

IN ASSOCIATION with Michael B. Dye

U.S. BUSINESS & IMMIGRATION SERVICES



U.S. immigration laws provide a multitude of options for foreign companies and individuals to engage in trade and commerce with the United States. The corporate client may wish to pursue various non-immigrant visas suited for business or pleasure, attending or

participating in a school or exchange program, invest in a new or existing business, or engage in temporary work. Individuals seeking permanent residency in the United States can do so through a relationship with a qualifying family member, a job offer, or an investment.

A. NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS

US law establishes separate classifications of non-immigrant visas for tourism, business, temporary employment, study, transit, investment, training, and other purposes. The B-1 "Business Visa" allows individuals to travel to the US to attend conventions, conferences, consultations, and other legitimate activities of a commercial or professional

nature. This may include taking steps to establish a branch office of a foreign company or set up an investment in the United States.

Treaties between the United States and many countries allow foreign nationals to come to the United States to conduct trade or to manage substantial investments. The E-1/E-2 visas are non-immigrant visas, but have many similarities to lawful permanent resident status.

Many executives, managers, and employees with specialized knowledge can come to work in the United States using the L-1 intracompany transferee visa. L-1 regulations also recognize a visa may be issued for opening a "new office".

There are a variety of visas available to US employers seeking to employ foreign nationals temporarily in the United States. Several "H" non-immigrant visa categories used for this purpose include visas available for professional workers, temporary workers in shortage occupations, nurses and trainees.

B. IMMIGRANT VISAS

Immigrant visas, or visas issued to those who intend to reside permanently in the US ("green card" holders) are generally reserved for individuals who are close relatives of either US citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) in the United States, or for people hired to work in jobs in which it has been determined that there are not enough skilled Americans to perform.

Employment-based (EB) immigrants must qualify for one of five preference categories. The various

preference categories include priority workers, professionals holding advanced degrees, skilled workers in short supply, professionals holding baccalaureate degrees, religious workers, and a fifth preference category (EB-5) for immigrant investors.

Choosing the wrong type of visa or making errors in the application process may yield grave consequences. Lengthy delays may ensue, and in some cases you may be permanently barred from reentry. Effective representation is critical in order to successfully navigate through the maze of US immigration law.

Mr. Dye has served in various capacities for the United States Government for more than 15 years. The Law Office of Michael B. Dye has extensive experience working throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, and has the regional expertise to break through cultural barriers and provide the comprehensive legal assistance to solve all of your immigration needs. We can work together to find the best visa for you, your family, and your employees.



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