

HR 4681

LIKE Act

Congress: 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Immigration

Introduced: Jul 26, 2021

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship. (Nov 1, 2022)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/4681>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Lofgren, Zoe [D-CA-19]

Party: Democratic • **State:** CA • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (8 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Nadler, Jerrold [D-NY-10]	D · NY		Aug 3, 2021
Rep. Ross, Deborah K. [D-NC-2]	D · NC		Aug 3, 2021
Rep. Himes, James A. [D-CT-4]	D · CT		Aug 10, 2021
Rep. Newman, Marie [D-IL-3]	D · IL		Aug 10, 2021
Rep. Auchincloss, Jake [D-MA-4]	D · MA		Oct 26, 2021
Rep. Eshoo, Anna G. [D-CA-18]	D · CA		Oct 28, 2021
Rep. Peters, Scott H. [D-CA-52]	D · CA		Jan 28, 2022
Rep. Khanna, Ro [D-CA-17]	D · CA		Apr 4, 2022

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Nov 1, 2022

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Immigration

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Let Immigrants Kickstart Employment Act of 2021 or the LIKE Act

This bill establishes a new class of nonimmigrant visa (W visa) for qualifying start-up owners and essential employees (and the accompanying spouse or child of such aliens) and addresses related issues.

Under this bill, a start-up is a U.S. entity that has lawfully conducted business and was formed in the five years preceding an application for a start-up owner visa.

To be eligible for an initial visa as a start-up owner, an individual must (1) possess at least a 10% interest in the start-up; (2) play a central and active role in the start-up's management or operations; (3) possess knowledge, skills, or experience to substantially assist in the start-up's growth and success; and (4) provide evidence that the start-up has received certain investments, created jobs, or generated revenue.

The holder of a nonimmigrant start-up owner visa may receive lawful permanent resident status upon meeting certain requirements, including by establishing that the start-up has created a certain number of jobs and has met certain revenue targets.

To be eligible for a visa as an essential employee of a start-up, an individual must (1) have an offer of employment in an executive or managerial capacity at a start-up; and (2) possess knowledge, skills, or experience to substantially assist in the start-up's growth and success.

The bill limits the number of employees on essential employee visas that a start-up may have.

Actions Timeline

- **Nov 1, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.
- **Jul 26, 2021:** Introduced in House
- **Jul 26, 2021:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.