

Chapter 1 : Can one live in U.S. but work in canada? | Yahoo Answers

If you were living in Canada and working in the US, then you are residing in Canada but when you work in Canada and live in the US, you are not. That is the difference. So ok, you can save money by living in the US but as you are not residing in Canada, you will also have to pay for health care or have insurance.

However, there are ways to make your dream a reality within a short period of time. Becoming a citizen may take years. However, residing legally or studying in Canada can be a relatively quick and easy process with the correct documentation and organization. Permanent residents cannot obtain citizenship if they are under an immigration investigation or under order to leave Canada. Permanent residents can obtain Canadian healthcare coverage, work and study in Canada, and apply for citizenship. You will also pay Canadian taxes and follow all local laws. Apply to be a Canadian citizen. Potential candidates must be at least 18 years old, have permanent resident status, and have lived in Canada for three of the previous four years. Parents and legal guardians can apply for their children, if they are under 18 years old, to become Canadian citizens. At least one of the parents or guardians must either be a Canadian citizen or applying for citizenship at the same time. Potential citizens must also know either English or French and not be on parole or had their Canadian citizenship revoked in the past five years. Apply to be a provincial nominee. Provincial nominees have a combination of skills, education, and professional work experience that the Canadian government will see as an immediate economic contribution. Such candidates are also prepared to become permanent residents in Canada. Applicants must apply for a provincial nomination from the Canadian province they wish to work in to receive a certificate of nomination. You may access a provincial nominee kit to help you in the process at the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website. Enroll in a university or study program. The Canadian government will require a study permit as a United States citizen. You may apply for a study permit if you are over the age of 16 years old, your studies do not require a medical examination, and you are not being accompanied by family members during your studies. You will also be required to show a passport or travel document that guarantees your re-entry to the country in which it was issued. You also need a credit card, acceptance letter from your school, proof of financial support such as a bank statement for the past four months, and an unaltered digital photo that is no more than six months old.

Chapter 2 : USA Work Visa Guides and Employment Resources

The easiest way to explain how you can live and work in the U.S. is to give 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 a result of these very close economic and cultural ties between Canada and the United States, many citizens and residents of one country often move to the other country to work, to invest, to conduct business and even to retire. Canada and the United States each have very unique systems of taxation. However, these two countries have signed a Tax Treaty in order to avoid double taxation and to prevent fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital. The Canada-United States Income Tax Treaty ensures that a resident of one country is not taxed by each of the two countries on the same income in the same year. This is particularly important if a person lives in one country and either commutes to work in the other country every day or moves to the other country temporarily to work for a limited period of time. The discussion below will outline general Canadian and United States principles concerning the taxation of individuals. It is of a summary nature only, and should not be acted upon without professional advice.

Canadian Tax Information Unlike the United States, which taxes individuals based on their citizenship Canada taxes individuals based on their residency. Therefore all residents of Canada are required to pay tax on worldwide income earned in a particular calendar year. For income tax purposes, residents of Canada include individuals who permanently reside in Canada, whether as citizens or landed immigrants of Canada. A Canadian resident who leaves Canada on a temporary basis, with the intention to return to Canada in the near future, continues to be considered a resident of Canada for income tax purposes. As a resident of Canada, he or she is required to file an income tax return in Canada every year and is required to report worldwide income earned and pay Canadian taxes on this worldwide income. Canada also taxes non-residents on certain Canadian source income under certain circumstances, which may include withholding tax on interest, dividends, royalties, etc. In addition, non-residents who "sojourn" visit and stay in Canada for greater than 183 days in a given year are deemed to be Canadian residents for income tax purposes and are subject to Canadian tax on their worldwide income. As long as the individual remains a resident of Canada for income tax purposes, Canadian taxes are due even though the individual may be working in the United States and already paying tax on United States employment or business income. Under United States tax law, Canadian citizens living in the United States referred to as non-resident aliens for United States income tax purposes are required to pay tax on all United States source income and perhaps on worldwide income, despite the fact that they may be residents of Canada for Canadian income tax purposes and therefore be required to pay Canadian tax as well on the same United States employment or business income. Canadian domestic tax law as well as the Canada-United States Income Tax Treaty would generally allow United States taxes paid on United States employment or business income to be offset against Canadian taxes calculated on the same United States employment or business income, as a "foreign tax credit". Of course, there are certain restrictions regarding the amount of foreign tax credits that may be claimed for Canadian income tax purposes. Usually the combined United States Federal and State personal income tax rates are lower than the combined Canadian Federal and provincial personal income tax rates. As a result, it is generally desirable to pay income tax only in the United States and not in Canada. By remaining a resident of Canada for income tax purposes all United States source personal income is subject to Canadian tax, which may be partially or wholly offset by foreign tax credits. However, the total tax paid in the United States plus the tax paid in Canada net of foreign tax credits usually equals the tax that would be paid in Canada, at least on the United States source income. The determination of residency is important for Canadian income tax purposes. As discussed above, residents of Canada are subject to Canadian tax on their worldwide income. Certain onerous income tax rules come into play that could result in a large tax liability generally referred to a "Departure tax" when an individual leaves Canada and moves to the United States permanently. The term "residency" is not defined in the Income Tax Act Canada. In the Interpretation Bulletin, Revenue Canada states the following: Where an individual leaves Canada, the following factors will be taken into consideration in determining whether or not the individual will remain a resident of Canada for

tax purposes while abroad: However, if the individual can establish that he or she has severed all residential ties on leaving Canada, that individual will be considered to have become a non-resident of Canada on departure, even if they do return within 2 years. If there is evidence that his or her return to Canada was foreseen at the time of departure e.

Chapter 3 : Work & live in the USA on a 12 month Work Holiday Visa with IEP Australia

For travelers seeking a change of pace, the Live & Work guides will help steer the way to a fresh start -- whether living in a home in Paris, France, or starting up a new business in Sydney, blog.quintoapp.com guides provide concrete, practical information on how to make the move to a new country.

The easiest way to explain how you can live and work in the U. Immigration has two main categories: A person with a green card can generally live anywhere in the U. But, a green card is difficult to get. There are four main ways to get a green card: Family sponsored green cards Green card lottery diversity green card , and Political Asylum. To qualify for a family sponsored green card, you must have a very close relative who is a U. Husbands and wives of U. Other family members, such as husbands and wives of permanent residents, children over the age of 21 of U. 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: 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 a government program designed to increase immigration from countries that do not produce a large number of immigrants to the U. 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 , winners for 50,, 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. 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. Generally, asylum applicants must apply for asylum within one year of their arrival in the U. Therefore, they first come to the U. There are about 30 different kinds of temporary visas. The most common temporary visas for our law firm are as follows: 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. 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. 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. K-3 Visas for a Spouse of a U. 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. R-1 Visas for Religious Workers who are being transferred to the U. TN Visas for certain professional workers from Mexico and Canada. This visa is issued for one year and can be renewed in one 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 have your own business? Or, please feel free to send email inquiries or make an appointment for a personal consultation.

Chapter 4 : Can I legally live in Canada and work in the U.S.? | Yahoo Answers

If you establish residence in Canada you live in Canada regardless of where you work. If you commute to the US and return the same day, its considered a day trip so it will not count against you in the calculation of permanent residence/citizenship eligibility.

Share on Facebook Picture this: You travel to Canada to visit a relative. The moment you step off the plane, you take out your cell phone to call them. You turn it on and No service, no bars, no signal, yet others around you are using their phones perfectly. Unfortunately, this is a common problem. Using a cell phone in Canada is not something the average user thinks about, and cell phones can and do act quirky or not at all in a different country. Keep reading to learn tips on how to avoid the most common pitfalls related to this problem. Depending on what provider and phone you use, you may not need to follow all of these steps. They can provide the kind of information you need to use your phone in Canada. They can also tell you whether or not they have roaming partners in Canada, what the coverage will be like and if there are any additional charges. They may also be able to "unlock" your phone for usage in Canada. Step Find out what type of phone you are using. If your phone came with a manual, find the make and model number. Step The technical specifications of your phone can be found via an Internet search. Video of the Day Step Buy a new phone if necessary. Often, phones sold in the U. Although Canada and U. Again, check with your cell phone company to ensure your phone will roam in Canada and that you will have sufficient coverage. If you find that the rates through your cell phone company are too expensive, a prepaid SIM card may be cheaper. This tiny card usually inserted under the battery will provide you with a local cell phone number, temporary voicemail and text messaging. All you have to do is replace the existing SIM in your phone and you can make calls right away with your new number.

Chapter 5 : OVERVIEW OF TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

Live & Work in The USA & Canada provides a detailed survey of the opportunities for living & working in the USA & Canada - from New York to Los Angeles and from Montreal to Vancouver.

It is a nation that boasts beautiful countryside that is interspersed by modern cities. It is a popular living location with people who are looking to bask in natural beauty whilst enjoying all the modern conveniences that are found in the Western world. Canada is also frequently ranked number one in the United Nations annual Human Development Index, which considers factors such as job opportunities, quality of schooling, life expectancy and cost of living. Whilst Canada covers a vast area, the majority of people live in cities that are positioned within km of the US boarder, leaving the larger part of the country less inhabited. Northern and Western Canada are popular with nature lovers from across the world and these areas are also home to the last Inuit Eskimo communities. Canada remains part of the British Commonwealth and is subsequently very popular with expats from both the UK and France. However, despite its European background, Canada shares much more economic and social similarities with the US and for this reason it is highly popular with US expats who are looking for experiences outside their home country. Cost of living in Canada Many expatriates find that the cost of living in Canada is much lower than that in their home country. The housing costs are much cheaper when compared with other countries and people who relocate to Canada looking to purchase property will find that they can get more for their money here. Ranking , Ottawa is the least expensive city in Canada. For the full information you will need to compare the cost of living in your home country with that of popular cities then please see our relocation guides. They contain full sample costing for all popular goods and services in cities throughout the world. Climate Canada experiences four distinct seasons, with long, cold winters and warm summers. Coastal temperatures are often warmer than those inland, especially during the winter. The majority of expats living in Canada find work through insurance, catering or production industries and there tends to be a good availability of office jobs for expats. In the past Canada has suffered from a deficit of skilled engineering candidates and for this reason expats who work in the field of project management, process and engineering are in higher demand. The unemployment rate in Canada, as of September , was 8. At present the country is experiencing a shortage in positions for students but rises are being observed in the retail and wholesale trade sectors. It is worth noting that some expats are legally able to work in Canada without work permit, a list of exempt occupations can be found at [http: The Government of Canada website](http://The Government of Canada website) also provides useful information on moving to Canada as a foreign worker

Chapter 6 : 4 Ways to Work in the USA as a Canadian Citizen - wikiHow

Canadians need a valid work visa to work in the USA. Canadians generally do not need a visa to visit the USA, and can stay for up to days (roughly six months), within a month period. US and Canadian government (and private law firms') websites provide more detailed information.

In general, the British heavily relied on American colonial militia units, while the French heavily relied on their First Nation allies. The Iroquois Nation were important allies of the British. The New England colonies had a much larger population than Quebec, so major invasions came from south to north. The First Nation allies, only loosely controlled by the French, repeatedly raided New England villages to kidnap women and children, and torture and kill the men. The tension along the border was exacerbated by religion, the French Catholics and English Protestants had a deep mutual distrust. New England soldiers and sailors were critical to the successful British campaign to capture the French fortress of Louisbourg in 1759, [35] and after it had been returned by treaty to capture it again in 1760. In the early 20th century, the opening of land blocks in the Prairie Provinces attracted many farmers from the American Midwest. Many Mennonites immigrated from Pennsylvania and formed their own colonies. Two-thirds went to mill towns in New England, where they formed distinctive ethnic communities. By the late 20th century, they had abandoned the French language, but most kept the Catholic religion. At the outset of the American Revolutionary War, the American revolutionaries hoped the French Canadians in Quebec and the Colonists in Nova Scotia would join their rebellion and they were pre-approved for joining the United States in the Articles of Confederation. When Canada was invaded, thousands joined the American cause and formed regiments that fought during the war; however most remained neutral and some joined the British effort. Britain advised the French Canadians that the British Empire already enshrined their rights in the Quebec Act, which the American colonies had viewed as one of the Intolerable Acts. The American invasion was a fiasco and Britain tightened its grip on its northern possessions; in 1777, a major British invasion into New York led to the surrender of the entire British army at Saratoga, and led France to enter the war as an ally of the U. Most went to Nova Scotia and in 1783, migrated to Sierra Leone. About 20,000 black slaves were brought in by Loyalist owners; they remained slaves in Canada until the Empire abolished slavery in 1834. Before 1834, about 30,000-40,000 black people entered Canada; many were already free and others were escaped slaves who came through the Underground Railroad. War of The Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, called for British forces to vacate all their forts south of the Great Lakes border. Britain refused to do so, citing failure of the United States to provide financial restitution for Loyalists who had lost property in the war. The Jay Treaty in 1794 with Great Britain resolved that lingering issue and the British departed the forts. Thomas Jefferson saw the nearby British imperial presence as a threat to the United States, and so he opposed the Jay Treaty, and it became one of the major political issues in the United States at the time. The Americans were angered by British harassment of U. American "honor" was an implicit issue. The Americans were outgunned by more than 10 to 1 by the Royal Navy, but could call on an army much larger than the British garrison in Canada, and so a land invasion of Canada was proposed as the only feasible, and most advantageous means of attacking the British Empire. There was some hope that settlers in western Canada—most of them recent immigrants from the U. However, the American invasions were defeated primarily by British regulars with support from Native Americans and Upper Canada Ontario militia. Aided by the powerful Royal Navy, a series of British raids on the American coast were highly successful, culminating with an attack on Washington that resulted in the British burning of the White House, Capitol, and other public buildings. However, Britain held much of Maine, and, with the support of their remaining American Indian allies, huge areas of the Old Northwest, including Wisconsin and much of Michigan and Illinois. With the surrender of Napoleon in 1815, Britain ended naval policies that angered Americans; with the defeat of the Indian tribes the threat to American expansion was ended. The upshot was both sides had asserted their honour, Canada was not annexed, and London and Washington had nothing more to fight over. The war was ended by the Treaty of Ghent, which took effect in February 1814. Canada reduced American immigration for fear of undue American influence, and built up the Anglican church as a counterweight to the

largely American Methodist and Baptist churches. The myth that the Canadian militia had defeated the invasion almost single-handed, known logically as the "militia myth", became highly prevalent after the war, having been propounded by John Strachan, Anglican Bishop of York. A small interlocking elite, known as the Family Compact took full political control. Democracy, as practiced in the US, was ridiculed. The policies had the desired effect of deterring immigration from United States. Revolts in favor of democracy in Ontario and Quebec "Lower Canada" in were suppressed; many of the leaders fled to the US. Alabama claims[edit] An editorial cartoon on Canadaâ€™United States relations, I have told him that we can never be united. One result was toleration of Fenian efforts to use the U. More serious was the demand for a huge payment to cover the damages caused, on the notion that British involvement had lengthened the war. Seward negotiated the Alaska Purchase with Russia in , he intended it as the first step in a comprehensive plan to gain control of the entire northwest Pacific Coast. Seward was a firm believer in Manifest Destiny , primarily for its commercial advantages to the U. Seward expected British Columbia to seek annexation to the U. Soon other elements endorsed annexation, Their plan was to annex British Columbia , Red River Colony Manitoba , and Nova Scotia , in exchange for the dropping the damage claims. The idea reached a peak in the spring and summer of , with American expansionists, Canadian separatists, and British anti-imperialists seemingly combining forces. The plan was dropped for multiple reasons. London continued to stall, American commercial and financial groups pressed Washington for a quick settlement of the dispute on a cash basis, growing Canadian nationalist sentiment in British Columbia called for staying inside the British Empire, Congress became preoccupied with Reconstruction, and most Americans showed little interest in territorial expansion. The " Alabama Claims " dispute went to international arbitration. Britain paid and the episode ended in peaceful relations. Prior to Confederation, there was an Oregon boundary dispute in which the Americans claimed the 54th degree latitude. That issue was resolved by splitting the disputed territory; the northern half became British Columbia, and the southern half the states of Washington and Oregon. Strained relations with America continued, however, due to a series of small-scale armed incursions named the Fenian raids by Irish-American Civil War veterans across the border from to in an attempt to trade Canada for Irish independence. The British government, in charge of diplomatic relations, protested cautiously, as Anglo-American relations were tense. Much of the tension was relieved as the Fenians faded away and in by the settlement of the Alabama Claims , when Britain paid the U. Disputes over ocean boundaries on Georges Bank and over fishing, whaling, and sealing rights in the Pacific were settled by international arbitration, setting an important precedent. French American After , the pace of industrialization and urbanization was much faster in the United States, drawing a wide range of immigrants from the North. It was common for people to move back and forth across the border, such as seasonal lumberjacks, entrepreneurs looking for larger markets, and families looking for jobs in the textile mills that paid much higher wages than in Canada. By then, the American frontier was closing, and thousands of farmers looking for fresh land moved from the United States north into the Prairie Provinces. The net result of the flows were that in there were , American-born residents in Canada 3. Canada needed its port and claimed that it had a legal right to a port near the present American town of Haines , Alaska. It would provide an all-Canadian route to the rich goldfields. The dispute was settled by arbitration, and the British delegate voted with the Americansâ€™to the astonishment and disgust of Canadians who suddenly realized that Britain considered its relations with the United States paramount compared to those with Canada. The arbitrartion validated the status quo, but made Canada angry at Britain. To head off future embarrassments, in the two sides signed the International Boundary Waters Treaty and the International Joint Commission was established to manage the Great Lakes and keep them disarmed. It was amended in World War II to allow the building and training of warships. Canadian manufacturing interests were alarmed that free trade would allow the bigger and more efficient American factories to take their markets. The Conservatives made it a central campaign issue in the election , warning that it would be a "sell out" to the United States with economic annexation a special danger. Canada subsequently took responsibility for its own foreign and military affairs in the s. Its first ambassador to the United States, Vincent Massey , was named in Canada became an active member of the British Commonwealth , the League of Nations , and the World Court , none of which included the U. Over 50, people heard Harding speak in Stanley Park. Canada retaliated with higher tariffs of its own

against American products, and moved toward more trade within the British Commonwealth. These were primarily exercises; the departments were never told to get ready for a real war. In 1939, Canada developed Defence Scheme No. 1. Diplomats saw it as a clear warning to Germany not to attack Canada. Roosevelt was determined not to repeat the mistakes of his predecessors. Canada allowed the construction of the Alaska Highway and participated in the building of the atomic bomb. Canadian leaders feared American imperialism and the loss of autonomy more than a Japanese invasion. Ottawa took notice and wanted Newfoundland to join Canada, which it did after hotly contested referenda. There was little demand in the United States for the acquisition of Newfoundland, so the United States did not protest the British decision not to allow an American option on the Newfoundland referendum. Mackenzie King handled foreign relations in cautious fashion. However, Mackenzie King rejected free trade with the United States, [86] and decided not to play a role in the Berlin airlift. It played a modest role in the postwar formation of the United Nations, as well as the International Monetary Fund. It played a somewhat larger role in designing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada was a close ally of the United States during the Cold War. In a speech in Ottawa, Nixon declared the "special relationship" between Canada and the United States dead. In the War of 1812, for example, the enthusiastic response by French militia to defend Lower Canada reflected, according to Heidler and Heidler, "the fear of Americanization. Imperialists who admired the British Empire explained that Canadians had narrowly escaped American conquest with its rejection of tradition, its worship of "progress" and technology, and its mass culture; they explained that Canada was much better because of its commitment to orderly government and societal harmony. There were a few ardent defenders of the nation to the south, notably liberal and socialist intellectuals such as F. Scott and Jean-Charles Harvey." While agreeing that job opportunities are greater in America, 89 percent disagreed with the notion that they would rather be in the United States, and they were more likely to feel closer to English Canadians than to Americans. Granatstein in *Yankee Go Home: Canadians and Anti-Americanism* Current studies report the phenomenon persists. Two scholars report, "Anti-Americanism is alive and well in Canada today, strengthened by, among other things, disputes related to NAFTA, American involvement in the Middle East, and the ever-increasing Americanization of Canadian culture. Bumsted says, "In its most extreme form, Canadian suspicion of the United States has led to outbreaks of overt anti-Americanism, usually spilling over against American residents in Canada. Wennersten writes, "But at the heart of Canadian anti-Americanism lies a cultural bitterness that takes an American expatriate unaware. The President of the United States serves as both the head of state and head of government, and his "administration" is the executive, while the Prime Minister of Canada is head of government only, and his or her "government" or "ministry" directs the executive.

Chapter 7 : How to Live in Canada As a US Citizen | blog.quintoapp.com

But to work legally in the United States as a Canadian citizen, you must receive a work visa from an employer in the United States. As a Canadian citizen, you cannot apply for a US work visa yourself.

Would you like to live permanently in Canada? It is easy to see why people from all over the world make the decision to call Canada their permanent home. It may seem like a simple choice but if you want to Immigrate to Canada there are many different ways to apply. There are many options to permanent residence and some times choosing the right path may not be that simple. That is where Canada Welcomes You can help you make the best choices and lead you to the right path in your quest for permanent residency in Canada. There are several different Immigration Programs and ways to apply for Permanent Residence and Canada Welcomes You will help you choose the Program that will work best for you and your family. We will ensure that you qualify under the Program of choice and will advise and eliminate any element of confusion which so often arises with the array of rules to be followed and criteria that must be met to be successful. We have outlined the various categories that may lead to permanent residence below and throughout our website. After reading about your options, please contact us with any questions you may have; or, to make your life even easier, fill out one of our free assessment forms and we will contact you with the information you need to make an informed decision on your quest to live in Canada. This category has recently changed and New Instructions have been issued. Canada Welcomes You can quickly assess you under the New Instructions and provide you with alternative options if you do not qualify under this category. Provinces select applicants who are interested in living in their province and will contribute to its economic development by either investing or working in that province. Please look at the different criteria under the individual province and fill out our PNP form for further information and to see if you qualify. Canadian education and work experience are key selection factors. Canada Welcomes You specializes in re-uniting families. If you are a Canadian citizen or permanent resident who wishes to sponsor a close relative from abroad such as your spouse, partner, parent or dependent child, we can help! Contact us and we will represent and advise you from start to finish. To attract investors , entrepreneurs and self-employed individuals from outside Canada who have substantial net-worth and strong business skills to develop new commercial opportunities and to venture into foreign markets by encouraging immigrants who are familiar with foreign markets. All Categories of Immigrants: In certain cases applicants who are inadmissible on criminality or medical grounds may be granted a Temporary Resident Permit TRP. If you believe you may be inadmissible to Canada on either ground and wish to apply for a permanent visa, please contact us regarding your specific personal situation. Once you are a Permanent Resident: You can live, work, go to school anywhere in Canada and can also sponsor close family members who did not receive a permanent visa when you did. You can apply to become a Canadian Citizen after living in Canada for 3 years.

Chapter 8 : Start your life in Canada - blog.quintoapp.com

You could live in Canada and commute to work, no problem since you have up to 90 days visa-free entry for tourism - as long as you do NOT work in Canada! People do this all the time, for example, Americans who keep summer homes in Canada & continue to work at their normal US jobs.

Chapter 9 : Canadian residents working in the United States

Once you are a Permanent Resident: You can live, work, go to school anywhere in Canada and can also sponsor close family members who did not receive a permanent visa when you did. You can apply to become a Canadian Citizen after living in Canada for 3 years.