

# How can an athlete live and work in the United States?



The easiest way to explain how an athlete can live and work in the U.S. is to begin with a summary of U.S. immigration law. This is the “big picture.” Once you see all of the possibilities, it can help you decide which option will work best for you as an athlete.

U.S. Immigration has two main categories: permanent residence visas (also called “immigrant visas” or “green cards”) and temporary residence visas (also called “nonimmigrant visas”).

## 1. Permanent Resident Visas (Green Cards)

A permanent resident visa, or green card, is normally what people want, because it permits PERMANENT residence in the U.S. A person with a green card can generally live anywhere in the U.S. and can work for anyone without restriction. But, a green card is difficult to get.

There are four main ways to get a green card:

1. Family sponsored green cards
2. Employment based green cards
3. Green card lottery (diversity green card), and
4. Political Asylum.

To qualify for a family sponsored green card, you must have a very close relative who is a U.S. citizen or permanent resident (green card holder). Husbands and wives of U.S. citizens, parents of U.S. citizens, and children under the age of 21 of U.S. citizens (including step children) have top priority and can qualify for a green card relatively quickly.

Other family members, such as husbands and wives of permanent residents, children over the age of 21 of U.S. citizens and permanent residents, and brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens can also qualify for family sponsored green cards. But, these family members must wait for a green card to be available (there are waiting lists), which can take anywhere from five to 15 years!

Employment based green cards are often the best possibility for our clients. There are five types:

§ EB-1: for aliens with extraordinary ability, outstanding professors and researchers, or multinational business managers and executives.

§ EB-2: for aliens with exceptional ability or aliens with advanced degrees (employer/sponsor required)

§ EB-3: for professional workers (with university degree), skilled workers and unskilled workers (employer/sponsor required)

§ EB-4: for religious workers

§ EB-5: for aliens who invest \$1 million and create 10 new full time jobs (in limited situations, an investment of \$500,000 is acceptable).

Processing times for employment based green card vary widely. An EB-1 or EB-5 application can be approved in less than 1 year. However, an EB-3 application could take more than 5 years.

The green card lottery (diversity green card) is government program designed to increase immigration from countries that do not produce a large number of immigrants to the U.S. Only people born in certain countries can qualify (for example, people born in Canada, Mexico, England, India, China, and the Philippines can not participate).

Each year the government selects 100,000 winners for 50,000-55,000 green cards. The government assumes that some winners will not qualify. The time to enter the green card lottery changes every year, but it is usually between October and December. For more information, see the government's lottery website: <http://www.dvlottery.state.gov/>

Our firm does not handle applications for political asylum or refugee status. However, this is one way to qualify for a green card. To qualify, an applicant must prove he or she has been persecuted in the past or has a well founded fear of persecution in his or her home country based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Asylum applicants may apply for asylum even if he or she entered the U.S. illegally or if he or she is in the U.S. on an expired visa/I -94. Generally, asylum applicants must apply for asylum within one year of their arrival in the U.S. but there are several exceptions which will allow the filing of an asylum application after one year.

## 2. Temporary Visas

Many clients prefer to be in the U.S. before or during a green card application. Therefore, they first come to the U.S. on a temporary visa. There are about 30 different kinds of temporary visas. The most common temporary visas for our law firm are as follows:

§ B-1/B-2 Visitor Visas, which permit a visitor to remain in the U.S. for up to six months (employment is not permitted).

§ E-2 Treaty Investor Visas, which permit investors from certain countries to invest a substantial amount of money and acquire a controlling interest in an active U.S. business. The visa is issued for up to five years and is renewable. The investor can work in his or her own business. The spouse can qualify for an unrestricted temporary work card. Children up to the age of 21 can accompany the parents and attend school, but cannot work.

§ F-1 Student Visas, which permit foreign students to attend U.S. educational institutions. Limited employment is permitted in some cases.

§ H-1B Visas for Workers in Specialty Occupations, which permit employment of professional level workers by a sponsoring employer. The visa is issued for up to three years and can be renewed another three years (additional renewals are possible in some cases).

§ J-1 Visas for Participants in Exchange Programs, which permit business trainees to come to the U.S. to learn about an occupation or profession for up to 18 months.

§ K-1 Visas for a Fiancé(e) of a U.S. citizen.

§ K-3 Visas for a Spouse of a U.S. citizen.

§ L-1 Visas for Multinational Managers, Executives and Specialized Knowledge employees who are being transferred to the U.S. by a related international company.

§ O-1 Visas for Aliens with Extraordinary Ability who are seeking temporary employment. This visa is issued for up to three years and can be renewed in one year increments.

§ P-1 Visas for Internationally Recognized Entertainment Groups and Athletes.

§ R-1 Visas for Religious Workers who are being transferred to the U.S. by a related international church.

§ TN Visas for certain professional workers from Mexico and Canada. This visa is issued for three years and can be renewed in three year increments.

Deciding which type of temporary visa to apply for is usually based on the question,

do you want to work for someone else or do you want to compete on your own?

For foreign arts workers seeking employment as an athlete (or coach), we normally need to begin with a temporary (nonimmigrant) visa. Here are some of the more common visas that we use:

1. B-1 Visitor visas for athletes coming to the United States solely to compete and train
2. F-1 Student visas for athletes coming to the United States to study, compete and train
3. O-1 visas for athletes with extraordinary abilities
4. O-2 visas for workers who provide essential assistance to O-1 athletes (like coaches)
5. P-1 visas for athletes that have achieved international recognition.
6. P-3 or Q-1 visa for workers who compete in culturally unique sports
7. J-1 or H-3 visas for trainees (e.g. training to become a coach)
8. H-1B visas for workers with university degrees or the equivalent in sports-related subjects who will perform in a job that requires a university degree

For self employed athlete, we can often use one of the visa categories listed above, such as the O-1 visa or P-1 visa, if the artist creates his or her own company and employs himself or herself. Similarly it is sometimes possible to apply for an E-2 Investor visa for athletes from certain countries if the athlete makes an investment to establish his or her own business. Finally, it is sometimes possible for an athlete to apply directly for an EB-1 extraordinary green card. The process generally takes 6 to 12 months and no employer is required.

For more information, please contact me anytime.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P. Christopher Jaensch', with a stylized flourish at the end.

P. Christopher Jaensch  
Attorney