



FACT SHEET

Background

The Republic of Palau (Palau) is a sovereign nation located in the western Pacific Ocean, between Guam and the Philippines. The Compact of Free Association Approval Act (Public Law 99-658, Nov. 14, 1986) approved a joint resolution between the United States and Palau to terminate the United States trusteeship over the former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) and establish Palau as a sovereign nation with a special relationship with the United States. The Compact of Free Association between the United States and Palau took effect on Oct. 1, 1994.

Note: The United States also has Compacts of Free Association with the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). As the Compacts with the RMI and FSM contain different provisions relating to immigration status than the Compact with Palau, this fact sheet applies only to Palau, and should not be used for any informational purpose regarding citizens of the FSM and the RMI. For information on the FSM and the RMI, see the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Fact Sheet entitled “Status of Citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands”

Citizenship Status

Citizens of Palau are not citizens or nationals of the United States.

Travel of Citizens of Palau to the United States

Citizens of Palau by birth, and citizens of the former TTPI who acquired Palau citizenship in 1994, are entitled under the Compact to travel and apply for admission to the United States as nonimmigrants without visas. However, admission to the United States is not guaranteed. Most grounds of inadmissibility under United States immigration laws, such as criminal convictions, still apply.

If determined admissible under the Compact, citizens of Palau may live, study, and work in the United States. They are granted an indefinite length of stay.

Classes of Citizens Who May Exercise Compact Privileges

In addition to citizens of Palau by birth and former TTPI citizens, naturalized citizens of Palau who have been actual residents of Palau for not less than five years after naturalization with a certificate of actual residence may exercise privileges under the Compact.

Compact privileges apply only to Palauan citizens; they do not apply to non-Palauan- citizen husbands, wives, and children of Palauan citizens. These non-Palauans must apply for admission under the provisions of U.S. immigration law that apply to their nationality and U.S. immigration status sought, and if also required, a United States visa.

For employment eligibility or other purposes, once admitted into the United States under the Compact it does not matter whether the person is a citizen of Palau by birth, former TTPI citizen, or a naturalized citizen of Palau who is eligible for admission as a nonimmigrant under the Compact.

Travel Documentation

To gain admission to the United States under the Compact, a citizen of Palau must possess a valid, unexpired Palauan passport. Those applying for admission under the Compacts do not need a U.S. visa, or any other travel documentation.

Individuals seeking admission under the Compact (particularly those who are not citizens of Palau by birth or former TTPI citizens) should bring copies of any relevant documentation or other available evidence (such as certificate of residency or evidence of naturalization) that may assist them in demonstrating their eligibility for admission under the Compact to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer at the port of entry.

Documentation of Admission to the United States

After arriving at a U.S. port of entry, Palauan citizens will receive admission stamps in their passports upon admission by CBP to the United States under the Compact. The admission stamp will reflect that the admission relates to the Compact.

The exact notation may vary and is subject to change, but currently it typically states “CFA/PAL” (Compact of Free Association/Palau).

CBP also issues Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, to nonimmigrants, such as Palauan citizens, upon their admission to the United States. Form I-94 is created electronically upon arrival at an air or seaport of entry. Palauan travelers can obtain a paper version of their Form I-94 by logging on to [CBP's I-94 website](#) using identifying information and then printing the form. Both initial and replacement Forms I-94 may be obtained through CBP's website.

Forms I-94 obtained from the CBP website will show an “admitted until” date of D/S (duration of status).¹

The 11 alphanumeric -character admission/departure number on Form I-94 takes the place of the alien registration number (A-number) for those admitted under the Compact who are not otherwise assigned an A- number. A person admitted under the Compact should provide this Form I-94 number in place of an A-number in response to any official requests.

Either a printed Form I-94 or the admission stamp in the Palauan passport is evidence of alien registration. All foreign visitors to the United States over the age of 18 (including Palauan citizens) are required under penalty of law to have this evidence in their personal possession at all times.

Terms and Conditions of Admission

Persons admitted under the Compact must abide by any terms and conditions of admission prescribed by the Department of Homeland Security, and must obey the laws of the United States and of the state and locality in which they reside or are present.

The grounds of removability that generally apply to foreign nationals in the United States, such as conviction for an aggravated felony, apply to persons admitted under the Compact.

Admission Under the INA and Lawful Permanent Residence

Palauan citizens admitted to the United States under the Compact may reside, work, and study in the United States. They do not have the status of lawful permanent residents (also known as Green Card holders) under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

Palauan citizens admitted to the United States under the Compact may become lawful permanent residents, however, if they are otherwise eligible under immigration laws, either through the immigrant visa process or by adjustment of status within the United States. People generally must be granted lawful permanent resident status in the United States before they can apply for naturalization as a U.S. citizen.

In certain circumstances, Palauan citizens or residents who are not eligible for admission without a visa as nonimmigrants under the Compacts may be able to apply for a nonimmigrant or immigrant visa under the immigration laws generally applicable to all foreign nationals. A U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate can provide visa information. Visa information is also available from the U.S. [Department of State's U.S. Visas](#) webpage.

¹ D/S indicates that the individual is authorized to remain in the United States as long as they maintain valid status.

Employment Authorization and Documentation

Palauan citizens admitted under the Compacts may freely seek employment in the United States. However, like other employees working in the United States, they will be required by their employers at the time of hire to complete an attestation regarding their employment authorization and present document(s) showing identity and employment authorization for completing Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification. To satisfy the document presentation requirement, employees may choose a document or combination of documents listed on Form I-9, in the section “Lists of Acceptable Documents.”

One document listed in the section “Lists of Acceptable Documents” that is available to citizens of Palau upon request from USCIS is Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document (EAD). While under the Compact, citizens of Palau do not need to apply for, possess or renew an EAD, they are strongly encouraged to apply for one by completing [Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization](#). The EAD with a category code of A08 is issued to them free of charge. Applicants properly filing EAD renewal applications under category A08 may receive automatic extensions of an expiring or expired EAD for up to 180 days. The extension begins on the date the EAD expires and continues for up to 180 days unless the renewal application is denied. In addition to serving as evidence of both identity and employment authorization, the EAD is very useful in applying for a driver’s license or other situations where secure U.S. government-issued evidence of identity or immigration status may be requested.

Note that an unexpired Palauan passport with an unexpired Form I-94 does *not* establish identity and employment authorization for Form I-9 purposes.

All requirements and procedures relating to [Form I-9](#), and the employer sanctions laws, apply to Palauan citizens in the same manner as to other employees in the United States.

Social Security Card

A person admitted under the Compact may obtain a Social Security number (SSN) and Social Security card from the Social Security Administration. A Palauan citizen who has been admitted under the Compact is issued a Social Security card without the statement, “Valid for Work Only with DHS Authorization.” For Form I-9 purposes, this is a “List C” document that a Palauan citizen can show his or her employer as evidence of employment authorization (but not identity).

The Social Security card must be obtained in the United States from the Social Security Administration. It cannot be issued by the U.S. Embassy in Palau.

Study

Palauan citizens admitted under the Compact may study at any school in the United States. A school enrolling a Palauan citizen admitted under the Compact should not register the student with the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP), and the student does not need to present a Form I-20 or Form DS-2019.

Military Service

Under section 341 of the Compacts, Palauan citizens entitled to admission to the United States under the Compact are eligible to volunteer for service in the U.S. armed forces.

Visa Requirements for Palauan Diplomats

Palauan citizens coming to the United States to assume diplomatic duties or to work at an international organization must obtain the appropriate nonimmigrant visa in “A” or “G” classification in order for their official status to be recognized by the United States. The Department of State also strongly encourages other Palauan citizens to have a visa if they are coming to the United States to engage in official activities on behalf of their government.

U.S. Consular Assistance Abroad

Under section 126 of the Compact, the United States extends consular assistance to citizens of Palau in foreign countries on the same basis as for U.S. citizens, subject to the consent of the foreign country.

U.S. Consular officers also help Palauan citizens extend and renew their Palauan passports. These services are available when Palau has no diplomatic or consular representation in a foreign country.