

## Country of Legal Permanent Residence for J-1 Scholars

Per federal requirements, UC Berkeley is required to accurately report the country of citizenship AND Legal Permanent Residence (LPR) for all J-1 Exchange Visitors and any J-2 dependents. The country of citizenship is documented and verified by the passport submitted by the prospective J-1 Exchange Visitor or their J-2 dependent. The country of LPR where the visitor resides "permanently" may or may not be the same as the country of citizenship. If the Exchange Visitor resides in their country of citizenship, then this is also their country of LPR. If the Exchange Visitor is living and working "permanently" in a country other than their country of citizenship as indicated by their passport, it is possible that they may be a legal permanent resident of that country.

An individual may be a *legal permanent* resident in a country other than their country of citizenship if they:

- hold a permanent residency card in the country
- have the legal right to work and reside in the country indefinitely
- intend to return to the country when the exchange program is completed

➔ In these situations, proof of LPR should be submitted with the J-1 DS-2019 request to the Berkeley International Office. If the documentation is in a language other than English, an unofficial translation must also be included. If there are special situations where no LPR documents can be provided, please email [jscholar@berkeley.edu](mailto:jscholar@berkeley.edu).

An individual may be a *temporary* resident in a country other than their country of citizenship if they:

- legally study as an international student in that country and hold temporary student visa status there
- hold a temporary work authorization
- work in that country as a visiting researcher for a limited period of time

➔ In these situations, if the residence permit is issued for a temporary period and doesn't grant the right to permanent residence OR if their intent in the country is only temporary, the country of citizenship should be listed as the country of LPR for DS-2019 purposes.

### How is country of LPR documented?

Permanent residency holders are usually issued evidence as legal proof of their status. Every country has different documentation verifying LPR. Common forms of evidence include: a photo ID card, a visa sticker or certificate of residence in the passport, or government-issued letter. See page 2 for examples.

### Why is documentation of LPR required?

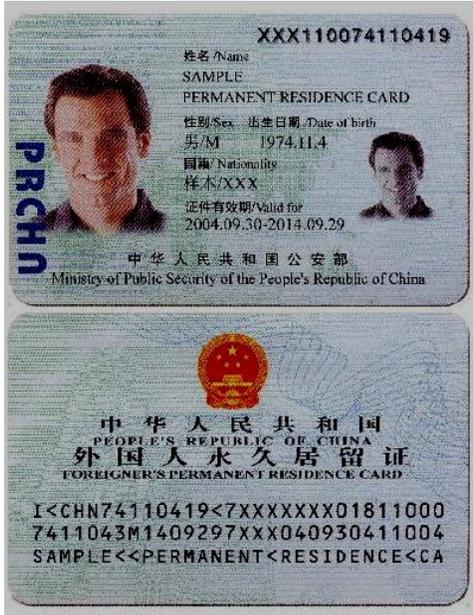
In order to confirm that the country of LPR is accurately represented on the Form DS-2019, if the country of LPR is different than the country of citizenship the Berkeley International Office reviews evidence of LPR as part of the request for a J-1 DS-2019. Additionally, documentation of the country of LPR may also be required at the time of visa interview.

### LPR for J-1 Exchange Visitors and J-2 dependents from certain European countries

Some European Economic Area (EEA) countries may permit citizens of those countries to live and work in other EEA countries on a permanent basis without issuing documentation. To determine the Exchange Visitor's country of LPR, they should have the legal right to work and reside in the country on a permanent basis, and have long-term intentions to return to the country when the exchange program is completed. The Berkeley International Office may request additional information or evidence as proof of this right or intention as a substitute for more formal documentation.

**Example of LPR documentation:**

Note: When documents are not in English, please include an unofficial English translation of the LPR document with the DS-2019 request in addition to the original document. This unofficial translation may be provided by the scholar or any person with sufficient ability.



**Chinese Permanent Residency Card**



**Canadian Permanent Residency Card**