

RM 00203.500 Employment Authorization for Nonimmigrants

A. Introduction

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determines whether an alien can work in either employment or self-employment in the U.S. Under certain circumstances, DHS authorizes nonimmigrants to work. Some nonimmigrant aliens have employment authorization by virtue of their alien classification. Some can work but only for specific employers. Others must apply to DHS for employment authorization. Still others are not allowed to work while in the U.S. and cannot apply to DHS for authorization to work. It is important to distinguish whether the alien can work and what document(s) is needed to establish authorization to work.

B. Policy - Evidence of Employment Authorization

Required evidence for employment authorization is either a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, showing a class of admission that indicates the person can work without specific DHS authorization ([RM00203.500C.1.](#)) or an employment authorization document (EAD) (Form I-766 or I-688B).

DO NOT process an application for an SSN card for an alien for work purposes unless the alien is authorized to work and shows the appropriate immigration document authorizing work. See [RM 00203.510](#) and [RM 00203.560](#) for processing SS-5s to issue SSN cards for nonwork purposes.

1. General - Evidence of Employment Authorization

Employment authorization for nonimmigrants can be determined by:

- the alien's class of admission code as shown on the I-94 (the non-immigrant classifications shown on the I-94 with employment authorization inherent in status are listed in [RM 00203.500C.1.](#)); or
- the stamp or annotation on the I-94 shows the alien has been admitted as a refugee (see [RM 00203.460B.](#)); or

- the stamp or annotation on the I-94 shows the alien had been granted asylum (see [RM 00203.460D.](#)); or
- the Executive Office of Immigration Review granted the alien asylum and issued an order stating this (see [RM 00203.460D.](#)); or
- the DHS-issued Employment Authorization Document (EAD), either Form I-766 or I-688B.
- the designated school official's annotation on Form I-20 A-B for certain F-1s or documentation of on-campus work (see [RM 00203.470](#)); or
- the category shown on the DS-2019 for J-1s or a sponsor's letter if the J-1 category is "student" or "international visitor" (see [RM 00203.480](#)).

The documents listed above are the only documents which FOs may accept as evidence of employment authorization.

NOTE: In some situations, the alien was issued an I-94 when admitted to the U.S. Later, applied for another immigration benefit and DHS issued the alien an EAD card. The alien may apply for an SSN card after the I-94 expired. If the alien shows a currently valid EAD, this is acceptable proof of authorization to work. In this situation, do not consider the expired I-94 when making a decision about alien status/work authorization; consider only the current immigration document (the EAD card).

2. Form I-766 or I-688B, Employment Authorization Document (EAD)

a. General

DHS issues Form I-766 and I-688B EAD cards to certain aliens regardless of age who are temporarily work authorized (see [RM 00203.500C.2.](#)). The I-766 and I-688B are both standardized and uniform documents that provide evidence of authorization for the alien to accept temporary employment in the U.S.

Each card contains the following:

- A statement of any regulatory limits on the time elements involved and a definite date as to when employment begins and ends (not indefinite).
- A statement of any regulatory limits on the type of employment authorized (e.g., "A-5" or "274A.12 (A)(5)) or the statement "Without Further Limitation, "if no such regulatory limits exist.

NOTE: DHS does not issue EAD cards to aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or nonimmigrants whose work authorization is incident to their class of admission.

b. Description

The I-766 is a card produced mechanically by an integrated card processing system only at DHS service centers. Form I-688B is a manually prepared laminated card produced and issued at local USCIS offices servicing the area where the person resides.

The front of both cards contains the alien's photograph, fingerprint (or "W" for waived in lieu of the fingerprint), signature, biographic information (name, date of birth), the

provision of law or category allowing the alien to work, any restrictions as to type or length of employment authorization, and the date and place of issue.

The issuing office's location code is on the right side of the photo box on the I-688B. This code is four letters which indicates the District or POE code and the specific workstation at that location that issued the card.

See the **ACM** for exhibits of authentic I-766 and I-688B cards.

REMINDER: Any EAD card that does not conform to these criteria is not acceptable.

3. Period of Authorization to Work

The period during which the alien is authorized to work in the U.S. is shown on the face of the EAD card or on other documents such as the I-20 A-B.

Generally, when DHS extends the validity period of an EAD card a new card is not issued but rather an extension sticker is affixed to the card.

4. Automatic Extension of Validity Period

a. General

In certain extreme situations DHS may automatically extend the validity period of the EAD card for a temporary period but may not affix an extension sticker to the card.

Generally, these are situations where the extension applies to a significant number of aliens who either previously applied for or were granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and were previously issued EAD cards by DHS. If the designated TPS period expires but the country cannot receive the TPS aliens back, DHS may extend the TPS period for certain people from that country. In certain cases, the expiration period of the previously issued EAD card may be automatically extended for a temporary period until DHS can process replacement EAD cards for all affected aliens (see [RM 00203.500B.4.c.](#) for EAD cards issued to nationals of certain countries that are currently automatically extended).

In these cases, **SAVE will not verify that the EAD card has automatically been extended or show the new expiration date of the employment period until the replacement EAD card is issued.** If the alien has not received the new EAD card and submits the expired EAD card, the online SAVE query response will show “Institute Additional Verification.” Although the validity period of the document has automatically been extended, the new expiration date is not reflected in the DHS system. You must send a G-845 to the appropriate DHS office to verify that the expired document was validly issued (see RM 00203.748).

b. Processing the SS-5 When the Validity of EAD Card Has Been Automatically Extended

To process the SS-5 through the SS-5 Assistant in this situation, enter on the POC/Proof of Alien Status screen the expiration date for the EAD card as “D/S;” and the “category” or “provision of law” as “Other.”

Since the SAVE query response will show “Institute Additional Verification,” use the SS-5 Assistant to generate Form G-845. Send the completed G-845 to the appropriate DHS office (see RM 00203.748 for the appropriate DHS office address). The G-845 response from DHS will generally show item 12. a. checked (“This document is not valid because it appears to be expired.”). Therefore when DHS returns the G-845 with this response, in Update Mode of the SS-5 Assistant:

- Select Update Option #10 G-845 Received from the SS-5 Assistant Update Options screen
- Check Block # 3, “This Document appears valid and relates to an alien authorized employment as indicated below:” on the SS-5 Assistant G845 Section B. Screen.
- Select the “Full Time” and “Expires on” radio buttons and input the expiration date of (the date of the automatic extension).

Do not check block #12 “This document is not valid because it appears to be - expired” on the G-845 Section B. Screen in SS-5 Assistant because when you do this the case will remain in suspect status and you will not be able to clear the SS-5 application.

If DHS returns the G-845 and it shows a different response follow the appropriate instructions for the response provided ([RM00203.740E.](#)).

c. Automatic Extension of Validity Period of EADs issued to certain citizens/residents of Honduras and Nicaragua

DHS automatically extended until January 5, 2007, the EADs for certain Hondurans and Nicaraguans who applied for TPS and whose I-766 EAD cards expired on July 5, 2006. DHS published notices in the Federal Register on March 31, 2006, about the extension of TPS for Honduras and Nicaragua and the automatic extension of employment authorization for certain nationals of these countries.

Because all aliens who qualify for this automatic extension have I-766 EAD cards and have continuously resided in the U.S. since December 30, 1998, most have been assigned SSNs but may apply for a replacement SSN card.

Many Honduran and Nicaraguan TPS re-registrants will not receive their new EAD cards until after their current I-766s expire. Therefore, DHS is automatically extending until January 5, 2007, the validity of I-766 EADs issued to certain nationals of Honduras and Nicaragua when the EAD cards expire on July 5, 2006. Re-registrants for TPS must apply to DHS for new EAD cards authorizing them to work after January 5, 2007.

Accept as valid through January 4, 2007, an I-766 EAD card for an alien who is a national of Honduras or Nicaragua when the I-766 expired on July 5, 2006 and shows the notation “A-12” or “C-19” on the face of the card under “Category.” Use the Numident record (when the person applies for a replacement SSN card), the alien's expired I-94, or other evidence showing nationality to establish that he/she is a national of Honduras or Nicaragua.

When the G-845 shows “This document is not valid because it appears to be expired,” as the response for an EAD that expired on July 5, 2006, and the bearer is a national of Honduras or Nicaragua, presume the validity period of the EAD has automatically been extended until January 5, 2007. If the G-845 shows another response, follow [RM 00203.740E.](#) (Procedure - Interpreting the G-845 Response).

When processing the SS-5 through the SS-5 Assistant, add the remark “HOND” or “NIC,” as appropriate in the Additional Remarks field on the Print Summary Screen.

d. Automatic Extension of Validity Period of EADs Issued to Certain Citizens/residents of El Salvador

DHS automatically extended until March 9, 2007, the EAD cards for certain El Salvadorans who applied for TPS and whose I-766 EAD cards expired on July 5, 2006 or whose cards will expire on September 9, 2006 or September 30, 2006.

DHS published a notice in the Federal Register on June 15, 2006, about the extension of TPS for El Salvadorans and the automatic extension of employment authorization for certain nationals of this country.

Because all aliens who qualify for this automatic extension of the validity period of the I-766 EAD cards have continuously resided in the U.S. since before March 9, 2001, most have been assigned SSNs but may apply for replacement SSN cards.

Many El Salvadoran TPS re-registrants will not receive their new EAD cards (with an expiration date of September 9, 2007) until after their current I-766 cards expire.

Therefore, DHS is automatically extending until March 9, 2007, the validity of I-766 EAD cards issued to certain nationals of El Salvador when the EAD cards expired on July 5, 2006, or will expire on September 9, 2006, or September 30, 2006. Re-registrants for TPS must apply to DHS for new EAD cards authorizing them to work after March 9, 2007.

Accept as valid through March 8, 2007, an I-766 EAD card issued to an alien who is a national or resident of El Salvador when the I-766 card expired on July 5, 2006 or will expire on September 9, 2006, or September 30, 2006, and shows the notation “A-12” or “C-19” on the face of the card under “Category.” Use the Numident record (when the person applies for a replacement SSN card), the alien's expired I-94, or other evidence showing nationality to establish that he/she is a national of El Salvador.

When the G-845 response shows “This document is not valid because it appears to be expired,” as the response for an EAD that expired on July 5, 2006, September 9, 2006, or September 30, 2006, and the bearer is a national of El Salvador, presume the validity period of the EAD card has automatically been extended until March 9, 2007 when the document shows “A-12” or “C-19” under Category. If the G-845 shows another response, follow [RM 00203.740E](#). (Procedure - Interpreting the G-845 Response).

When processing the SS-5 through the SS-5 Assistant, add the remark “EL SAL” as appropriate in the Additional Remarks field on the Print Summary Screen.

C. Policy - Employment Authorization by Class of Admission

The following policy applies to employment authorization by class of admission:

1. Aliens Work Authorized Without Specific DHS Authorization

The following sections list nonimmigrants, by alien class of admission codes, who are authorized to work in the U.S. **without** specific authorization from DHS. The person's I-94 will **not** have the DHS employment authorization stamp and the alien will generally **not** have an EAD.

For those with an **asterisk (*)**, the principal alien, spouse, and child all have the same classification code. In some instances, both the husband and wife are both principal aliens when the classification is E-1, E-2. Accept their statements that both are principals.

For those with a **double asterisk (**)** (non-immigrant E-1, E-2, and L-2 classifications), the spouse is also authorized to work without specific DHS authorization. The E-1, E-2, and L-2 spouse is not required to apply to DHS for an EAD card as documentary evidence of work authorization but may choose to do so. When the E-1, E-2, or L-2 spouse applies for an SSN card and does not submit an EAD as evidence of employment authorization, he/she must submit, in addition to evidence of immigration status, evidence of a marital relationship to the principal E-1, E-2, or L-1 alien. The evidence of marital relationship between the applicant and the principal E-1, E-2, or L-1 alien is a marriage document (issued prior to admission to the U.S. as an E-1, E-2, or L-2 non-immigrant).

NOTE: Ask the alien whether he/she is the principal alien who is authorized to work or the spouse, child or other dependent of the principal alien and see [RM 00203.500C.1.](#), [RM 00203.500C.2.](#), and [RM 00203.500C.3.](#) when the alien is the spouse (other than an E-1, E-2 or L-2 spouse) or child.

| Class of Admission | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| A-1* | Ambassador, public minister, career diplomat or consular officer |
| A-2* | Other foreign government official or employee |
| A-3* | Attendant, servant, or personal employee of principal A-1, or A-2 |
| C-3* | Foreign government official in transit through the U.S. |
| E-1* | Treaty trader (principal) |
| E-1** | Spouse of principal E-1 When an EAD card is issued in these situations to an E-1 spouse, the I-766 shows "A-17" under Category and the I-688B shows "274a.12(A)(17)" under Provision of Law. If an EAD is not submitted, applicant must submit a marriage document as evidence that he/she is spouse of the principal E-1 alien |
| E-2* | Treaty investor (principal) |
| E-2** | Spouse of principal E-2 When an EAD card is issued in these situations to an E-2 spouse, the I-766 shows "A-17" under Category and the I-688B shows "274a.12 |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| | (A)(17)” under Provision of Law. If an EAD is not submitted, applicant must submit a marriage document as evidence that he/she is spouse of the principal E-2 alien |
| E-3* | Treaty trader in a specialty occupation |
| F-1 | Academic student - for on-campus employment, and DSO authorized curricular practical training. (See RM 00203.470 for the proof required) |
| F-3 | Canadian or Mexican national academic student who commutes to school in the U.S. – for DSO authorized curricular practical training (see RM 00203.470C.5.a.) |
| G-1* | Resident representative of recognized foreign member government to an international organization |
| G-2* | Other temporary representative of recognized foreign member government to an international organization |
| G-3* | Representative of unrecognized or nonmember foreign government to an international organization |
| G-4* | Representative of international organization (officer or employee) |
| G-5* | Attendant, servant, or personal employee of principal G-1, G-2, G-3, or G-4 |
| H-1B | Worker in a specialty occupation |
| H-1B1 | Temporary worker in a specialty occupation |
| H-1C | Registered nurse |
| H-2A | Agricultural worker |
| H-2B | Non-agrarian seasonal worker |
| H-2R | Returning H-2B worker (worker was previously admitted as H-2B, left the U.S. temporarily and is returning to the U.S.) |
| H-3 | Trainee |
| I* | Foreign information media representative |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| J-1 | Exchange visitor (pursuant to an approved program) (See RM 00203.480) An exchange visitor whose DS-2019 shows the category as “international visitor” or “student” in item 4 of the form must provide a letter from the program sponsor as evidence of authority to work. Otherwise, presume the J-1 is authorized to work as part of the exchange program. |
| K-1 | Fiancé(e) of U.S. citizen |
| L-1 | Intracompany transferee |
| L-2** | Spouse or dependent of an intracompany transferee When an EAD card is issued to an L-2 spouse, the I-766 shows “A-18” under Category and the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(18)” under Provision of Law. If an EAD is not submitted, applicant must submit a marriage document as evidence that he/she is spouse of the L-1 alien |
| NATO-1 through 6* | NATO officer, representative, or personnel |
| NATO-7* | Attendant, servant, of personal employee of principal NATO-1 through 6 |
| O-1 | Alien with extraordinary ability in sciences, arts, education, business or athletics |
| O-2 | Alien accompanying O-1 |
| P-1 | Internationally recognized athlete or entertainer in an internationally recognized group |
| P-2 | Artist or entertainer in an exchange program |
| P-3 | Artist or entertainer in a culturally unique program |
| Q-1 | Cultural exchange visitor |
| Q-2 | Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Visitor |
| R-1 | Religious worker with a nonprofit religious organization |
| TC | Professional business person, United States-Canada Free Trade Act (FTA) |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| TN | Professional business person from Canada or Mexico, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) |
| Refugee | Alien admitted pursuant to section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) The I-766 shows “A-3” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(3)” under Provision of Law. |
| Asylee | Asylee under 208 of the INA The I-766 shows “A-5” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(5)” under Provision of Law. |

2. Aliens Who Require an EAD from DHS Authorizing Employment

The following lists nonimmigrants, by alien class of admission, who are authorized to work only with authorization from DHS. Employment authorization for these aliens **must** be shown on an EAD. For those with an **asterisk (*)**, the principal alien, spouse, and child all have the same classification code. The visa of the dependent may show the name of principal.

EXCEPTION: Employment authorization may be shown on the I-94 for a refugee or asylee, on Form I-20 A-B for curricular practical training (CPT) for an F-1, or on a sponsor's letter for a J-1 whose category as shown in item 4 of the DS-2019 is “student” or “international visitor.”

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| A-1*, A-2* | Spouse or child of principal A-1, A-2 alien The I-766 shows “C-1” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(1)” under Provision of Law. |
| B-1 | Visitor for business who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A personal or domestic servant accompanying or following a employer admitted to the U.S. as a nonimmigrant • A domestic servant accompanying or following a U.S. citizen employer (the employer has a permanent home or is stationed in a foreign country and is temporarily in the U.S.) • An employee of a foreign airline and the employee is not a national of the country of the airline's nationality The I-766 shows “C-17” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(17)” under Provision of Law. |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| | NOTE: The instructions in section C.3. apply if the B-1 alien is not authorized to work under one of the above situations. |
| E-3* | Spouse or child of principal treaty trader in a specialty occupation |
| F-1 | <p>Academic student - for employment in authorized optional practical training (provision of law: optional practical training - 274a.12(c)(3)(i); employment with an international organization - 274a.12(c)(3)(ii); economic hardship - 274a.12(c)(3)(iii))</p> <p>The I-766 shows “C-3” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(3)” under Provision of Law.</p> <p>See RM 00203.470 for employment authorization documentation required for F-1s employed on campus or in curricular practical training (an EAD is not required for these types of employment).</p> |
| F-3 | <p>Canadian or Mexican national academic student who commutes to school in the U.S.– for employment in optional practical training</p> <p>The I-766 shows “C-3” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(3)(i)” under Provision of Law.</p> |
| G-1*, G-3*, G-4* | <p>Spouse or child of J-1 alien</p> <p>The I-766 shows “C-4 under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(5)” under Provision of Law.</p> |
| J-2 | <p>Spouse or minor child of J-1 alien</p> <p>The I-766 shows “C-5” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(5)” under Provision of Law.</p> |
| K-2 | <p>Child of K-1</p> <p>The I-766 shows “A-6” under Category; the I-688B shows “(A)(6)” under Provision of Law.</p> |
| K-3 | <p>Spouse of U.S. Citizen</p> <p>The I-766 shows “A-9” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(9)” under Provision of Law.</p> |
| K-4 | <p>Child of K-3</p> <p>The I-766 shows “A-9” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(9)” under Provision of Law.</p> |
| L-2 | <p>Child of L-1 intra-company transferee</p> <p>The I-766 shows “A-18” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12</p> |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| | (A)(18)” under Provision of Law. |
| M-1 | Nonacademic student - for practical training The I-766 shows “C-6” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(6)” under Provision of Law. |
| M-3 | Canadian or Mexican national nonacademic commuter student – for practical training The I-766 shows “C-6” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(6)” under Provision of Law. |
| NATO – 1* through 7* | Spouse or child of principal NATO - 1 through 7 alien The I-766 shows “C-7” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(6)” under Provision of Law. |
| N-8 | Parent of alien granted permanent residence The I-766 shows “A-7” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(7)” under Provision of Law. |
| N-9 | Child of alien granted permanent residence The I-766 shows “A-7” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(7)” under Provision of Law. |
| S-5 | Alien supplying critical information relating to a criminal organization or enterprise The I-766 shows “C-21” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(21)” under Provision of Law. |
| S-6 | Alien supplying critical information relating to a counter terrorism matter The I-766 shows “C-21” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(21)” under Provision of Law. |
| S-7 | Spouse or child of S-5 or S-6 alien The I-766 shows “C-21” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(21)” under Provision of Law. |
| T-1 | Victim of severe form of trafficking The I-766 shows “A-16” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(16)” under Provision of Law. |
| T-2 | Spouse of victim of severe form of trafficking |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| | The I-766 shows "C-25" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(25)" under Provision of Law. |
| T-3 | Child of victim of severe form of trafficking The I-766 shows "C-25" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(25)" under Provision of Law. |
| T-4 | Parent of victim of severe form of trafficking The I-766 shows "C-25" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(25)" under Provision of Law. |
| T-5 | Sibling of victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons |
| U-1 | Victim of Certain Criminal Activity The I-766 shows "C-11," "C-14," or "C-18" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(11)," "274a.12(c)(14)," or 274a.12 (c)(18)" under Provision of Law. |
| U-2 | Spouse of U-1 The I-766 shows "C-11," "C-14," or "C-18" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(11)," "274a.12(c)(14)," or 274a.12 (c)(18)" under Provision of Law. |
| U-3 | Child of U-1 The I-766 shows "C-11," "C-14," or "C-18" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(11)," "274a.12(c)(14)," or 274a.12 (c)(18)" under Provision of Law. |
| U-4 | Parent of U-1, if U-1 is under 21 years of age The I-766 shows "C-11," "C-14," or "C-18" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (C)(11)," "274a.12(c)(14)," or 274a.12 (c)(18)" under Provision of Law. |
| V-1 | Spouse of a permanent resident The I-766 shows "A-15" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (A)(15)" under Provision of Law. |
| V-2 | Child of a permanent resident The I-766 shows "A-15" under Category; the I-688B shows "274a.12 (A)(15)" under Provision of Law. |
| V-3 | Parent of a permanent resident |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| | The I-766 shows “A-15” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(15)” under Provision of Law. |
| Parolee | Alien paroled temporarily into the U.S. The I-766 shows “A-4” or “C-11” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(4)” or “274a.12 (C)(11)” under Provision of Law. |
| Adjustment applicant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant for adjustment to permanent resident alien under section 245 of INA The I-766 shows “C-9” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(9)” under Provision of Law. • Applicant for creation of a record of lawful admission for permanent residence pursuant to section 249 of the INA The I-766 shows “C-16” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(16)” under Provision of Law. |
| Family Unity Program Alien | Alien granted voluntary departure under the Family Unity Program The I-766 shows “A-13” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(13)” under Provision of Law. |
| Temporary Protected Status alien | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien granted Temporary Protected Status pursuant to section 244A of the INA (The I-766 shows “A-12” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(12)” under Provision of Law.) • Applicant for Temporary Protected Status pursuant to section 244A of the INA (The I-766 shows “C-19” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(19)” under Provision of Law.) <p>NOTE: Also see RM 00203.500B.4.c.</p> |
| Deportable Alien | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien granted withholding of deportation pursuant to section 243(h) of INA (The I-766 shows “A-10” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(10)” under Provision of Law.); • Alien granted extended voluntary departure (The I-766 shows “A-11” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(11)” under Provision of Law.); • Applicant for suspension of deportation pursuant to section 244 of the INA (The I-766 shows “A-10” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (A)(10)” under Provision of Law.); |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien granted voluntary departure (The I-766 shows “C-12” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(12)” under Provision of Law.); • Alien granted deferred action (The I-766 shows “C-14” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(14)” under Provision of Law.) • Alien for whom there is a final order of deportation and who is released on an order of supervision pursuant to section 242(d) of the INA (The I-766 shows “C-18” under Category; the I-688B shows “274a.12 (C)(18)” under Provision of Law.) |

3. Aliens Who Are Not Authorized To Work In The U.S.

The following temporary nonimmigrants are **not** authorized to work in the U.S.:

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| A-3 | Spouse or child of principal A-3 alien |
| B-1 | Visitor for business (see section C.2. above if the B-1 alien alleges employment as a personal or domestic servant or employee of a foreign airline) |
| B-2 | Visitor for pleasure |
| BE | Bering Straight Agreement visa-free visitor for pleasure to certain designated areas of Alaska |
| C-1 | Alien in transit through the U.S. |
| C-2 | Alien in transit to UN headquarters |
| C-3 | Attendant, servant, other personal employee, spouse or child of principal C-3 alien |
| D-1, D-2 | Crew member |
| E-1 | Child of principal E-1 alien who is not an employee of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs |
| E-2 | Child of principal E-2 alien |

| Class of Admission | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| F-2 | Spouse or child of F-1 alien |
| G-2, G-5 | Spouse or child of principal G-2 or G-5 alien |
| H-4 | Spouse or child of H-1A, H-1B, H-2A, H-2B, or H-3 alien |
| I | Spouse or child of principal I alien |
| L-2 | Child of L-1 alien |
| M-2 | Spouse or child of M-1 alien |
| M-3 | Canadian or Mexican national commuter vocational or non-academic student |
| O-3 | Spouse or child of O-1 or O-2 alien |
| P-4 | Spouse or child of P-1, P-2, or P-3 alien |
| Q-3 | Spouse or child of Q-2 |
| R-2 | Spouse or child of R-1 alien |
| TD | Spouse or child of TN alien |
| WB | Visitor for business from a visa waiver country |
| WT | Tourist from a visa waiver country |