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Introduction
Anyone seeking entry into the United States of America, whether a United States (U.S.) citizen, a U.S. resident or a visitor to the U.S., must have in his/her possession documentation of identity and nationality. In addition, each traveler must be in possession of proper documentation for the purpose of his/her travel. U.S. law provides that transportation carriers may be liable for improperly documented passengers brought to the United States.

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Carrier Information Guide serves as a reference aid for travel industry personnel. It outlines the required documents that apply to persons entering or departing the United States. Carrier personnel are urged to familiarize themselves with all sections of the publication and reference it in their examination of travel documents. To request training of carrier staff on topics in this publication, please forward your request via the Carrier Liaison Program email address, CLP@dhs.gov.

Regional Carrier Liaison Groups (RCLG) have been created by CBP to assist carriers with questions regarding U.S. entry, with a primary focus on assisting overseas carriers to determine the authenticity of travel documents. The RCLG will respond to carrier inquiries concerning the validity of travel documents or admissibility of travelers. Once a determination is made on validity or admissibility, the RCLG will make a RECOMMENDATION whether to board the passenger or to deny boarding. The final decision to board or not board lies with the carrier. Regional Carrier Liaison Groups have been established in Miami, New York and Honolulu.

If you are located at an airport serviced by the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) or the Joint Security Program (JSP), contact should be made with either an IAP or JSP officer.

The RCLGs are available 24 hours a day. This service is available to all carriers worldwide for any flight destined to the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCLG</th>
<th>SERVICE AREA</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>Asia, Pacific Rim</td>
<td>808-237-4632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>Latin America, Caribbean</td>
<td>305-874-5444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Europe, Africa, Mid-East</td>
<td>718-553-1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, carrier personnel are encouraged to reference two U.S. government internet sites for updates and general information, U.S. Customs and Border Protection www.cbp.gov and the U.S. Department of State, Consular Affairs www.travel.state.gov. For public information requests, please contact the CBP INFO Center at https://help.cbp.gov/app/home
Part I:

Required Documents For Entry To The United States
I. Arrival By Air

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative requires all air travelers (including U.S. citizens) to and from North and South America, the Caribbean and Bermuda to have a passport or other accepted document that establishes the bearer’s identity and nationality to enter or depart the United States.

Unless otherwise indicated, all travel documents must be valid and unexpired.

A. U.S. CITIZENS — must provide one of the following:
   - U.S. Passport
   - Emergency U.S. Passport
   - Nexus Card (only via Canadian airports)

Special Classes of U.S. Citizens:

1. U.S. citizen military personnel on active duty may be boarded without a U.S. passport if in possession of official travel orders and military ID.


3. U.S. citizens and nationals who travel directly between the United States and its possessions and territories, without touching at a foreign port or place, are not required to present a valid passport. The United States possessions and territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swains Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
B. U.S. RESIDENTS — must provide one of the following:

- Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551
- Expired Conditional Resident Card, Form I-551 accompanied by Form I-797, Notice of Action indicating the card validity is extended
- Immigrant Visa and passport
- Temporary Residence Stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on Form I-94
- Reentry Permit, Form I-327
- Refugee Travel Document, Form I-571
- Parole Authorization, Form I-512
- U.S. Government issued Transportation Letter / Lincoln Boarding Foil

Exceptions

Child born abroad to lawful permanent resident may be boarded if the child was born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien, or a national, of the United States. However, the child’s application for admission to the United States must be made within two years of birth and the child is accompanied by the parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United States after the birth of the child.

Child born abroad to an accompanying parent after issuance of an immigrant visa to the parent but before the parent’s initial admission as an immigrant may be boarded as long as the child has a passport and birth certificate.

Alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces with official orders and Military Identification Card.

C. VISITORS / TRANSIT PASSENGERS — must provide the following:

- Passport and visa (unless visa exempt)

Visa Exempt Visitors:

Canadian Nationals

- Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see Part IV).
- Nexus Card (only via Canadian airports)
Bermudans
- Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see part IV).

Mexican Nationals
- Passport and visa or
- Passport and Border Crossing Card (BCC)

Mexican Diplomats (and accompanying family members) holding diplomatic or official passports, not permanently assigned to the United States, may enter without a visa or Border Crossing Card for a stay not to exceed six months. Family members not traveling with the principal diplomat require a visa to enter the United States.

NATO personnel attached to NATO Allied Headquarters in the United States traveling with official orders and a NATO identity card are exempt passport and visa requirements.

Bahamian Nationals or British Subject Residents of the Bahamas: A visa is not required if, before boarding, the passenger is pre-inspected by CBP in the Bahamas to determine admissibility.

British Subject Residents of the Cayman Islands or of the Turks and Caicos Islands: A visa is not required if the passenger arrives directly from the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands and presents a current certificate from the clerk of the court indicating the individual does not have a criminal record.

British Nationals of the British Virgin Islands traveling directly to the U.S. Virgin Islands: A visa is not required of a British National of the British Virgin Islands (BVI) proceeding directly to the U.S. Virgin Islands from BVI. British Citizens residing in the BVI may use the Visa Waiver Program.

Visa Waiver Program Traveler: Citizens of specified countries are eligible to travel to the United States without a visa for tourism or business for stays of 90 days or less.
II. Arrival by Land & Sea *

A. U.S. CITIZENS must provide one of the following:

- U.S. Passport
- U.S. Passport Card
- Trusted Traveler Cards (NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, or Global Entry Card)
- State or Provincial issued enhanced drivers license

Special Classes of U.S. Citizens:

- U.S. Citizen military personnel on active duty with official travel orders and military ID may be boarded without a U.S. passport.
- U.S. Citizen merchant mariners with a U.S. Merchant Mariner Card indicating U.S. citizenship may be boarded without a U.S. passport.
- U.S. Citizens and Nationals who travel directly between the United States and its possessions and territories, without touching at a foreign port or place, are not required to present a valid passport. The United States possessions and territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swains Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Enhanced tribal card
- Native American tribal photo identification card

* Arrival by sea from the Western Hemisphere. If arriving by sea from the Eastern Hemisphere, please refer to Section I “Arrival by Air” for document requirements.
B. U.S. RESIDENTS — must provide one of the following:

- Permanent resident card, Form I-551
- Expired conditional resident card, Form I-551, accompanied by Notice of Action, Form I-797 indicating the card is extended
- Immigrant visa and passport
- Temporary residence stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on Form I-94
- Reentry permit, Form I-327
- Refugee travel document, Form I-571
- Parole authorization, Form I-512
- Employment authorization document, Form I-766
- U.S. Government issued transportation letter / Lincoln Boarding Foil

Exceptions

Child born abroad to lawful permanent resident may be boarded if the child was born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien of the United States, provided that the child’s application for admission to the United States is made within two years of birth and the child is accompanied by the parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United States after the birth of the child.

Child born abroad to an accompanying parent after issuance of an immigrant visa to the parent but before the parent’s initial admission as an immigrant may be boarded as long as the child has a passport or is listed in a parent’s passport with a birth certificate.

Alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces in possession of official orders and military identification card.

C. VISITORS / TRANSIT PASSENGERS — must provide the following:

- Passport and visa (unless visa exempt)

Visa Exempt Visitors

Canadian nationals – must provide one of the following:

- Passport
- Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant classifications (see Part IV)
- Canadian Citizenship Certificate
- NEXUS, FAST, SENTRI
- Indian and Northern Affairs Card
- State or provincial issued enhanced drivers license
Bermudans
• Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see part IV).

Mexican nationals
• Passport and visa or border crossing card (Land)
• Passport and visa or passport and border crossing card (Sea)

Mexican diplomats (and accompanying family members) holding diplomatic or official passports, not permanently assigned to the United States, may enter without a visa or Border Crossing Card for a stay not to exceed six months. Family members NOT traveling with the principal diplomat require a visa to enter the United States.

NATO personnel attached to NATO Allied Headquarters in the United States traveling with official orders and NATO identity card are exempt passport and visa requirements.

Bahamian nationals or British subject residents of the Bahamas: A visa is not required if, prior to boarding, the passenger is pre-inspected by CBP in the Bahamas to determine admissibility.

British subject residents of the Cayman Islands or of the Turks and Caicos Islands: A visa is not required if the passenger arrives directly from the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands and presents a current certificate from the Clerk of the Court indicating the individual does not have a criminal record.

British nationals of the British Virgin Islands traveling directly and only to the U.S. Virgin Islands: A visa is not required of a British National of the British Virgin Islands (BVI) who is proceeding directly to the U.S. Virgin Islands from BVI. British Citizens residing in the BVI may use the VWP.

Visa Waiver Program traveler: Citizens of specified countries are eligible to travel to the United States for tourism or business for stays of 90 days or less without first obtaining a visa.
III.  Miscellaneous Categories

A. VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

The VWP enables citizens of specific countries to travel to the United States for tourism or business for 90 days or fewer without a visa.

Citizens of the countries listed on the next page are eligible to travel without a visa, provided the following criteria are met:

- Passport must be an e-passport.*
- Traveler is not a permanent resident of the United States
- Traveler is seeking entry for 90 days or fewer as a temporary visitor for business, pleasure or transit
- Arrives via air or sea on a signatory carrier
- Has an approved ESTA travel authorization**
- Has return / onward tickets
- Travel may not terminate in contiguous territory or adjacent islands unless the traveler is a resident of those areas

*An e-passport is an enhanced secure passport with an embedded electronic chip. One can readily identify an e-passport, because it has a unique international symbol on the cover

** ESTA—Electronic System for Travel Authorization
The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) is a web-based system to collect information on the Visa Waiver Program nationals before boarding U.S. bound—air or sea carriers. Registration in ESTA is mandatory for citizens of all 38 countries. Please refer online at http://esta.cbp.dhs.gov for more information.
Visa Waiver Program — Participating Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andorra</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Norway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Slovenia ¹</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>Taiwan ⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>United Kingdom ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visa Waiver Program, continued

1. Citizens and nationals of Slovenia may use only the red cover Slovenian passport for admission into the United States under the Visa Waiver Program.

2. Persons presenting UK passports must possess the unrestricted right of permanent abode in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man to be eligible for the VWP. The passport nationality must say “British Citizen.”

3. German Kinderreisepass, emergency and temporary passports are not valid for visa waiver travel. For more information please refer online at http://www.cbp.gov/contact.

4. Only Greek e-PP issued by the Hellenic Police as of August 26, 2006, is valid for travel under VWP.

5. Only the Taiwan e-PP with personal identification numbers are VWP eligible.

VWP countries’ emergency and temporary passports are subject to the electronic passport (e-passport) requirements. VWP emergency and temporary passports that do not meet the e-passport requirement are no longer accepted for travel under the VWP to the United States.
B. Guam — Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (G-CNMI) Visa Waiver Program

GCVWP applicants may be boarded without a visa, providing all of the following criteria are met:

- Arrives on a G-CNMI VWP signatory carrier
- Traveling directly to Guam or the CNMI
- Seeking entry for 45 days or fewer, as a visitor for business or pleasure
- Holds a round-trip ticket with a confirmed departure date not exceeding 45 days from the date of admission
- Has completed and signed Form I-736 and Form I-94
- Is a citizen of and has an e-passport issued by one of the following eligible countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong*</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Taiwan**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including citizens of the former colony of Hong Kong who are in possession of the United Kingdom passport that states “British National Overseas” or holders of the special administrative region (SAR) travel document. Both of these travel documents must be in conjunction with a Hong Kong identification card.

** Only applies to residents of Taiwan who:

1) begin their travel in Taiwan and who travel on direct flights from Taiwan to Guam or the CNMI.

2) have a Taiwan National Identity Card and a valid Taiwanese passport with a valid reentry permit issued by the Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
C. PAROLE OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS INTO GUAM / CNMI

On November 15, 2011, the Secretary of Homeland Security signed a decision memorandum permitting citizens of Russia to be paroled into Guam under the discretionary parole authority of the secretary. A citizen of Russia is eligible to be paroled into Guam, in addition to the CNMI; provided, the traveler meets the following conditions:

- Travel to Guam and/or the CNMI on a signatory carrier to the G-CNMI VWP directly from a foreign port of embarkation.
- Travel to either Guam and/or the CNMI must not to exceed forty-five (45) days.
- A citizen of Russia may be paroled into either Guam or the CNMI, may travel between Guam and the CNMI, but may not remain in the region longer than forty-five (45) days.
- Be in possession of a round-trip ticket that is nonrefundable and nontransferable and bears a departure date not exceeding forty-five (45) days from the date of entry to Guam or the CNMI.
- Be in possession of a completed and signed Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Information Form (CBP Form I-736)
- Be in possession of a completed CBP Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record.
- Be in possession of a valid, unexpired International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)-compliant, passport
- Traveler must be classifiable as a visitor for business or pleasure.
- Parole authorization is limited to Guam and the CNMI only and does not confer the benefit of travel to another location within the United States or its possessions and territories, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Swain Islands.
- Visitors who are paroled under this authority may not engage in local employment or labor for hire.
D. VALIDITY OF CERTAIN FOREIGN PASSPORTS

Six Month Rule

Visitors traveling to the United States are required to have a passport valid for six months beyond the period of their intended stay in the United States. Travelers applying for admission within 6 months of the expiration date of the passport from the list of countries below are exempt the 6 month requirement and may be admitted up to the expiration date of their passport. Travelers bearing passports from countries not on the below list must present passports with at least 6 month validity beyond their intended period of stay.

Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Antilles
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Bahamas, The
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cote d’Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea

Guyana
Haiti
Hong Kong
(Certificates of
Identity and
Passports)
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Kosovo
Latvia
Lebanon
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macau
Macedonia
Madagascar
Maldives
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Mozambique
Netherlands
Nepal
New Zealand
Nicaragua (for all
passports)
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Palau

Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russia
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Seychelles
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and The Grenadines
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Tuvalu
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vatican (Holy See)
Venezuela
Zimbabwe
E. LISTING OF ADJACENT ISLANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Anguilla</td>
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<td>Marie-Galante</td>
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<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Martinique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Miquelon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>Saba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonaire</td>
<td>St. Barthelemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>St. Eustatius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayman Islands</td>
<td>St. Kitts-Nevis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba *</td>
<td>St. Lucia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>St. Maarten / St. Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>St. Pierre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadeloupe</td>
<td>Turks and Caicos Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cuba is not always treated as an adjacent island nation for the purpose of entry into the United States. It is excluded when the specific reference so states.

F. ELECTRONIC VISA UPDATE SYSTEM (EVUS)

EVUS is the online system used by nationals of China holding a 10-year B1/B2, B1 or B2 visa to periodically update basic biographic information to facilitate their travel to the United States. In addition to a valid visa, such travelers will be required to complete an EVUS enrollment to be admitted into the United States. Each EVUS enrollment will require travelers to provide their name, birth date, emergency contact, passport information, biographical and employment information. Travelers requiring EVUS must be approved before obtaining a boarding pass and arriving to the United States. For more information go to www.cbp.gov/EVUS.
G. AUTOMATIC REVALIDATION

Visitors (and accompanying spouses and/or children) whose visas have expired may be boarded provided they meet the following requirements:

- Arriving from Canada or Mexico
- Absent from the United States in Canada or Mexico for 30 days or fewer
- In possession of an endorsed Form I-94 showing an unexpired period of initial admission or extension of stay
- In possession of a passport
- Have not applied for a new U.S. visa while abroad
- Have changed or maintained same visitor status (22 CFR 41.112(d))

Students and exchange visitors holding visas in the F and J categories must meet all of the following to qualify for automatic revalidation:

- Arriving from Canada, Mexico or adjacent islands (except Cuba)
- Absent from the United States in Canada, Mexico or adjacent islands for 30 days or fewer
- In possession of certificate of eligibility, Form I-20 for F-1, or Form DS-2019 for J-1
- In possession of an endorsed Form I-94 showing an unexpired period of initial admission or extension of stay
- In possession of a passport
- Have not applied for a new U.S. visa while abroad
- Have changed or maintained same visitor status (22 CFR 41.112(d))

A Form I-94 paper or electronic printout can be used for revalidation purposes.

The provisions of automatic visa revalidation do not apply to nationals of Iran, Sudan and Syria.
G. ELECTRONIC FORM I-94

CBP generates electronic I-94s in the air and sea environment. Paper form I-94s are no longer required for air or sea travelers. They can access their I-94s upon arrival at https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/I94/. An I-94 website printout is the same as the paper form I-94.
Part II:

Required Documents For Departure By Air
II. Departure By Air

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) requires all air travelers (including U.S. Citizens) to and from North and South America, the Caribbean, and Bermuda to have a passport or other accepted document that establishes the bearer’s identity and nationality to enter or re-enter the United States.

Unless otherwise indicated, all travel documents must be valid and unexpired.

A. U.S. CITIZENS — must provide one of the following:
• U.S. passport
• NEXUS Card (only at designated NEXUS locations)

Exceptions:
1. U.S. citizen military personnel on active duty may be boarded without a U.S. Passport if in possession of official travel orders and valid military ID.


3. United States citizens and nationals who travel directly between the United States and its possessions and territories, without touching at a foreign port or place, are not required to present a passport. The United States possessions and territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swains Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

B. U.S. RESIDENTS — must provide one of the following:
• Passport
• Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551
• Temporary Residence Stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on a I-94
• Reentry Permit, Form I-327
• Refugee Travel Document, Form I-571
• Alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces in possession of official orders and military identification card.
C. Visitors — must provide the following:

- Passport

Exceptions:

**Emergency Travel Document**: An emergency travel document is issued by a foreign embassy or consulate specifically for travel to the bearer’s home country. It typically has a short validity date (one year or less) and may limit the number of entries. An emergency travel document may be like a traditional passport booklet or a single sheet of paper on foreign consulate letterhead.

National identity cards, cedulas, matriculas consular, certificates of citizenship, certificates of naturalization and other civil identity or vital statistics documents are NOT considered travel documents and are NOT valid for departure from the U.S. by air.

**Removal Orders**: Removal orders are documents used to remove, withdraw or deport inadmissible passengers from the United States. There are various forms of removal orders issued by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). One of the most commonly seen is the single journey travel letter.

**NOTE**: Destination countries may require additional documentation.
Part III:

U.S. Travel Document Examples
PART III: U.S. Travel Documents

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United Nations Laissez-Passer ............................................. 42
**United States Passports**

The U.S. Department of State issues diplomatic passports (black cover), official passports (maroon cover), service passports (grey cover) and tourist passports (blue cover).
United States Passports

1998 Version

Emergency Passport
**U.S. Passport Card**

The U.S. Passport Card can be used for land and sea travel only into the United States from Canada, Mexico, Bermuda and most Caribbean locations. Air travel will continue to require possession of a valid passport. Under no circumstances can the U.S. Passport Card be used as a substitute for a regular booklet-style passport.

The U.S. Passport Card is an acceptable stand alone Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant document for entry into the United States at all land and sea ports of entry.
Military Identification Card
United States military personnel on active duty may be boarded without a passport if in possession of official travel orders and a military identification card.

Note: Some valid military travel orders are not on forms DD 1610.

Military Orders Forms DD-1610

Note: Some valid military travel orders are not on forms DD 1610.
**U.S. Merchant Mariner Credential**

The U.S. merchant mariner credential may be accepted in lieu of a U.S. passport provided the bearer is designated on the document as a United States citizen.

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**Enhanced Drivers’ License**

Enhanced drivers licenses and enhanced tribal cards provide proof of identity and U.S. citizenship. These documents have been developed by many states to comply with travel rules under the WHTI. Enhanced drivers licenses and enhanced tribal cards can be used by U.S. citizens instead of a passport to cross the land border with Canada or Mexico.
Trusted Traveler Cards

Global Entry Card
Global Entry is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program that allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States at select airports with Global Entry kiosks.

SENTRI Card
The Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) is a U.S. CBP program that allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Participants may enter the United States by using dedicated primary lanes into the United States at southern land border ports.

NEXUS Card
The NEXUS program allows pre-screened travelers expedited processing when entering the United States and Canada. Program members use dedicated processing lanes at designated northern border ports of entry, NEXUS kiosks when entering Canada by air and Global Entry kiosks when entering the United States via Canadian Preclearance airports. NEXUS members also receive expedited processing at marine reporting locations.

The Free and Secure Trade (FAST) is a commercial clearance program for known low-risk commercial vehicles entering the United States from Canada and Mexico (not pictured).
**Permanent Resident Cards**

A Lawful Permanent Resident may travel to the United States without a passport with a Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551). Cards with expired I-551s may be boarded without penalty if the card was issued with a 10-year expiration date.
Permanent Resident Cards, continued

DOJ 1997 Version

The DOJ 1997 version of the Permanent Resident Card should be expired.

1977 Version is still valid

The only valid permanent resident cards used for travel are listed in this guide. If a passenger presents a permanent resident card not listed in this guide, please contact a Regional Carrier Liaison Group (RCLG) representative for card authenticity prior to boarding.
Notice of Action

A conditional resident with an expired resident card (with a two-year expiration date) may be boarded if also in possession of a Notice of Action (Form I-797). The form extends the validity of the card for a specified length of time, generally one year. The “receipt date” of the form has no effect on the validity of the card. A passport is not required.

Note: Appearance and data elements of Form I-797 may vary dependent on issuing offices from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. If unsure about Form I-797, please contact the RCLG before boarding.
ADIT Stamps
A lawful permanent resident (LPR) may re-enter the United States with a valid ADIT Stamp. The stamp is provided to residents as temporary evidence of their status. The stamp may be affixed to a passport or to Form I-94. The stamp may be issued by CBP or USCIS.

CBP Version

USCIS Version
**Immigrant Visa**

An immigrant visa is issued by the Department of State and will be affixed inside the passport of the immigrant.

Once an immigrant has been admitted to the United States the immigrant visa becomes a re-entry document, valid for one year from the endorsement date. The statement **“UPON ENDORSEMENT SERVES AS TEMPORARY I-551 EVIDENCING PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR 1 YEAR”** will be printed in the body of the visa directly above the machine-readable zone. This documentation is acceptable for travel and employment and is intended to replace the ADIT stamp.

![Immigrant Visa Example](image_url)
Permit to Re-Enter
A lawful permanent resident may re-enter the United States with Permit to Re-Enter (Form I-327) without possession of a permanent resident card. Absence from the United States may exceed one year when a Re-Entry Permit is presented.

2007 Version
Refugee Travel Document

A Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571) is valid for travel to or from the United States.
Employment Authorization Documents (EAD)

Employment Authorization Documents (Form I-766) are issued to lawful temporary residents of the United States or certain non-immigrants as evidence of their authorization to accept employment. If the unexpired EAD is annotated on the front of the card “VALID FOR RE-ENTRY TO THE U.S.,” carriers may board these passengers presenting this document. The EAD card annotated with “VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.” can be used as a stand-alone document.

Please note: Not all Employment Authorization Documents are valid for travel. If the front of the card is annotated “NOT VALID FOR RE-ENTRY TO U.S.,” carriers must not board these passengers unless they have valid U.S. entry documents outlined in this guide.”
Employment Authorization Document

The Combo Card (Form I-766) serves as a combination of evidence of an advance parole (Form I-512- on page 37) and of authorization for employment in the United States. If the unexpired EAD is annotated on the front of the card with “SERVES AS I-512 ADVANCE PAROLE,” carriers may board these passengers presenting this document. The EAD card annotated with “SERVES AS I-512 ADVANCE PAROLE,” can be used as a stand-alone document.

![Employment Authorization Document Image]
**Parole Authorization**

A Parole Authorization (Form I-512) allows the bearer to apply for entry or re-entry to the United States. Anyone presenting this document may be boarded up to the document’s expiration date. An endorsement of the document by any stamp does not extend the printed expiration date on the parole letter.

![Parole Authorization Form I-512](image)

Note: Appearance and data elements of Form I-512 may vary dependent on issuing office
Transportation Letter

A transportation letter may be issued to a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, or refugee at a U.S. embassy or consulate. This letter is sufficient for entry provided the holder of the letter travels before the expiration date.

Note: Appearance and data elements may vary dependent on issuing office. Letters may be issued by the U.S. Department of State, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, or Citizenship and Immigration Services.
Lincoln Boarding Foils
The Department of State may issue Lincoln boarding foils to U.S. lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, and parolees. The Lincoln boarding foil may be affixed on a passport or a Department of State Form DS-232 if the bearer does not have a passport.

The foil will have the following information in the annotation block. “NOT A VISA. FOIL PREPARED AT DHS REQUEST. MAY BE BOARDED WITHOUT TRANSPORTATION CARRIER LIABILITY.” In addition, the visa class will be annotated as either “LPR” or “ZZ” or “YY”, or “PARCIS.”
Lincoln Visitor Visa
Each visitor to the United States is required to be in possession of a Lincoln visa specific to their purpose of travel (unless exempted).
**U.S. Border Crossing Cards**

The Border Crossing Card, issued by the U.S. Department of State, is a card that combines a B1/B2 tourist visa with a Border Crossing Card. The Border Crossing Card will be issued only to Mexican nationals who are residents in Mexico in areas along the U.S.-Mexican border.
United Nations Laissez-Passer
The United Nations Laissez-Passer is an acceptable travel document for entry to the United States providing a class “G4” U.S. visa is affixed within.
Part IV:

Visa Classifications
# PART IV: Visa Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visa Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-1</td>
<td>Govt. official and immediate family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>Govt. official and immediate family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-3</td>
<td>Employee of A-1 or A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-1</td>
<td>Temporary visitor for business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-2</td>
<td>Temporary visitor for pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-1</td>
<td>Transiting directly through U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1/D</td>
<td>Combined transit and crewman visa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-2</td>
<td>Travel to the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-3</td>
<td>Govt. official, immediate family/employee transit U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW-1</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands transitional worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW-2</td>
<td>Spouse or child of CW-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-1</td>
<td>Crewman departing on same vessel of arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-2</td>
<td>Crewman departing by other vessel or conveyance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-1</td>
<td>Treaty trader, spouse and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-2</td>
<td>Treaty investor, spouse and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-2C</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands investor, spouse, or child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-3</td>
<td>Australian nationals in a specialty occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-3D</td>
<td>Spouse of child E-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-3R</td>
<td>Returning E-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-1</td>
<td>Academic student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2</td>
<td>Spouse or child of F-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3</td>
<td>Canadian or Mexican national commuter student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-1</td>
<td>Representatives and employees of international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-2</td>
<td>Representatives and employees of international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-3</td>
<td>Representatives to and employees of international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4</td>
<td>Representatives to and employees of international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-5</td>
<td>Employee or member of immediate family of G1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1B</td>
<td>Speciality occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1B1</td>
<td>Free trade professionals from Chile and Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1C</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-2A</td>
<td>Temporary agriculture worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-2B</td>
<td>Temporary agriculture worker skilled / unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-2R</td>
<td>Returning H-2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-3</td>
<td>Industrial trainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-4</td>
<td>Spouse or child of H-1 to H-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Foreign media representative and immediate family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J-1</td>
<td>Exchange visitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J-2</td>
<td>Spouse or child of J-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-1</td>
<td>Fiancé (e) of U.S. citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-2</td>
<td>Child of K-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-3</td>
<td>Spouse of U.S. citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-4</td>
<td>Child of K-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L-1  Intra-company transferee
L-1B Specialized knowledge intra-company transferee
L-2 Spouse or child of L-1
M-1 Vocational student or other non-academic student
M-2 Spouse or child of M-1
M-3 Canadian or Mexican national commuter student
N-8 Parent of foreign national classified as a Special Immigrant
N-9 Child of N-8 or special immigrant
NATO-1 Representatives and families
NATO-2 Representatives and families
NATO-3 Representatives and families
NATO-4 Representatives and families
NATO-5 Employees of NATO 1-4
NATO-6 Employees of NATO 1-4
NATO-7 Employee of NATO 1-6 or immediate family
O-1 Extraordinary ability
O-2 Accompany /assist O-1
O-3 Spouse or child of O-1 to O-2
P-1 Individual or team athletes, entertainment group
P-2 Artists and entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs
P-3 Artists and entertainers in culturally unique program
P-4 Spouse or child of P-1 to P-3
Q-1 International cultural exchange
Q-2 Irish Peace Process Cultural
Q-3 Spouse or child of Q-1 to Q-2
R-1 Religious worker
R-2 Spouse or child of R-1
S Special non-immigrant
T Special non-immigrant
U Special non-immigrant
TN Trade visa for Canada and Mexico, NAFTA
TD Spouse or child of TN
V-1 Spouse of legal permanent resident
V-2 Child of V-1
V-3 Derivative child of V-1 or V-2
WB Visitor for business admitted under Visa Waiver Program
WT Visitor for pleasure admitted under Visa Waiver Program
YY Department of State visa issued in lieu of transportation letter
ZZ Department of State visa issued in lieu of transportation letter
PARCIS United States Citizenship and Immigration Services International Operations authorization for parole
Part V:

Fineable Offenses Table
**PART V: Fineable Sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)**

The table below includes fines issued by CBP as according to the INA. Please refer to the INA and applicable regulations for further elaboration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INA Sec</th>
<th>Circumstance</th>
<th>Max. Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place.</td>
<td>$3,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243(c)</td>
<td>Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(3)].</td>
<td>$3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)].</td>
<td>$3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(1)].</td>
<td>$3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d)(2)].</td>
<td>$3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)].</td>
<td>$3,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failure to remove stowaway [ref. 241(d)(2)(C)].</td>
<td>$7,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251(b)</td>
<td>Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew.</td>
<td>$356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251(d)</td>
<td>Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew [ref. 258].</td>
<td>$8,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254(a)(1)</td>
<td>Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254(a)(2)</td>
<td>Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254(a)(3)</td>
<td>Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions.</td>
<td>$1,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Improper discharge of alien crewman.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade CBP laws.</td>
<td>$17,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health-related ground.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INA Sec</td>
<td>Circumstance</td>
<td>Max. Fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273(a)(1)</td>
<td>Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bringing an EVUS required alien without an EVUS authorization</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273(a)(2)</td>
<td>Taking a fee, deposit, or consideration as a condition of boarding an alien.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bringing a Visa Waiver Program (VWP) alien without a valid machine-readable passport (MRP) after 10/26/04.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a machine-readable passport after October 26, 2005.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a MRP that includes an imbedded biometric chip after October 26, 2005.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bringing a VWP alien without an ESTA authorization.</td>
<td>$5,345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part VI:

Quick Reference
Travel Document Charts
United States Citizens require one of the following:

- US Passport
- Military ID Card (with official travel orders)
- Merchant Mariner Credential
- NEXUS Card (only via Canadian airports)
United States Citizens require one of the following (continued):

Emergency Passport
Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Canadian and Bermudan Citizens require one of the following:

- Passport
- NEXUS Card (only via Canadian airports)
- Parole Letter

This stamp placed inside UK passport indicates Bermuda Citizenship.
Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Mexican Citizens require one of the following:

- Passport and Visa
- Passport and Border Crossing Card
- Parole Letter
- Unexpired EAD
Lawful Permanent Residents require one of the following:

- ADIT Stamp
- DHS Travel Document
- Immigrant Visa
- Permanent Resident Card
- Lincoln Boarding Foil
- Transportation Letter
VWP Eligible Travelers require the following:

Must have an E-Passport
VWP Eligible Travelers (continued):

- Greek Passport
- Taiwan Passport
- Personal ID Number

All Others require the following:

- Passport and Visa
- Parole Letter
- Unexpired EAD
Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

United States Citizens require one of the following:

- Passport
- NEXUS Card
- Military ID Card (with official travel orders)
- Merchant Mariner Credential
Lawful Permanent Residents require one of the following:

- Passport
- Immigrant Visa
- Permanent Resident Card
- Parole Letter
- DHS Travel Document
- ADIT Stamps
Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

Canadian Citizens require one of the following:

- NEXUS Card
- Passport

All Others require a passport or Emergency Travel Document or Removal Order.

- Passport
- Single Journey Letter
- Emergency Travel Document
Examples of documents **not** acceptable for entry to or departure from the United States by air:

- Driver's License
- Birth Certificate
- Citizenship Certificate (or Card)
- Naturalization Certificate
- Matricula Consular
- Cedula
- National Identification Card

When in doubt, contact the CBP Regional Carrier Liaison Group.
United States Citizens require one of the following:

- US Passport
- US Passport Card
- SENTRI Card
- NEXUS Card
- State or Provincial Issued Enhanced Drivers License
- Enhanced Tribal Card
- Global Entry Card
Document Requirements by LAND and SEA

**Canadian Citizens**
require one of the following:

- NEXUS Card
- Passport
- SENTRI Card
- Northern Affairs Card
- State or Provincial Issued Enhanced Drivers License
Part VII:
The Advance Passenger Information System
The Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) was developed by the U.S. government in 1989 as a voluntary program in cooperation with the airline industry. Mandatory APIS requirements were first implemented under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 and the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Reform Act of 2002. As a result of 9/11 Commission recommendations, Congress mandated that DHS establish a requirement to receive advance information on international passengers traveling by air and sea, prior to their departure as required in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

**APIS Final Rule**
On April 7, 2005, CBP published the APIS Final Rule. Under the regulations, carriers were required to electronically transmit passenger and crew APIS data for commercial flights arriving in and departing from the United States. The rule established data elements for each traveler including full name, date of birth and document information. Many of the required data elements are found in the Machine Readable Zone of a passport.

**APIS Pre-Departure and Interactive APIS Quick Query**
On Aug. 23, 2007, CBP published the APIS Pre-Departure Final Rule, with an effective date of Feb. 19, 2008. The rule amended existing regulations and provides three options for commercial air carriers to transmit data.

**APIS Transmission**
Air carriers may transmit predeparture APIS information either:

- Using the APIS Batch Transmission, in interactive or noninteractive form, that requires air carriers to transmit the complete manifest for all passengers 30 minutes prior to departure.
- Using the APIS Quick Query mode that allows air carriers to transmit in real time as each passenger checks in for the flight prior to boarding.

For vessels departing from foreign ports bound for the U.S., requirements are to transmit passenger and crew arrival manifest data between 24 to 96 hours prior to arrival. Vessel carriers departing the United States are required to transmit APIS data 60 minutes prior to departure.

**APIS Document Validation**
CBP implemented the Document Validation program that compares APIS data to document information that CBP has on file. Through Document Validation, CBP verifies the APIS data and uses existing interactive communications to advise carriers if the data is on file and if the document is valid. This adds additional security and streamlining of the check-in process.

To ensure accurate matching, the data elements such as the traveler's name, date of birth, and document-issuing country and number must be complete and correct. This can be accomplished by transmitting data that is contained in the Machine Readable Zone.

For more information, contact your APIS account manager.
Part VIII:

Human Trafficking
Potential Victims of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global problem that touches every country in the world; thousands of men, women, and children are trafficked into forced labor situations and into the sex trade worldwide.

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud or coercion to exploit someone for forced labor, domestic servitude or commercial sex. Any minor (under the age of 18) engaged in commercial sex is a victim of human trafficking according to federal law, regardless of whether there is force, fraud or coercion. Victims of human trafficking can be of any age, citizenship, gender or any immigration status.

Human traffickers may use commercial aircraft flights as a means to facilitate their crime, either bringing victims into the United States or moving them throughout the country. Aviation personnel interact with thousands of people every day and have the opportunity to identify suspected human trafficking. The Blue Lightning Initiative, one of the lines of effort within the Department of Homeland Security’s Blue Campaign, is a joint initiative led by CBP and the Department of Transportation. The initiative trains U.S. commercial airlines and their employees to identify potential human trafficking victims and notify federal authorities in realtime.

There are many indicators of human trafficking. Below are four indicators that you may encounter:

- The person has no control of his or her travel and identification documents
- The person has no freedom of movement to social interaction
- The person has no logical means of reaching or lacks knowledge of his or her final destination
- A child traveler does not seem to be accompanied by his or her parent or legitimate guardian
If you see any indicators of human trafficking, on the ground or in flight, on U.S. international or domestic flights, report them as soon as possible to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement tip line using one of the following:

- Call 866-347-2423 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada), 24 hours a day
- Call 802-872-6199 (tolls apply) in any country in the world, 24 hours a day
- Follow your airline’s policy to report a tip immediately. This could be through the Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System or the Domestic Event Network.
- In an emergency situation, call 911 or contact local law enforcement authorities.

**Do not** confront the suspected trafficker or suspected victim.
**Do not** draw unnecessary attention to yourself, the suspected trafficker or victim that may alert to your suspicions.
**Do** report your observations.
**Do** report your tip as a “BLI tip.”


If your airline would like to take part in the Blue Lightning Initiative, please contact bluecampaign@hq.dhs.gov or trafficking@dot.gov.

For information about the DHS Blue Campaign, please visit [www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign](http://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign).