



Carrier Information Guide

United States

Documentary Requirements for Travel

May 2014



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 is designed to serve as a reference aid for travel industry personnel. It outlines the various documentary requirements 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 discussed in this publication, please forward your request via the Carrier Liaison Program email address, CLP@dhs.gov or the Carrier Liaison number at (571) 468-1650.

Regional Carrier Liaison Groups (RCLG) have been created by CBP to assist carriers with questions regarding U.S. entry related matters, 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 presented or admissibility of travelers. Once a determination is made on validity of documents 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 unable to contact a nearby U.S. Embassy or Consulate representative, contact the RCLG servicing the embarkation point at the numbers listed below. 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, seven days a week. 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, Mid-East	718-553-1783

Additionally, carrier personnel are encouraged to reference two U.S. government internet sites for updates and general information, U.S. Customs & Border Protection www.cbp.gov and the U.S. Department of State, Consular Affairs www.travel.state.gov.

The Carrier Information Guide is a publication of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Field Operations, Carrier Liaison Program. Please submit comments or questions to:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of Field Operations
Carrier Liaison Program, Carrier Information Guide
12825 Worldgate Drive 6th Floor
Mailstop 1340
Herndon, VA 20598-1340
Phone: (571) 468-1650
Fax: (571) 468-1773
Email: CLP@dhs.gov

Part I:

Documentary Requirements For Entry To The United States

I. Arrival 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 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
- NEXUS Card (only at designated NEXUS locations)
- U.S. Government issued Transportation Letter

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.
3. U.S. Citizens and Nationals who travel **directly between parts of the United States** and its possession 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 is extended
- Immigrant Visa and passport
- Temporary Residence Stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on a 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 (LPR)**

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, 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.

Child born abroad to an accompanying parent after issuance of an immigrant visa to the parent but prior to 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 and is in possession of the 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**

- Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see Part IV).

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, 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 Visa Waiver Program (VWP).

Visa Waiver Program Traveler: Citizens of specified countries are eligible to travel to the United States without a visa on short visits for business or pleasure. Refer to pages 15-17 for the VWP and the Guam-Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Visa Waiver Program (G-CNMI) on eligibility requirements.

II. Arrival by Land & Sea *

* 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.

Refer to page 9, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative.

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** may be boarded without a U.S. Passport if in possession of official travel orders and military ID.
- 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.
- U.S. Citizens and Nationals who **travel directly between parts of 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 (see page 35)
- Native American Tribal Photo Identification Card

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 a 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 (LPR)**

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.

Child born abroad to an accompanying parent after issuance of an immigrant visa to the parent but prior to 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 and is in possession of the 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 designated countries are eligible to travel to the U.S. without a visa on short visits for business or pleasure. Refer to pages 15-17 for the (VWP) and the (G-CNMI) for eligibility requirements.

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 obtaining a visa.

Citizens of the countries listed on page 16 are eligible to travel without a visa, provided the following criteria are met:

- Traveler has a machine readable passport (MRP) issued by a VWP eligible country
- Passport has a digital photo if issued after October 25, 2005
- Passport must be an e-passport if issued after October 25, 2006
- 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

*** ESTA— Electronic System for Travel Authorization**

The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) is a web-based system for the collection of information on the VWP nationals prior to boarding U.S. bound –air or sea carriers. Registration in ESTA is mandatory for citizens of all 38 countries. Please refer on line at <http://esta.cbp.dhs.gov> for more information about ESTA.

Visa Waiver Program - Participating Countries

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

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.
3. It is important to note that Citizens of these ten countries **MUST** present an electronic passport (identifiable by the ICAO chip logo on the cover).

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.

German Kinderpass, 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 (see page 69).
5. Only the Taiwan e-PP with personal identification numbers are VWP eligible (see page 69).

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 only 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 a machine readable 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) are in possession of 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 in 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, machine-readable 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.
- 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 be in possession of a passport valid for six months beyond the period of their intended stay in the United States.

Citizens of the countries listed below are exempt the six-month rule and need only have a passport valid for their intended period of stay.

Algeria	Guinea	Palau
Andorra	Guyana	Panama
Angola	Haiti	Papua New Guinea
Antigua and Barbuda	Hong Kong	Paraguay
Antilles	(Certificates of	Peru
Argentina	Identity and	Philippines
Armenia	Passports)	Poland
Aruba	Hungary	Portugal
Australia	Iceland	Qatar
Austria	India	Romania
Bahamas, The	Indonesia	Russia
Barbados	Ireland	San Marino
Belgium	Israel	Serbia
Belize	Italy	Seychelles
Bermuda	Jamaica	Singapore
Bolivia	Japan	Slovakia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Kuwait	Slovenia
Brazil	Latvia	South Africa
Bulgaria	Lebanon	South Korea
Burma	Libya	Spain
Canada	Liechtenstein	Sri Lanka
Chile	Lithuania	St. Kitts and Nevis
Colombia	Luxembourg	St. Lucia
Costa Rica	Macau	St. Vincent and The Grenadines
Cote d'Ivoire	Macedonia	Suriname
Croatia	Madagascar	Sweden
Cyprus	Maldives	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Taiwan
Denmark	Malta	Thailand
Dominica	Mauritania	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Tunisia
Egypt	Mexico	Turkey
El Salvador	Monaco	Tuvalu
Estonia	Mongolia	Ukraine
Ethiopia	Montenegro	United Arab Emirates
Fiji	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Finland	Netherlands	Uruguay
France	Nepal	Uzbekistan
Gabon	New Zealand	Vatican (Holy See)
Georgia	Nicaragua (for all	Venezuela
Germany	passports)	Vietnam
Greece	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
Grenada	Norway	
Guatemala	Pakistan	

E. LISTING OF ADJACENT ISLANDS

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

** 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. 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))

On May 14, 2013, CBP automated Form I-94 at air and sea ports of entry. A paper form or electronic printout can be used for revalidation purposes.

The provisions of automatic visa revalidation do not apply to nationals of Cuba, Iran, Sudan and Syria.

G. ELECTRONIC FORM I-94

CBP now generates electronic I-94's in the air and sea environment. Paper form I-94's are no longer required for travelers in the air or sea environment. Travelers can access their I-94's upon arrival at www.cbp.gov/I94. An I-94 website printout serves the same purpose as the paper form I-94.

I-94 Admission Number Retrieval		Page 1 of 1
 U.S. Customs and Border Protection <i>Securing America's Borders</i>		
Get I-94 Number	I-94 FAQ	
Admission (I-94) Number Retrieval Admission (I-94) Record Number: 69000888062		
Admit Until Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 10/10/2012		
Details provided on Admission(I-94) form:		
Family Name:	LI	
First (Given) Name:	Lydia	
Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY):	01/01/1990	
Passport Number:	P123123213	
Passport Country of Issuance:	Mexico	
Date of Entry (MM/DD/YYYY):	04/11/2012	
Class of Admission:	B1	
<p>▶ If an employer, local, state or federal agency requests admission information, present your admission (I-94) number along with any additional required documents requested by that employer or agency.</p> <p>▶ Note: For security reasons, we recommend that you close your browser after you have finished retrieving your I-94 number.</p>		
http://apsms-dt022.dev1.cbp.dhs.gov:9001/I94/request.html		6/27/2012

Part II:

Documentary Requirements 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, Bermuda and the 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)
- U.S. Government issued Transportation Letter

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.
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.
3. United States Citizens and Nationals who travel **directly between parts of 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 the purpose of 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 in the form of a traditional passport booklet or may be a single sheet of paper on foreign consulate letterhead.

National identity cards, cedula, 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.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Single-Journey Letter to the Point of Embarkation

To: Immigration **COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION**

From: U.S. Customs and Border Protection
 Port of Entry: _____ City: _____
 Telephone: _____ Faxline: _____

A file number (APR) onboard number:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection has released entry to the traveler pictured below. The traveler identified HIMSELF/HERSELF to U.S. officers as:

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Country of Birth: _____ Citizenship: _____

This traveler arrived in the United States at **PORT OF ARRIVAL** on **DATE** from **PORT OF EMBARKATION** via **VESSEL/AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NUMBER**.

He/She did not present travel documents, to not accept their presentation, and so is inadmissible.
 He/She presented passport number **NUMBER** issued by **ISSUING AUTHORITY**. This document is not valid for entry to the U.S. unless **BIRTH INFORMATION** is correct. The document has been impounded as evidence and for intelligence purposes. A photocopy of the document is attached. Since travel documents remain the property of the issuing country, the document will be returned to the appropriate authorities when U.S. proceedings are complete.

FIN:

		
Front	Right Index	Left Index

In accordance with Article 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, the incoming carrier or vessel has been directed to remove the person from the United States on: **CARRIER AND FLIGHT NUMBER OR VESSEL INFORMATION** TIME ON DATE, departing from **PORT OF ENTRY** to **PORT OF DEPARTURE**.

Officer's Name and Title: _____ Date: _____
 Signature: _____

Notice: This letter is not an Identification Document

Single Journey Letter

Part III:

U.S. Travel Document Exemplars

PART III: U.S. Travel Documents

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Military Identification Cards

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.



REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL OF DOD PERSONNEL				DATE OF REQUEST (month/year)	
Request for Official Travel					
1. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		3. POSITION TITLE AND ORGANIZATION		2. DUTY STATION (include ZIP Code)	
5. LOCATION OF PERMANENT DUTY STATION (POB)		4. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT		7. DUTY PHONE NUMBER (include ZIP Code)	
6. TYPE OF TRIP		8. TRIP PURPOSE (see JTR, Chapter 1)		8b. OFFICE, HQ, or UNIT DATA (include location)	
11. ITINERARY		10. PURPOSES AUTHORIZED			
12. MANAGEMENT SIGNATURE					
13. AUTHORIZED COST					
14. AUTHORITY (check one)					
15. SUBJECT (for use only if special instructions, such as travel budget, authorization, approval fee, etc.)					
17. TRAVEL REQUISITARY OFFICIAL (for use optional)			18. TRAVEL APPROVAL OFFICIAL (for use optional)		
19. AUTHORITY CITATION					
20. AUTHORIZED ORDER NUMBER (for use optional)				21. DATE ISSUED (YYYYMMDD)	
22. TRAVEL ORDER NUMBER					
DD FORM 1610, JAN 2001 (SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE)					

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT
AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552a, 562, and 5 U.S.C. 552a
PRINCIPAL PURPOSES: Used for reviewing, approving, and authorizing for official travel.
ROUTINE USES: None.
DISCLOSURE: Voluntary, however, failure to provide the requested information may delay or preclude timely authorization of your travel request.
19. REMARKS (for use only if special instructions, such as travel budget, authorization, approval fee, etc.)
DD FORM 1610 (BACK), JAN 2001

Military Orders Forms DD-1610

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

U.S. Merchant Mariner Card

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



Expires
02/03/2016

Citizenship: UNITED STATES

Global Entry Card

The Global Entry Program allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States.

Expiration Date/Date d'expiration/Expira el
04 JUL 1781



Global Entry Card

Enhanced Drivers' License

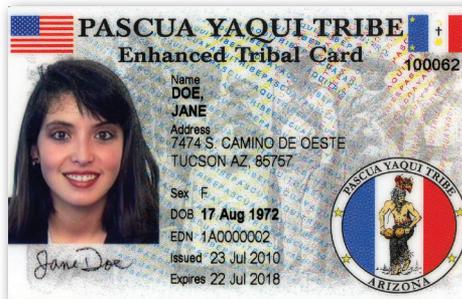


SENTRI Card

The Senti Program provides expedited processing for pre-approved, low risk travelers at Southern land border ports of entry.



Enhanced Tribal Card



Enhanced drivers licenses and enhanced tribal cards provide proof of identity and U.S. citizenship. These documents are being 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.

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 Notice of Action 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.

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

I-797C, Notice of Action

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Notice of Action I RECEIPT NUMBER LIN-06-105- NOTICE DATE November 20, 2013 PAGE 1 of 1

40001 HISTORY DATE November 16, 2013

153 Application to remove conditional residential status FILE NUMBER A055411435

PREVIOUS STATUS [REDACTED] FILE NUMBER [REDACTED]

RECEIVED \$205.00 IN THE FORM OF
A MONEY ORDER AND

***** The above receipt number MUST accompany all inquiries! *****

RECEIVED \$205.00 IN THE FORM OF MONEY ORDER AND
FROM: J HASSAN

Your alien card is extended 1 year-employment & travel authorized. Processing your form will require a minimum of 30 days. If you have not heard from us within 12 months, then may contact this office.

You will be notified separately about other
-leave save this notice for your records.
Please enclose a copy of it if you have to
or if you file another application based on
if you have any questions concerning your d.
Our address is:

U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVICES
MEMPHIS SERVICE CENTER
PO BOX 82521
LINCOLN NE 68501-2521

Form I-751 (93)

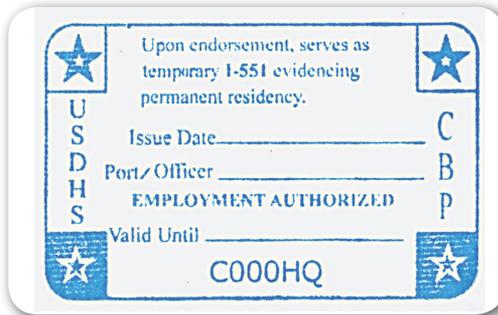


Card Expires: **11/14/13**

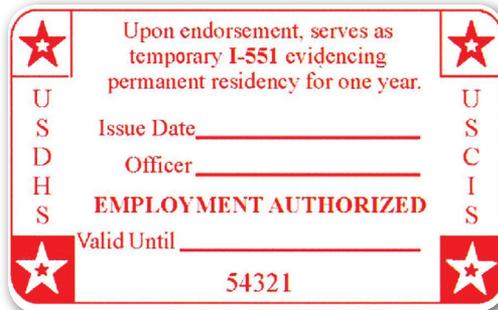
Note: Appearance and data elements of Form I-797 may vary dependent on issuing offices from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. If unsure about Form I-797, please contact the RCLG prior to boarding.

ADIT Stamps

A Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) may re-enter the United States with a valid Alien Documentation Identification and Telecommunication (ADIT) Stamp. The ADIT Stamp is provided to a LPR as temporary evidence of his/her resident status. An ADIT Stamp may be affixed to a passport or to Form I-94.



CBP Version



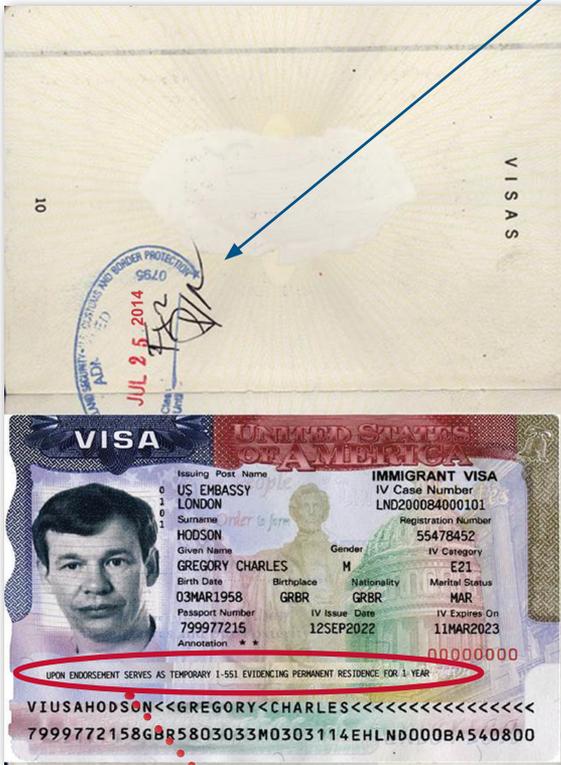
USCIS Version

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 purposes and is intended to replace the ADIT stamp.

ENDORSEMENT



UPON ENDORSEMENT SERVES AS TEMPORARY I-551 EVIDENCING PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR 1 YEAR

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 in conjunction with a valid passport or other valid travel documents.

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



NOT VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.

Card Expires: **05/10/20**



VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.

Employment Authorization Document

The “Combo Card” (Form I-766) serves as a combination of evidence of an advance parole (Form I-512- on page 45) and of authorization for employment in the United States. If the unexpired EAD is annotated on the front of the card “SERVES AS I-512 ADVANCE PAROLE” carriers may board these passengers presenting this document in conjunction with a valid passport or other valid travel documents.



Parole Authorization

A Parole Authorization (Form I-512) allows the bearer to apply for entry or re-entry to the United States. An individual 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			AUTHORIZATION FOR PAROLE OF AN ALIEN INTO THE UNITED STATES	
Name of Alien: (First) (Middle) (Last)		Date:		
JANE		DOE		10/1/2014
		File Number:		
		111111111		
Date of Birth: (Month) (Day) (Year)		Place of Birth: (City or Town) (State or Province) (Country)		
10/1/1975		UNITED KINGDOM		
U.S. Address: (Apt. Number and/or in Care of) (Number and Street)		(City or Town)	(State)	(ZIP Code)
11 ANY STREET		ANY TOWN	NY	11111
<p>Presentation of the attached duplicate of this document 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.</p> <p>Presentation of the original of this document prior to September 16, 2015 will authorize an Immigration Officer at a port of entry in the United States to permit the named bearer, whose photograph appears herein, to enter the United States:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> as an alien paroled pursuant to Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.</p>				
<p>AUTHORIZATION: The holder of this authorization is an applicant for adjustment of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The holder departed the United States temporarily and intends to return to the United States to resume processing of the adjustment of status application. 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 ANDREA J. QUARANTILLO, District Director, NYC. VALID FOR MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS FOR PAROLE INTO THE UNITED STATES.</p> <p>NOTICE TO APPLICANT: Presentation of this authorization will permit you to resume your application for adjustment of status upon your return to the United States. If your adjustment application is denied, you will be subject to removal proceedings under Section 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 before applying for adjustment of status, you may be found inadmissible under Section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the Act when you return to the United States to resume the processing of your application. If you are found inadmissible, you will need to qualify for a waiver of inadmissibility in order for your adjustment of status application to be approved.</p>				
 (Signature of Immigration Officer)		New York, District Office Authorizing Office / CP		
				
Form I-512 (Rev. 03-01-03)Y		TO ALIEN		

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 of the letter.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
American Embassy Cairo, Egypt



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT ALIEN TO THE UNITED STATES

Date Issued: **May, 29, 2015**
This Document Valid Until: **June, 27, 2015**
Document Number: **CBP-CAL-23-05-29-12**
Name of Bearer: **Kareem B. BOTROS**
Date/Place of birth: **03/21/1984, EGYPT**
Permanent Resident Card Number: # **A060361502**
Passport Number/Country: **2113634 //EG**

TO: Transportation Company

Presentation of this document will authorize a transportation company to accept the named bearer, whose photograph is attached, on board for travel to the United States without liability under Section 273(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for transporting an alien without a visa to the United States. In the event of evidence of tampering with this letter or with the copy of this letter directed to the CBP Officer or with the envelopes in which these letters are conveyed, the transportation company is requested not to board the person named above and to report the evidence of tampering to this office at **CBP CAIRO OFFICE NUMBER 2797-2123** or after normal business hours to call the Embassy Duty Officer via the Embassy switch board at **EMBASSY CAIRO DUTY OFFICER CELL NUMBER 2797-3300**

TO: Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officer at Port of Entry

The bearer of this document, who appears to be a lawful permanent resident of the United States, is not in possession of an Alien Registration Card (I-551) for the stated reason that it was reported lost while temporarily outside of the United States. This document was issued to allow the bearer to board a carrier and make application for admission to the United States.

This letter in no way constitutes an obligation on the United States Government to admit the alien. The CBP Officer at the Port of Entry has sole and exclusive authority to admit the above named alien. A copy of this letter has been retained by this office along with the bearer's declaration as to his/her claimed status as a Lawful Permanent Resident alien of the United States.

Issued by:

Ibtisam Amer, CBP Attaché

Telephone:

CBP CAIRO OFFICE NUMBER 2797-2123



Photograph

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.

U.S. Border Crossing Cards

The Border Crossing Card (BCC) issued by the U.S. Department of State, is a credit card sized plastic 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.



Part IV:

Visa Classifications

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.
CW1	Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands transitional worker
CW2	Spouse or child of CW1
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
E2C	Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands Investor, spouse or child
E-3	Australian Nationals in a specialty occupation
E3D	Spouse of child E3
E3R	Returning E3
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
H1C	Nurse
H-2A	Temporary Agriculture Worker
H-2B	Temporary Agriculture Worker skilled / unskilled
H2R	Returning H2B
H-3	Industrial trainee
H-4	Spouse or child of H1-H3
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
LIB	Specialized knowledge intra-company transfere
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 Nat'l 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 O1-O2
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 - P-3
Q-1	International cultural exchange
Q-2	Irish Peace Process Cultural
Q-3	Spouse or child of Q-1-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 & Mexico, NAFTA
TD	Spouse or child of TN
V-1	Spouse of Legal Permanent Resident (LPR)
V-2	Child of V-1
V-3	Derivative Child of V-1 or V-2
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.

Ina Sec	Circumstance	Max. Fine
234	No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place.	\$3,200
243(c)	Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(3)].	\$3,200
	Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$2,200
	Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(1)].	\$2,200
	Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d)(2)].	\$2,200
	Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$2,200
	Failure to remove stowaway [ref. 241(d)(2)(C)].	\$5,500
251 (b)	Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew.	\$320
251 (d)	Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew [ref. 258].	\$7,500
254(a)(1)	Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection.	\$4,300
254(a)(2)	Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered.	\$4,300
254(a)(3)	Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered.	\$4,300
255	Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions.	\$1,100
256	Improper discharge of alien crewman.	\$4,300
257	Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade CBP laws.	\$16,000
271	Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens	\$4,300
272	Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health-related ground.	\$4,300

Ina Sec	Circumstance	Max. Fine
273(a)(1)	Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document.	\$4,300
273(a)(2)	Taking a fee, deposit, or consideration as a condition of boarding an alien.	\$4,300
	Bringing a Visa Waiver Program (VWP) alien without a valid machine-readable passport (MRP) after 10/26/04.	\$4,300
	Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a machine-readable passport after 10/26/05.	\$4,300
	Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a MRP that includes an imbedded biometric chip after 10/26/05.	\$4,300
	Bringing a VWP alien without an ESTA authorization.	\$4,300

Part VI:

Quick Reference Travel Document Charts

Documentary Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

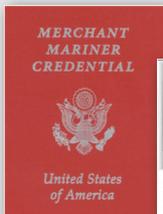
United States Citizens require one of the following:



US Passport



*Military ID Card
(with official travel orders)*



Merchant Mariner Card



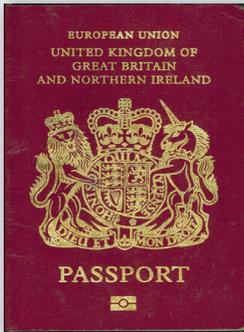
*NEXUS Card
(at Nexus kiosk only)*

Documentary Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Canadian and Bermudan Citizens
require one of the following:



Passport



This stamp placed inside UK passport indicates Bermuda Citizenship



Parole Letter



NEXUS Card
(at Nexus kiosk only)

Documentary Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Mexican Citizens require the following:



OR

Passport and Visa



OR



Passport and Border Crossing Card



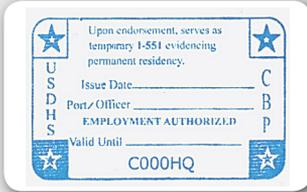
Parole Letter



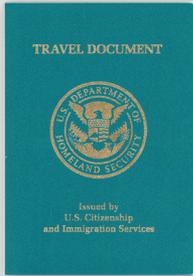
Passport and unexpired EAD

Documentary Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Lawful Permanent Residents require one of the following:



ADIT Stamp



DHS Travel Document



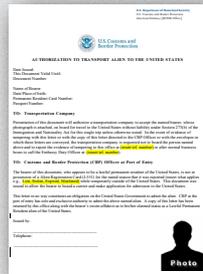
Immigrant Visa



Parole Letter



Permanent Resident Card



Transportation Letter



Lincoln Boarding Card

Documentary Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

VWP Eligible Travelers (continued):



Greek Passport



Taiwan Passport



Personal ID Number

All Others require the following:



Passport and Visa

OR



Parole Letter



Passport and unexpired EAD

Documentary 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 Card

Documentary Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

Canadian Citizens require one of the following:

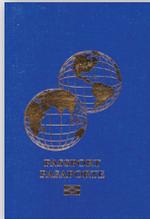


NEXUS Card



Passport

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



Passport



Single Journey Letter



Emergency Travel Document

Documentary Requirements by LAND & SEA

United States Citizens require one of the following:



US Passport



US Passport card



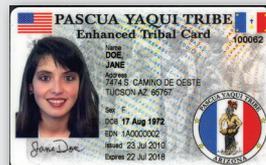
SENTRI Card



NEXUS Card



State or Provincial Issued Enhanced Drivers License



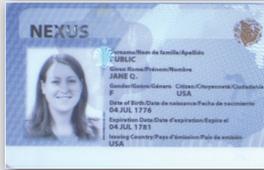
Enhanced Tribal Card



Global Entry Card

Documentary Requirements by LAND & SEA

Canadian Citizens require one of the following:



NEXUS Card



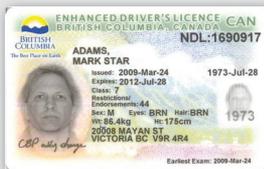
Passport



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 (ATSA) 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 (IRTPA).

APIS Pre-Departure and APIS Quick Query (AQQ) for Commercial Air Carriers

On August 23, 2007, CBP published the APIS Pre-Departure Final Rule, providing a 180 day implementation period, with an effective date of February 19, 2008. This rule amends existing regulations and provides three options for commercial air carriers to transmit data:

Transmission

Air carriers may transmit pre-departure APIS information either:

Using the APIS Batch Transmission, in interactive or non-interactive form, that requires air carriers to transmit the complete manifest for all passengers 30 minutes prior to departure.

Using the APIS Quick Query (AQQ) mode that allows air carriers to transmit in real time as each passenger checks in for the flight prior to boarding.

Under each option, the carrier will not permit the boarding of a passenger unless the passenger has been cleared.

For vessels departing from foreign ports bound for the U.S., current requirements to transmit passenger and crew arrival manifest data between 24 to 96 hours prior to arrival will remain unchanged, but requires vessel carriers to transmit APIS data 60 minutes prior to departure from the United States.

Part VIII:

Human Trafficking

Potential Victims of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is involuntary, involves forced exploitation of a person through physical and/or psychological coercion, and is a crime against a person's human rights.

Human trafficking differs from human smuggling in several ways but the exploitation of a person is what separates one from the other. Smuggling is voluntary and generally the relationship with the smuggler ends after the border crossing.

As a member of the transportation industry, you are in the unique position to observe passengers which provides you with the opportunity to view indicators that would otherwise remain unknown.

CBP officers are trained to identify potential victims of human trafficking. All persons in the United States, even those here illegally, are protected by and subject to U.S. laws. CBP works closely with other federal partners to ensure that victims of human trafficking will be protected, given safe haven, and referred for medical or other assistance.



Photo by Kay Chernush, U.S. Department of State

Death is not the only way to lose your life.

Be alert. Be strong. Be free.
Stop Human Trafficking

You have rights in the U.S. regardless of your visa status.

- Did someone take away your ID or documents?
- Is someone forcing you to work for them to pay off a debt?
- Is someone forcing you to work or have sex against your will?
- Is someone threatening or hurting you or your family?

If yes, don't be afraid to ask for help.

CALL TOLL-FREE, 24 HOURS: **1-888-3737-688**



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Washington, D.C. 20229

www.cbp.gov

Publication 0255-0414