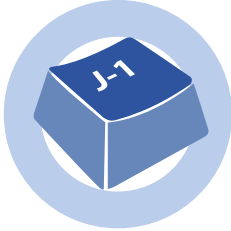




J-1 Internship Application Process

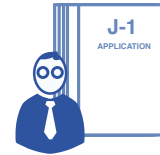
**EMPLOYER INITIATES
THE J-1 INTERNSHIP
APPLICATION PROCESS**



**EMPLOYER & EMPLOYEE
COMPLETES TRAINING PLAN
AND QUESTIONNAIRES**



**GLC PREPARES J-1
INTERNSHIP APPLICATION FOR
COMPANY REVIEW**



**GLC SUBMITS J-1
INTERNSHIP APPLICATION
TO SPONSOR ORGANIZATION**



**INTRAX CONDUCTS
HOST COMPANY
VALIDATION CALL**



**INTRAX ISSUES FORM
DS-7002 AND SEND
FOR SIGNATURE**



**INTRAX MAILS
DS-2019**



**EMPLOYEE APPLIES FOR
J-1 VISA STAMP AT
U.S. EMBASSY/CONSULATE
(N/A TO CANADIAN CITIZENS)**



**EMPLOYEE ENTERS
U.S. AND BEGINS
WORK**





J-1 Internship Application Process



The J-1 visa exchange program was created to encourage educational and cultural exchange between the U.S. and foreign countries. It allows trainees, students, professors and research scholars, foreign physicians, and others to enter the U.S. in order to teach, study, observe, conduct research, consult or receive training.

J-1 Visa Categories

There are currently twelve categories of J-1 visas:

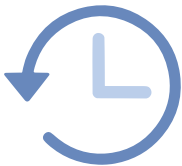
1. Professor and Research Scholar
2. Short-term Scholar
3. Trainee
4. Intern
5. Certain college and university students
6. Teacher
7. Secondary and post-secondary school students from an accredited institution
8. Specialist
9. Physician
10. International Visitor
11. Government Visitor
12. Camp Counselor
13. Au Pair and EduCare



Requirements

Applying for a J-1 visa requires a J-1 sponsor organization, which is an organization that has been designated by the Department of State (DOS) to conduct J-1 exchange visitor programs. The U.S. company that actually conducts the exchange visitor program on behalf of the designated J-1 sponsor is the J-1 host organization.

In J-1 trainee and intern cases, for example, the host organization is the company where the foreign national will receive their training or internship. Organizations that host trainees or interns on behalf of sponsors must be prepared to show that they are legitimate entities, are appropriately registered or licensed to conduct their activities in their jurisdiction, and have the resources to provide the appropriate training or internship program.



The Application Process

The application to the J-1 sponsor will require information regarding the proposed J-1 program and activities to be performed during the J-1 stay in the U.S. Depending on the J-1 sub-category, the J-1 sponsor may require very specific information and documentation. For example, for the commonly-used trainee and intern categories, the application may request detailed information on the specific training and tasks involved in the program, any cultural exchange activities and the applicant's qualifications for participation in the program.

The sponsor adjudicates the application and, if approved, issues Form DS-2019 with information concerning the type of program the individual has been approved for, whether employment is authorized and the person is subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement. The applicant then takes Form DS-2019 to a U.S. Consulate to apply for a J-1 visa. Trainee or intern applicants must also present the Training/Internship Placement Plan, Form DS-7002, when applying for their visa.



J-1 Internship Application Process



Duration of J-1 Period of Stay

Similar to F-1 visa holders, J-1 visa holders are admitted into the U.S. for “duration of status” and are given an additional thirty days at the end of their program to depart the U.S. It is critical that the J-1 visa holder check the maximum period of stay permitted for their category since the period may vary significantly – each J-1 subcategory carries its own maximum time limit ranging from six months to six years. For example, one of the key differences between the “trainee” and “intern” sub-categories is that the maximum period of stay permitted for J-1 “trainees” is generally 18 months, whereas the maximum period allowed for J-1 “interns” is 12 months. Depending on the J-1 sub-category, extensions of stay may be permitted. It is important to note, however, that even when an extension is permissible specific restrictions apply and the J-1 visa holder should check the regulations governing their J-1 sub-category and contact their J-1 sponsor or immigration attorney for more information.



Foreign Residence Requirement Under INA 212(e)

A J-1 visa holder is subject to a two-year foreign residence requirement if one of the following applies:

- The J-1 visa holder’s participation was financed in whole or part by an agency of the government of the U.S. or by the government of the nationality or of last residence;
- The J-1 visa holder was engaged in a field on the DOS skills list (updated periodically in the Federal Register) for their home country at the time of admission in J-1 status; or
- The J-1 visa holder came to the U.S. or acquired J status after January 10, 1977 to receive graduate medical education or training.

The foreign residence requirement mandates the J-1 visa holder to return to their home country or country of last residence where he/she must then reside for two years before seeking re-entry to the U.S. Any person subject to a two-year foreign residence requirement may not seek adjustment of status, an immigrant visa or change of nonimmigrant status to H or L until the person has fulfilled the foreign residence requirement. A J-1 visa holder may apply for a waiver of the foreign residence requirement by obtaining a favorable recommendation from the DOS, and approval from the USCIS. For those subject to the foreign residence requirement based on the DOS skills list, most waivers are granted where the person’s home country provides a “no objection” letter to the waiver request.

J-2 visa holders (dependents of J-1s) are subject to the same foreign residence requirement as the principal J holder. J-2 visa holders may obtain employment authorization while they are in the U.S. in order to support themselves, but not the principal J-1 visa holder.