 30 days within the five southern border states (CA, NV, AZ, NM, TX)

¹¹ See employer Bulletin on the INSpass and PORTpass programs, available from the office.