# Carrier Information Guide

## United States Document Requirements for Travel

*October* 2023

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

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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@cbp.dhs.gov.***

Regional Carrier Liaison Groups (RCLG) have been created to assist carriers with questions on immediate boarding issues. The primary focus is on assisting overseas carriers to determine U.S. entry and 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.

| RCLG | SERVICE AREA | PHONE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|
| Honolulu | Asia, Pacific Rim | 808-237-4632 |
| Miami | Latin America, Caribbean | 305-874-5444 |
| New York | Europe, Africa, Middle East | 718-487-5231 |

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 that have a preclearance location)

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.
2. U.S. citizen merchant mariners may be boarded without a U.S. passport if in possession of U.S. Merchant Mariner Card indicating U.S. citizenship and accompanying official travel orders.
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 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 Original 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
- Temporary Protected Status, Form I-512T
- Parole Authorization, Form I-512 or EAD Combo Card
- 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 that have a preclearance location)

**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.

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.

*** View CDC website for the most up to date information of international travel: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html ***

# 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
- Children under the age of 16 (or under 19, if traveling with a school, religious group, or other youth group) need only present a birth certificate or other proof of citizenship. The birth certificate can be original, photocopy, or certified copy.

**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 and accompanying official travel orders.
- 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 Original 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
- Temporary Protected Status, Form I-512T
- Parole authorization, Form I-512 Parole Authorization, Form I-512, or EAD Combo Card
- 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/admitted as a new immigrant without presenting an immigrant visa if the child was born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien of the United States. 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** 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
- Children under the age of 16 (or under 19, if traveling with a school, religious group, or other youth group) need only present a birth certificate or other proof of citizenship. The birth certificate can be original, photocopy, or certified copy.

**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.

*** View CDC website for the most up to date information of international travel: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/index.html ***

# 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 that is verified electronically. Paper copies of an ESTA approval are not accepted.*
- Has return / onward tickets
- Travel may not terminate in contiguous territory or adjacent islands unless the traveler is a resident of those areas

** 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 40 countries. Please refer online at* http://esta.cbp.dhs.gov *for more information.*

### Visa Waiver Program — Participating Countries

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andorra | Hungary | Poland |
| Australia | Iceland | Portugal |
| Austria | Ireland | San Marino |
| Belgium | Italy | Singapore |
| Brunei | Japan | Slovakia |
| Chile | Latvia | Slovenia [1] |
| Croatia | Liechtenstein | South Korea |
| Czech Republic | Lithuania | Spain |
| Denmark | Luxembourg | Sweden |
| Estonia | Malta | Switzerland |
| Finland | Monaco | Taiwan [5] |
| France | Netherlands | United Kingdom [2] |
| Germany [3] | New Zealand | |
| Greece [4] | Norway | |

## 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 the Greek e-PP issued by the Hellenic Police are valid for travel under VWP. Greek residents possessing a Utopia issued pp cannot 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 not 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:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Australia | Malaysia | Singapore |
| Brunei | Nauru | South Korea |
| Hong Kong* | New Zealand | Taiwan** |
| Japan | Papua New Guinea | United Kingdom |

** 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 CHINESE NATIONALS INTO THE CNMI

Citizens of the People's Republic of China may seek case-by case discretionary parole to travel to the CNMI

**Carrier Requirements:**

To be eligible to transport eligible non-immigrant nationals from the People's Republic of China into the CNMI, the carrier must:

- **Already be signatory to the Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program**
- **Ensure that travelers meet the eligibility requirements for the CNMI-Only Parole**

CBP will not initiate fines against the carrier under Section 273 of the INA for boarding such nonimmigrant aliens without a valid U.S. visa, provided the carrier is signatory to the Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Agreement and the carrier acknowledges its responsibility for the removal of such aliens if they are determined to be inadmissible to the United States on grounds other than INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(II).

**Visitor Eligibility Requirements:**

To be eligible for the parole provision, prior to embarking on a carrier for travel to the CNMI, each non-immigrant alien must:

- **Be a national of the People's Republic of China (does not include Special Administrative Regions such as Macao);**
- **Be solely entering and staying in the CNMI for a period not to exceed fourteen (14) days;**
- **Be in possession of a round trip ticket that is non-refundable and non-transferable and bears a confirmed departure date not exceeding fourteen (14) days from the date of entry to the CNMI;**
- **Be arriving from and departing to a foreign destination;**
- **Not have been previously removed, barred, or banned from entering the United States, to include the CNMI;**
- **Have not been unlawfully present in the United States, to include the CNMI;**
- **Have not been previously denied a US B1/B2, Business/Tourist Visa;**
- **Be in possession of a printed copy of a completed Electronic Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Information**

form (CBP Form I-736);
- Be in possession of a valid unexpired ICAO-compliant, machine-readable passport.
- Parole authorization is limited to the CNMI only and does not confer the benefit of travel to another location within the United States or its possessions and territories, including Guam, 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.

PAROLE FOR CITIZENS OF THE RUSSIAN FOR GUAM AND / OR THE CNMI

*Effective October 03, 2019, as published in the Federal Register Notice (FRN) 2019-18841, nationals from the Russian Federation will no longer be eligible under the discretionary parole policy in order to travel visa free to Guam and/or the CNMI. Russian Federation nationals will be required to have the appropriate visa to travel to Guam and/or the CNMI.*

## 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 six months of the expiration date of the passport from the list of countries below are exempt the six 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
Burma
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
Ethiopia
Federated States of Micronesia
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
North 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

*For the most up to date list of six month club countries visit: https://fam.state.gov/FAM/09FAM/09FAM040309.html*

## E. LISTING OF ADJACENT ISLANDS

Anguilla
Antigua
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Barbuda
Bermuda
Bonaire
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba *
Curacao
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Marie-Galante
Martinique
Miquelon
Montserrat
Saba
St. Barthelemy
St. Eustatius
St. Kitts-Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Maarten / St. Martin
St. Pierre
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands

** 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 or an electronic form I-94 printout 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 not 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:

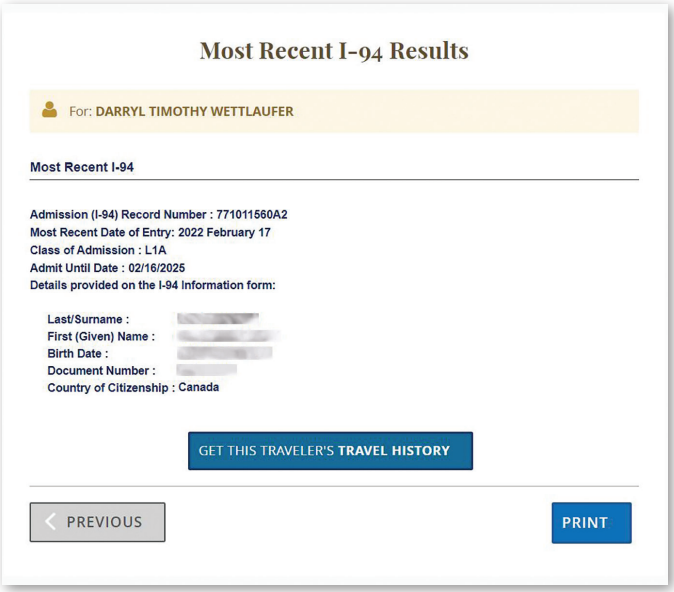
- Arriving from Canada, Mexico or adjacent islands (except Cuba)
- Absent from the United States in Canada, Mexico or adjacent islands for 30 days or fewer
- In possession of certificate of eligibility, Form I-20 for F-1, or Form DS-2019 for J-1
- In possession of an endorsed Form I-94 or an electronic form I-94 printout 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 not changed or maintained same visitor status (22 CFR 41.112(d))

*An electronic form I-94 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, and as of May 2021, the land environment. Paper form I-94s are no longer required for air, sea, and land travelers. They can access their I-94s upon arrival at ***https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/I94*** or through the HYPERLINK ***https://www.cbp.gov/about/mobile-apps-directory/cbpone - CBP One Mobile Application.*** An I-94 printout is the same as the paper form I-94.



# Part II:

## International Flight Diversions

# II. International Flight Diversions

International flight diversions can occur for a variety of reasons. These may include, but are not limited to, emergency fuel stops, weather-related stops (inclement weather), mechanical-related stops, a stop due to illness onboard, or other emergency stops to include a stop for terrorist-related incidents, or other exigent circumstances.

When an international flight is diverted to a U.S destination other than the planned destination, a CBP manager at that location must be notified. Coordination with the appropriate stakeholders is essential to avoid delays that would require travelers to remain on the plane longer than four hours. If port-specific contact information is needed, it is available on CBP.gov at https://www.cbp.gov/contact/ports.

Crew changes and servicing aboard an aircraft undergoing a technical stop are permitted,
without full inspection of the passengers and baggage, provided the carrier provides 100% Advance Passenger Information (API) electronic data in advance, all passengers remain on board, and no passengers or cargo are added or removed at the technical stop. For scheduled technical fuel stops, if the carrier transmits less than 100% API data, the carrier shall present for full CBP processing all travelers for whom complete data was not transmitted, including the passengers' baggage. If the airline already transmitted APIS to CBP, there is no need to resend it.

As with any emergency, communication is the key to successful and appropriate resolution. CBP has designated points of contact for use by air carriers and airport authorities. These contacts are CBP management officials at key locations and are available seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Through these contacts, CBP can effectively address any issues with flight delays, cancellations, on board emergencies, and diversions.

This policy is located at ***https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2019-Sep/CBP-Memo-Carriers-Flight-Diversion-20190516-seal-508.pdf***.

Part II

# Part III:

## U.S. Travel Document Examples

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# PART III: U.S. Travel Documents


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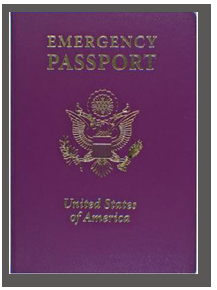
## United States Passports

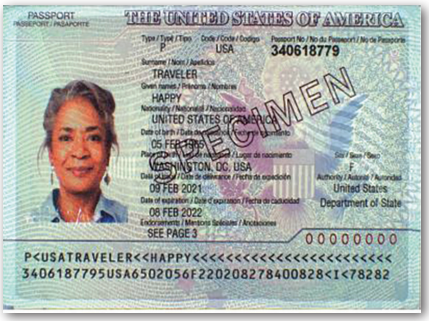
The U.S. Department of State issues all current U.S. Passports in circulation with an electronic chip which is considered an "E-Passport". The chip is embedded in the back cover of the passport and contains the same information that is printed on the bio-page. The U.S. Department of State issues diplomatic passports (black cover), official passports (maroon cover), service passports (grey cover), emergency passports (purple cover) and tourist passports (blue cover).



Next Generation Passport

## United States Passports

E-Passport




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.

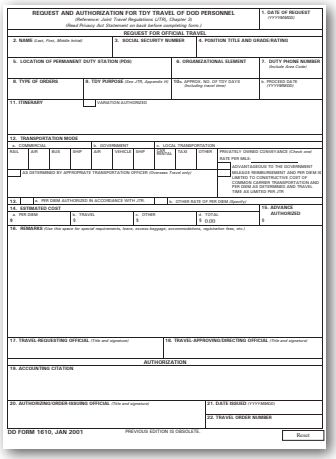
The U.S. Passport Card is an acceptable stand alone Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant document for entry into the United States at all land and sea ports of entry.

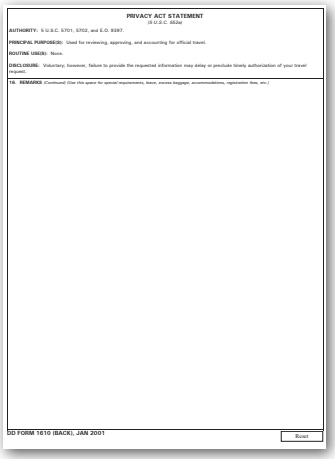
## Military Identification Card

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.

Next Generation Uniformed Services Identificaiton card began issuance July 2020.

Uniformed Services Identification is valid until the expiration date on the front of the card.



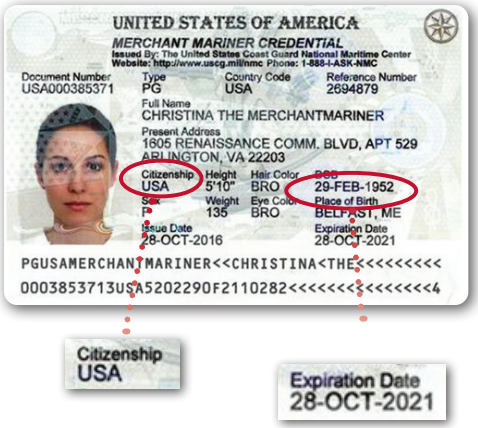




Military Orders Forms DD-1610

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 and after being discharged from a vessel or traveling to join a vessel. "Traveling for business only".




## Enhanced Drivers' License

## Enhanced Tribal Card

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.

DHS 2023 Version

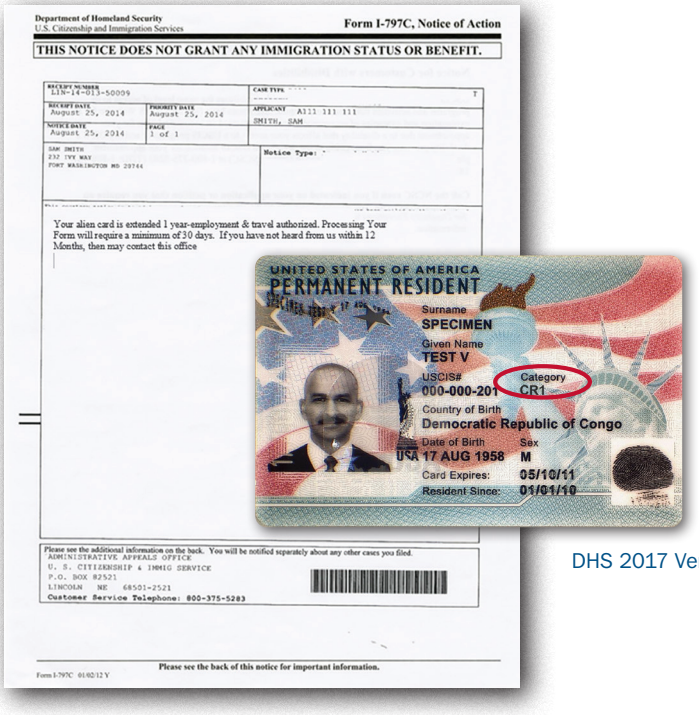
DHS 2010 Version

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. The "receipt date" of the form has no effect on the validity of the card. A passport is not required.

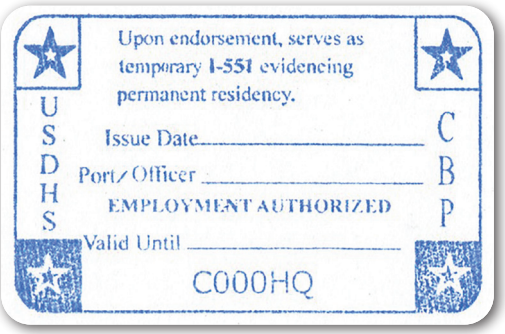



DHS 2017 Version

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

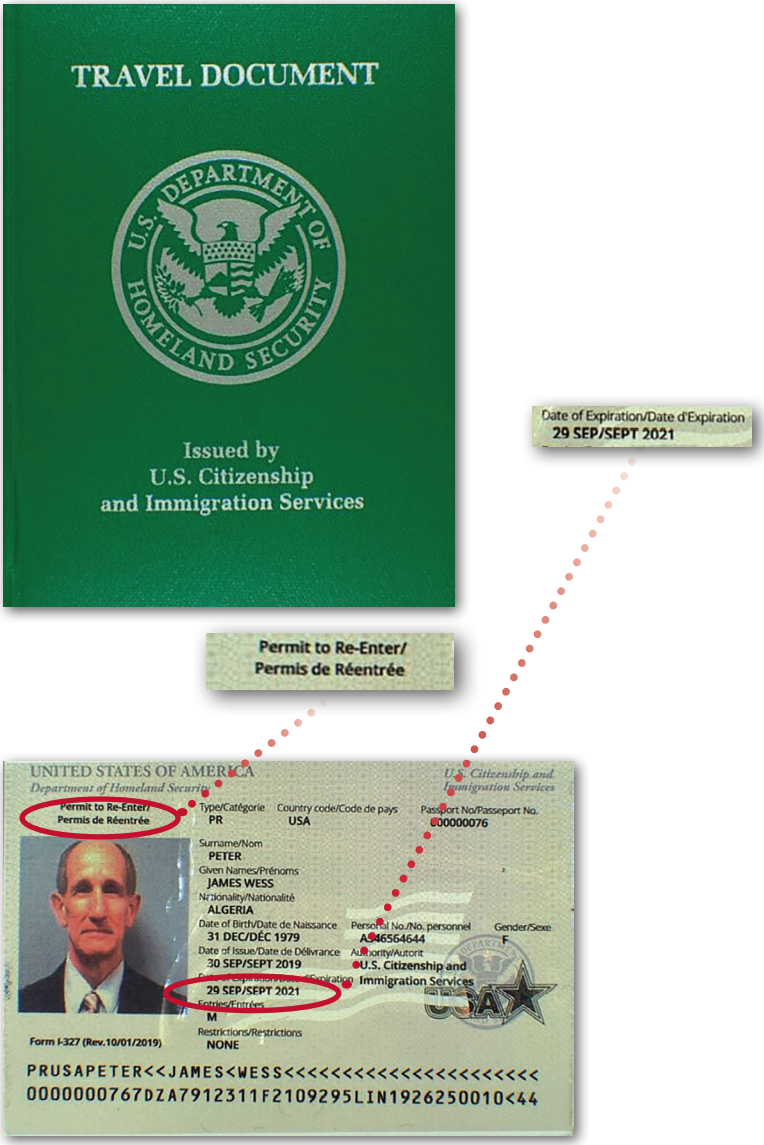
## Immigrant Visa

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.

## Permit to Re-Enter

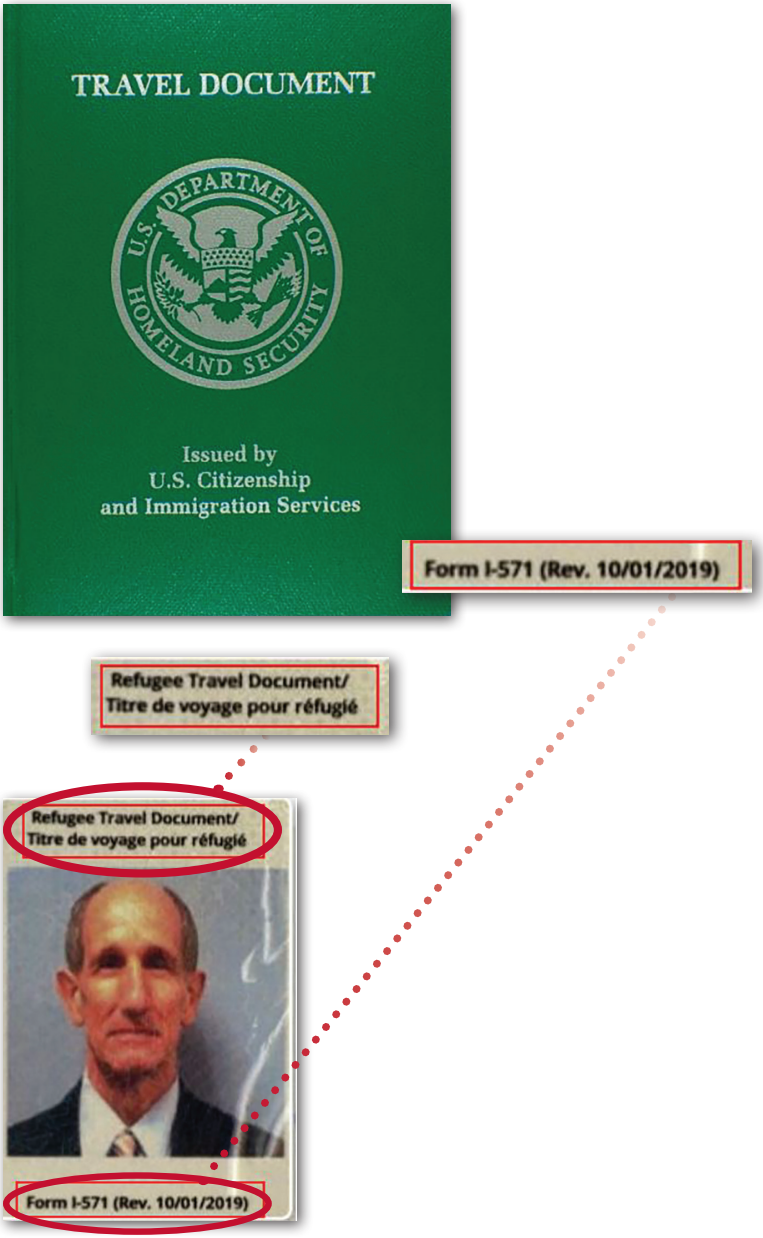
A lawful permanent resident may re-enter the United States with Permit to Re-Enter (Form I-327) without possession of a permanent resident card. Absence from the United States may exceed one year when a Re-Entry Permit is presented.




2019 Version

## Refugee Travel Document

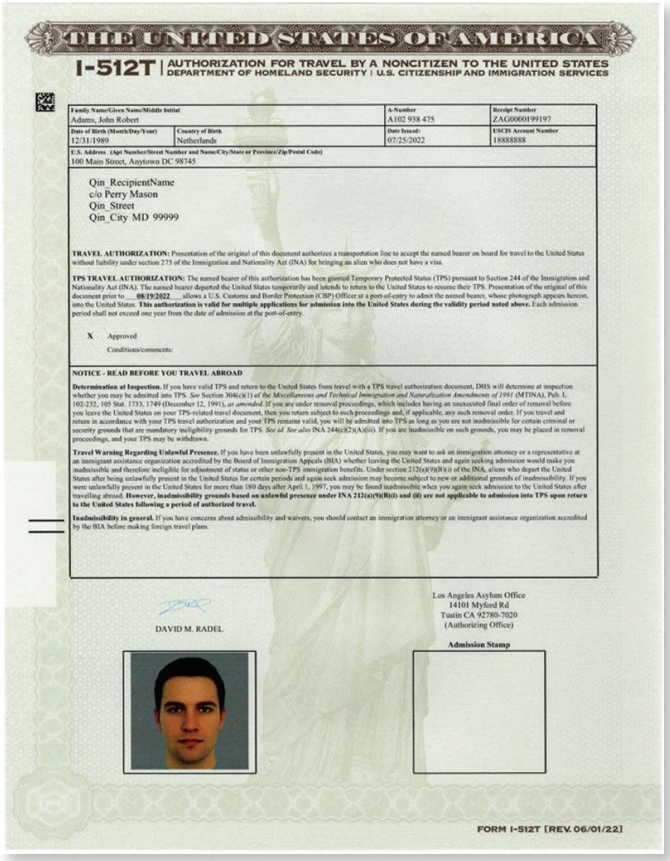
A Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571) is valid for travel to or from the United States.




2019 Version

## New Form I-512T

Effective July 1, 2022, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) began issuing a new travel document for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) beneficiaries seeking travel authorization. This new document is titled I-512T, Authorization for Travel by a Noncitizen to the United States, and it allows a TPS beneficiary to board a commercial carrier abroad and present himself or herself for inspection at a U.S. port of entry.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**I-512T** | AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL BY A NONCITIZEN TO THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY | U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

| Family Name/Given Name/Middle Initial | | A-Number | Receipt Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, John Robert | | A102 938 475 | ZAG0000199197 |
| **Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year)** | **Country of Birth** | **Date Issued:** | **USCIS Account Number** |
| 12/31/1989 | Netherlands | 07/25/2022 | 188888888 |

**U.S. Address** (Apt Number/Street Number and Name/City/State or Province/Zip/Postal Code)
100 Main Street, Anytown DC 98745

Qin_RecipientName
c/o Perry Mason
Qin_Street
Qin_City MD 99999

**TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION:** Presentation of the original of this document authorizes a transportation line to accept the named bearer on board for travel to the United States without liability under section 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for bringing an alien who does not have a visa.

**TPS TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION:** The named bearer of this authorization has been granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS) pursuant to Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The named bearer departed the United States temporarily and intends to return to the United States to resume their TPS. Presentation of the original of this document prior to **08/19/2022** allows a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officer at a port-of-entry to admit the named bearer, whose photograph appears hereon, into the United States. **This authorization is valid for multiple applications for admission into the United States during the validity period noted above.** Each admission period shall not exceed one year from the date of admission at the port-of-entry.

X Approved
Conditions/comments:

**NOTICE - READ BEFORE YOU TRAVEL ABROAD**

**Determination at Inspection.** If you have valid TPS and return to the United States from travel with a TPS travel authorization document, DHS will determine at inspection whether you may be admitted into TPS. *See* Section 304(c)(1) of the *Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration and Naturalization Amendments of 1991* (MTINA), Pub. L. 102-232, 105 Stat. 1733, 1749 (December 12, 1991), *as amended*. If you are under removal proceedings, which includes having an unexecuted final order of removal before you leave the United States on your TPS-related travel document, then you return subject to such proceedings and, if applicable, any such removal order. If you travel and return in accordance with your TPS travel authorization and your TPS remains valid, you will be admitted into TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS. *See id. See also* INA 244(c)(2)(A)(iii). If you are inadmissible on such grounds, you may be placed in removal proceedings, and your TPS may be withdrawn.

**Travel Warning Regarding Unlawful Presence.** If you have been unlawfully present in the United States, you may want to ask an immigration attorney or a representative at an immigrant assistance organization accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) whether leaving the United States and again seeking admission would make you inadmissible and therefore ineligible for adjustment of status or other non-TPS immigration benefits. Under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the INA, aliens who depart the United States after being unlawfully present in the United States for certain periods and again seek admission may become subject to new or additional grounds of inadmissibility. If you were unlawfully present in the United States for more than 180 days after April 1, 1997, you may be found inadmissible when you again seek admission to the United States after travelling abroad. **However, inadmissibility grounds based on unlawful presence under INA 212(a)(9)(B)(i) and (ii) are not applicable to admission into TPS upon return to the United States following a period of authorized travel.**

**Inadmissibility in general.** If you have concerns about admissibility and waivers, you should contact an immigration attorney or an immigrant assistance organization accredited by the BIA before making foreign travel plans.

DAVID M. RADEL

Los Angeles Asylum Office
14101 Myford Rd
Tustin CA 92780-7020
(Authorizing Office)

**Admission Stamp**

FORM I-512T [REV. 06/01/22]

Part III

## 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.

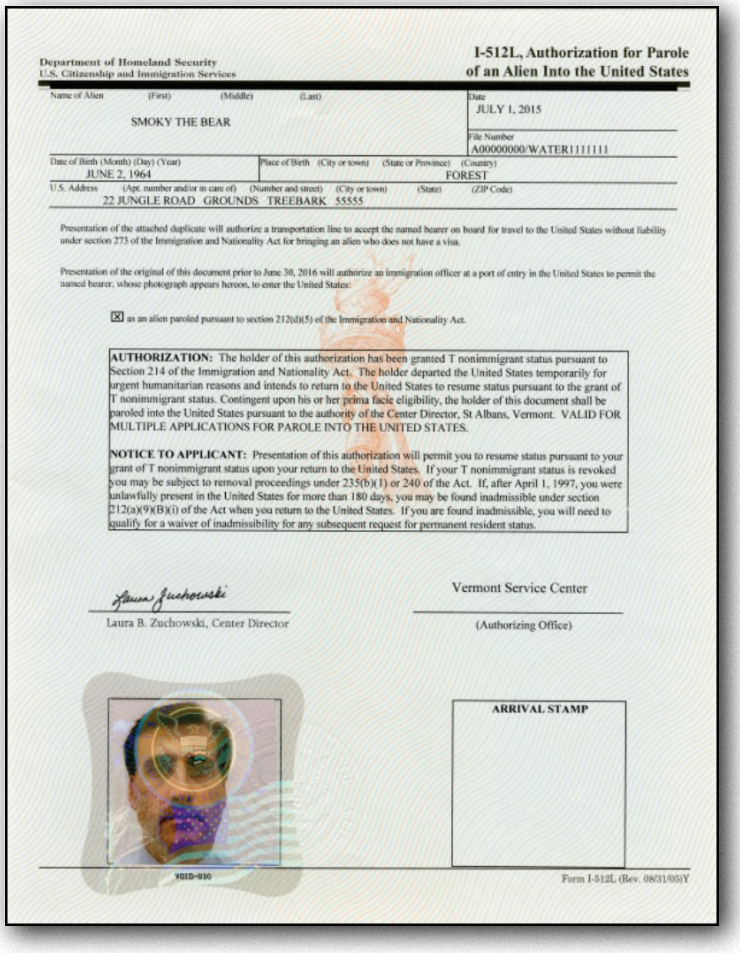
Please note: Not all Employment Authorization Documents are valid for travel. If the front of the card is annotated "NOT VALID FOR RE-ENTRY TO U.S.," carriers must not board these passengers unless they have valid U.S. entry documents outlined in this guide."

## 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.

## 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.



Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

**I-512L, Authorization for Parole of an Alien Into the United States**

Name of Alien (First) (Middle) (Last): SMOKY THE BEAR

Date: JULY 1, 2015

File Number: A00000000/WATER1111111

Date of Birth (Month) (Day) (Year): JUNE 2, 1964

Place of Birth (City or town) (State or Province) (Country): FOREST

U.S. Address (Apt. number and/or in care of) (Number and street) (City or town) (State) (ZIP Code): 22 JUNGLE ROAD GROUNDS TREEBARK 55555

Presentation of the attached duplicate will authorize a transportation line to accept the named bearer on board for travel to the United States without liability under section 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for bringing an alien who does not have a visa.

Presentation of the original of this document prior to June 30, 2016 will authorize an immigration officer at a port of entry in the United States to permit the named bearer, whose photograph appears hereon, to enter the United States:

☒ as an alien paroled pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

**AUTHORIZATION:** The holder of this authorization has been granted T nonimmigrant status pursuant to Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The holder departed the United States temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons and intends to return to the United States to resume status pursuant to the grant of T nonimmigrant status. Contingent upon his or her prima facie eligibility, the holder of this document shall be paroled into the United States pursuant to the authority of the Center Director, St Albans, Vermont. VALID FOR MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS FOR PAROLE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

**NOTICE TO APPLICANT:** Presentation of this authorization will permit you to resume status pursuant to your grant of T nonimmigrant status upon your return to the United States. If your T nonimmigrant status is revoked you may be subject to removal proceedings under 235(b)(1) or 240 of the Act. If, after April 1, 1997, you were unlawfully present in the United States for more than 180 days, you may be found inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the Act when you return to the United States. If you are found inadmissible, you will need to qualify for a waiver of inadmissibility for any subsequent request for permanent resident status.

Laura Zuchowski
Laura B. Zuchowski, Center Director

Vermont Service Center
(Authorizing Office)

ARRIVAL STAMP

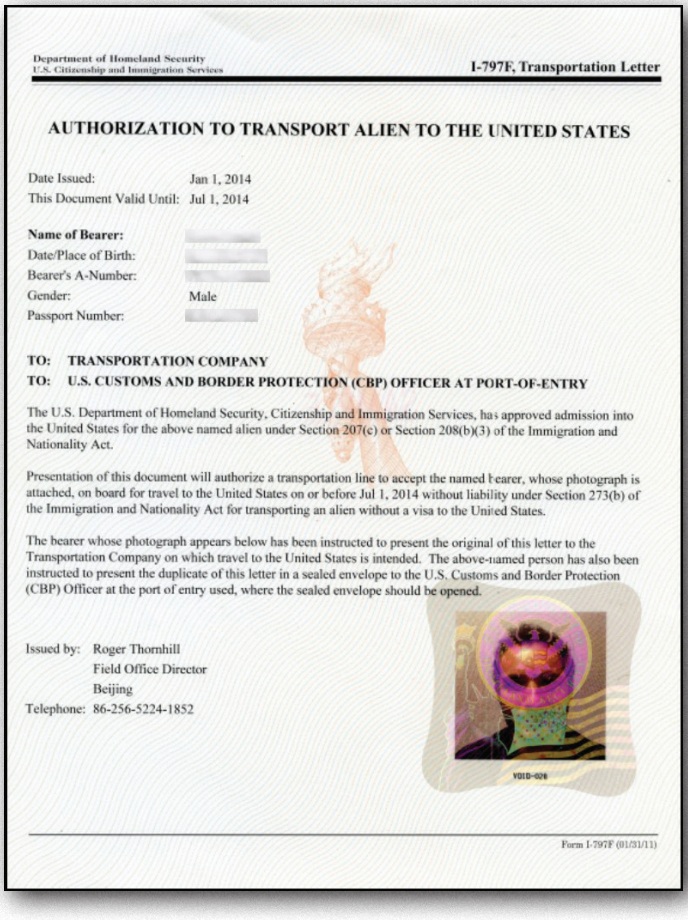
VOID-030

Form I-512L (Rev. 08/31/05)Y

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.



Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

I-797F, Transportation Letter

**AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT ALIEN TO THE UNITED STATES**

Date Issued: Jan 1, 2014
This Document Valid Until: Jul 1, 2014

**Name of Bearer:**
Date/Place of Birth:
Bearer's A-Number:
Gender: Male
Passport Number:

**TO: TRANSPORTATION COMPANY**
**TO: U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP) OFFICER AT PORT-OF-ENTRY**

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Citizenship and Immigration Services, has approved admission into the United States for the above named alien under Section 207(c) or Section 208(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Presentation of this document will authorize a transportation line to accept the named bearer, whose photograph is attached, on board for travel to the United States on or before Jul 1, 2014 without liability under Section 273(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for transporting an alien without a visa to the United States.

The bearer whose photograph appears below has been instructed to present the original of this letter to the Transportation Company on which travel to the United States is intended. The above-named person has also been instructed to present the duplicate of this letter in a sealed envelope to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officer at the port of entry used, where the sealed envelope should be opened.

Issued by: Roger Thornhill
Field Office Director
Beijing
Telephone: 86-256-5224-1852

VOID-026

Form I-797F (01/31/11)

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).

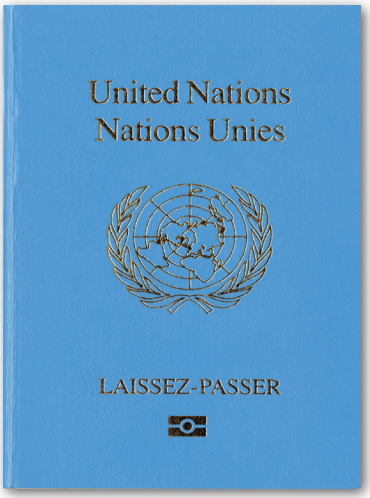
Lincoln Visa

## 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

# PART IV: Visa Classifications

| | |
|---|---|
| A-1 | Govt. official and immediate family |
| A-2 | Govt. official and immediate family |
| A-3 | Employee of A-1 or A-2 |
| B-1 | Temporary visitor for business |
| B-2 | Temporary visitor for pleasure |
| C-1 | Transiting directly through U.S. |
| C1/D | Combined transit and crewman visa |
| C-2 | Travel to the United Nations |
| C-3 | Govt. official, immediate family/employee transit U.S. |
| CW-1 | Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands transitional worker |
| CW-2 | Spouse or child of CW-1 |
| D-1 | Crewman departing on same vessel of arrival |
| D-2 | Crewman departing by other vessel or conveyance |
| E-1 | Treaty trader, spouse and children |
| E-2 | Treaty investor, spouse and children |
| E-2C | Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands investor, spouse, or child |
| E-3 | Australian nationals in a specialty occupation |
| E-3D | Spouse or child E-3 |
| E-3R | Returning E-3 |
| F-1 | Academic student |
| F-2 | Spouse or child of F-1 |
| F-3 | Canadian or Mexican national commuter student |
| G-1 | Representatives and employees of international organizations |
| G-2 | Representatives and employees of international organizations |
| G-3 | Representatives to and employees of international organizations |
| G-4 | Representatives to and employees of international organizations |
| G-5 | Employee or member of immediate family of G1-4 |
| H-1B | Specialty occupations |
| H-1B1 | Free trade professionals from Chile and Singapore |
| H-1C | Nurse |
| H-2A | Temporary agriculture worker |
| H-2B | Temporary agriculture worker skilled / unskilled |
| H-2R | Returning H-2B |
| H-3 | Industrial trainee |
| H-4 | Spouse or child of H-1 to H-3 |
| I | Foreign media representative and immediate family |
| J-1 | Exchange visitor |
| J-2 | Spouse or child of J-1 |
| K-1 | Fiancé (e) of U.S. citizen |
| K-2 | Child of K-1 |
| K-3 | Spouse of U.S. citizen |
| K-4 | Child of K-3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 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

# 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.

| ENVIRON. | U.S.C & C.F.R. | INA Sec | CIRCUMSTANCE | Max. Fine | MITI GATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air<br>Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1221<br>8 C.F.R. 231 | 231(a)<br>231(b) | No I-94 or wrong type of I-94 upon arrival.<br>Non-submission or improper completion of I-94 at departure. | $1,436<br>$1,436 | No<br>No |
| Air | 8 U.S.C. 1224<br>8 C.F.R. 234 | 234 | No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place. | $3,901 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel<br>Air/Vessel<br>Air/Vessel<br>Vessel<br>Vessel<br>Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1253*** | 243(c) | Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(3)].<br>Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)].<br>Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(1)].<br>Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d)(2)].<br>Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)].<br>Failure to remove stowaway [ref. 241(d)(2)(C)]. | $3,289<br>$3,289<br>$3,289<br>$3,289<br>$3,289<br>$8,224 | No<br>No<br>No<br>No<br>No<br>No |
| Vessel<br>Vessel<br>Vessel<br>Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1281<br>C.F.R. 251<br><br>8 U.S.C. 1288<br>8 C.F.R. 258 | 251(a)<br>251(b)<br>251(c)<br>251(d) | Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon arrival.<br>Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew.<br>Failure to provide complete list of alien crew upon departure.<br>Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew [ref. 258]. | $390<br>$390<br>$390<br>$9,753 | No<br>No<br>No<br>No |
| Air/Vessel<br>Air/Vessel<br>Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1284 | 254(a)(1)<br>254(a)(2)<br>254(a)(3) | Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection.<br>Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered.<br>Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered. (Maximum Mitigation $975.) | $5,851<br>$5,851<br>$5,851 | Yes<br>Yes<br>Yes |

| ENVIRON. | U.S.C & C.F.R. | INA Sec | CIRCUMSTANCE | Max. Fine | MITI GATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1285 | 255 | Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions | $1,951 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1286 | 256 | Improper discharge of alien crewman. (Maximum Mitigation $2,925.) | $5,851 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1287 | 257 | Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade INS laws. | $19,505 | No |
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1288 | 258 | Debarment of Vsls for performing unauthorized longshore work by alien crew. | Debarment | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1321 8 C.F.R. 271 | 271 | Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens | $5,851 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1322 | 272 | Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health-related ground. | $5,851 | No |
| Air/Vessel | 8 U.S.C. 1323 8 C.F.R. 273 | 273(a)(1) 273(a)(2) | Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document. | $5,851 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | | | Taking a fee, deposit, or consideration as a condition of boarding an alien. (No Mitigation Allowed) | $5,851 | No |
| Air/Vessel | | | Bringing an alien without a valid machine-readable passport after 10/26/04. | $5,851 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | | | Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a MRP after 10/26/05. | $5,851 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | | | Bringing a VWP alien without a MRP that includes an imbedded bio-metric chip after 10/26/06. | $5,851 | Yes |
| Air/Vessel | | | Bringing a VWP alien without an ESTA authorization | $5,851 | Yes |

* Fines and penalty amounts were raised in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. The United States Department of Homeland Security published a regulation adjusting for inflation the civil monetary penalties effective October 18, 2021. The 2021 Adjustment is made pursuant to the Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation published in the Federal Register (Vol. 86, No. 198.)

** Section 402 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 raised the base penalty for failure to comply with manifest requirements to $1,000 per violation.

*** NOTE: Penalties under INA Section 243(c) arise from violations of 8 U.S.C. 1231 (INA Section 241) for failure to carry out certain orders related to the detention and removal of aliens.

Part V

# Part VI:

## Quick Reference Travel Document Charts

# Part VI

# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## 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)

Part VI

# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## United States Citizens

require one of the following (continued):

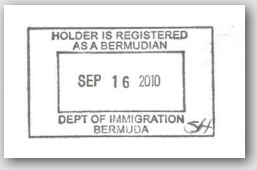
Emergency Passport

# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## Canadian and Bermudan Citizens

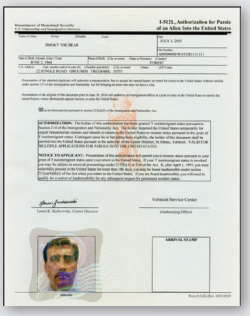
require one of the following:

Passport




This stamp placed inside UK passport
indicates Bermuda Citizenship

NEXUS Card
(only via Canadian airports)



Parole Letter

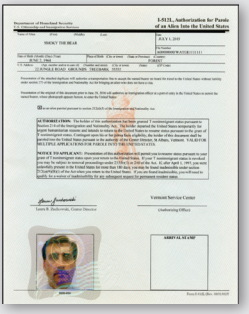
# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## Mexican Citizens

require one of the following:

Passport and Visa

Passport and Border Crossing Card

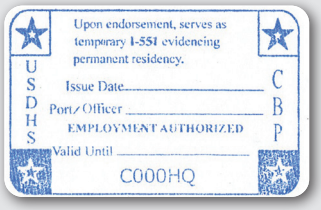


Parole Letter

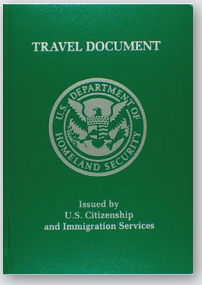
Unexpired EAD

# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## Lawful Permanent Residents
require one of the following:



ADIT Stamp




DHS Travel Document

Immigrant Visa

Permanent Resident Card

Lincoln Boarding Foil

Transportation Letter

# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## VWP Eligible Travelers
require the following:

Must have an E-Passport

# Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

## VWP Eligible Travelers (continued):

Greek Passport

Taiwan Passport

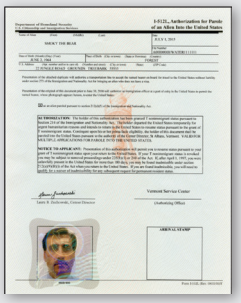
Personal ID Number

## All Others require the following:

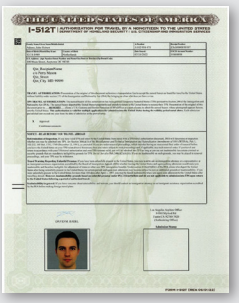
Passport and Visa

Unexpired EAD

**OR**



Parole Letter




Form I-512T

Part VI

# Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

## United States Citizens

require one of the following:

Passport

NEXUS Card

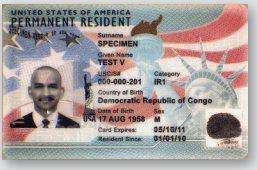
Military ID Card
(with official travel orders)

Merchant Mariner Credential

# Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

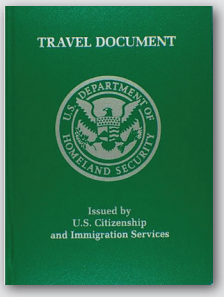
## Lawful Permanent Residents

require one of the following:



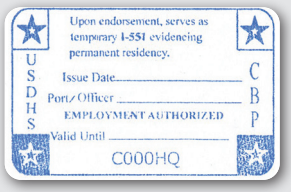

Permanent Resident Card

Immigrant Visa




DHS Travel Document

Passport




ADIT Stamps

# Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

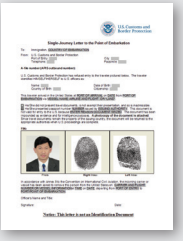
## Canadian Citizens
require one of the following:

NEXUS Card

Passport

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

Passport



Single Journey Letter

Emergency Travel Document

## Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

### Examples of documents **not** acceptable

for entry to or departure from the United States by air:

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

When in doubt, contact the CBP Regional Carrier Liaison Group.

# Document Requirements by LAND and SEA

## United States Citizens

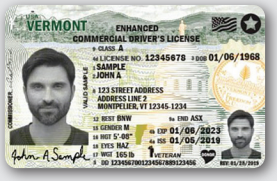
require one of the following:

US Passport

US Passport Card

SENTRI Card

NEXUS Card




State or Provincial Issued Enhanced Drivers License

Tribal Card

Global Entry Card

FAST Card

## Canadian Citizens

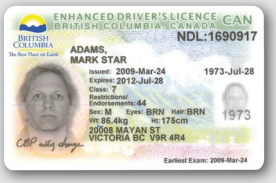
require one of the following:

NEXUS Card

Passport

SENTRI Card/FAST Card

Northern Affairs Card




State or Provincial Issued
Enhanced Drivers License

Part VI

# Part VII:

## The Advance Passenger Information System

# Part VII

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

The CBP Document Validation program compares pre departure APIS data to document information that CBP has in its holdings. 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 U.S. issued document is valid for travel. This adds additional security and streamlines 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 of the passport, and by transmitting the U.S. visa information or LPR card in the secondary document field.
Optional? This program is currently voluntary and will become mandatory in the future.

For more information, contact your APIS Account Manager.

Part VII

# Part VIII:

## Human Trafficking

# Potential Victims of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global problem that touches every country in the world; thousands of adults 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 internally 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. aviation industry 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 DHS 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."

For more additional information on the Blue Lightning Initiative, please visit ***www.cbp.gov/border-security/human-trafficking/blue-lightning.***

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

For information about the DHS Blue Campaign, please visit ***www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign.***

U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Washington, DC 20229

www.cbp.gov

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