Instructions for Application for Travel Document

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

USCIS
Form I-131
OMB No. 1615-0013
Expires 11/30/2016

What Is the Purpose of This Form?

This form is for applying to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the following travel documents:

1. Reentry Permit

A Reentry Permit allows a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident to apply for admission to the United States upon returning from abroad during the permit's validity without the need to obtain a returning resident visa from a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate.

2. Refugee Travel Document

A Refugee Travel Document is issued to an individual in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a refugee or asylee in the United States. Individuals who hold asylee or refugee status and are not lawful permanent residents must have a Refugee Travel Document to return to the United States after travel abroad, unless they possess an Advance Parole Document. A Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officer at the U.S. port-of-entry will determine your admissibility when you present your travel document.

3. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States

Parole allows an alien to physically enter into the United States for a specific purpose. An individual who has been "paroled" has not been admitted to the United States and remains an "applicant for admission" even while paroled.

DHS, as a matter of discretion, may issue an Advance Parole Document to authorize an alien to appear at a port-of-entry to seek parole into the United States. The document may be accepted by a transportation company in lieu of a visa as an authorization for the holder to travel to the United States. An Advance Parole Document is not issued to serve in place of any required passport.

WARNING: The document does not entitle you to be paroled into the United States; a separate discretionary decision on a request for parole will be made when you arrive at a port-of-entry upon your return.

WARNING: DHS may revoke or terminate your Advance Parole Document at any time, including while you are outside the United States, in which event you may be unable to return to the United States unless you have a valid visa or other document that permits you to travel to the United States and seek admission.

NOTE: Generally, if you are in the United States and have applied for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident, your application will be deemed abandoned if you leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document. Your application for adjustment of status generally will not be deemed abandoned, even if you do not apply for an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while an adjustment application is pending, if you currently are in one of the following nonimmigrant classifications, and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a port-of-entry:

a. An H-1 temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;

b. An L-1 intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;

c. A K-3 spouse, or K-4 child of a U.S. citizen; or

d. A V-1 spouse, or V-2/V-3 child of a lawful permanent resident.

NOTE: Upon returning to the United States, most individuals must present a valid H, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa and must continue to be otherwise admissible. If you do not have a valid or unexpired H, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa, then you generally need to obtain an H, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa at a U.S. Department of State (DOS) visa issuing post. Individuals will need a valid nonimmigrant visa, advance parole, or other travel document to present for reentry.

4. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

The granting of an Advance Parole Document for individuals outside the United States is an extraordinary measure used sparingly to allow an otherwise inadmissible alien to travel to the United States and to seek parole into the United States for a temporary period of time due to urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit (significant public benefit parole is typically limited to law enforcement or homeland security-related reasons). An Advance Parole Document cannot be used to circumvent normal visa-issuance procedures and is not a means to bypass delays in visa issuance.

Who May File Form I-131?

Each applicant must file a separate application for a travel document.

NOTE: Do not file Form I-131 if you are seeking release from immigration custody and you want to remain in the United States as a parolee. You should contact ICE about your request.

1. Reentry Permit

a. If you are in the United States as a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident, you may apply for a Reentry Permit. You must be physically present in the United States when you file the Reentry Permit application and complete the biometrics services requirement. After filing your application for a Reentry Permit, USCIS will inform you in writing when to go to your local Application Support Center (ASC) for your biometrics services appointment. (See **Item Number 3. Biometrics Services Requirement** in the **General Requirements** section of these Instructions.)

NOTE: A Reentry Permit may be sent to a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or DHS office abroad for you to pick up, if you make such a request when you file your application.

With the exception of having to obtain a returning resident visa abroad, a Reentry Permit does not exempt you from compliance with any of the requirements of U.S. immigration laws. If you are in possession of a valid, unexpired Reentry Permit, you will not be deemed to have abandoned your status as a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident based solely on the duration of your absences from the United States while the permit is valid.

An absence from the United States for 1 year or more will generally break the continuity of your required continuous residence for the purpose of naturalization. If you intend to remain outside the United States for 1 year or more, you may be eligible to file Form N-470, Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes. For further information, contact your local USCIS office.

b. Validity of Reentry Permit

(1) Generally, a Reentry Permit issued to a lawful permanent resident is valid for 2 years from the date of issuance. See 8 CFR section 223.3(a)(1). However, if you have been outside the United States for more than 4 of the last 5 years since becoming a lawful permanent resident, the permit will be limited to 1 year, except that a permit with a validity of 2 years may be issued to the following:

(a) A lawful permanent resident whose travel is on the order of the U.S. Government, other than an exclusion, deportation, removal, or rescission order;

(b) A lawful permanent resident employed by a public international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute; or

(c) A lawful permanent resident who is a professional athlete and regularly competes in the United States and worldwide.

(2) A Reentry Permit issued to a conditional permanent resident is valid for 2 years from the date of issuance, or to the date the conditional permanent resident must apply for removal of the conditions on his or her status, whichever date comes first.

(3) A Reentry Permit may not be extended.

c. A Reentry Permit may not be issued to you if:

(1) You have already been issued such a document, and it is still valid, unless the prior document has been returned to USCIS or you can demonstrate that it was lost; or

(2) A notice was published in the Federal Register that precludes the issuance of such a document for travel to the area where you intend to go.

NOTICE to lawful permanent or conditional permanent residents concerning possible abandonment of status: If you do not obtain a Reentry Permit, lengthy or frequent absences from the United States could be factors supporting a conclusion that you have abandoned your lawful permanent resident status. If DHS determines, upon your return to the United States, that you have abandoned your lawful permanent resident status, you may challenge that determination if you are placed in removal proceedings.

2. Refugee Travel Document

a. If you are in the United States in valid refugee or asylee status, or if you are a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of your refugee or asylee status in the United States, you may apply for a Refugee Travel Document. You should apply for a Refugee Travel Document **BEFORE** you leave the United States. **If biometrics services are required and you fail to appear to have the biometrics collected, the application may be denied.**

After filing your application for a Refugee Travel Document, USCIS will inform you in writing when to go to your local USCIS ASC for your biometrics services appointment. Unless you have other appropriate documentation, such as a Permanent Resident Card and passport, you must have a Refugee Travel Document to return to the United States after temporary travel abroad. A Refugee Travel Document may be sent to a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or DHS office abroad for you to pick up, if you request it when you file your application.

b. If you are outside of the United States and:

(1) Have valid refugee or asylee status; or

(2) You are a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of your refugee or asylee status in the United States, you may be permitted to file Form I-131 and apply for a Refugee Travel Document. The USCIS Overseas District Director with jurisdiction over your location makes this decision in his or her discretion.

Your application must be filed within 1 year of your last departure from the United States and should include an explanation of why you failed to apply for a Refugee Travel Document before you departed from the United States.

Travel Warning Regarding Voluntary Re-availment

WARNING to asylees who travel to the country of claimed persecution: If you applied for asylum on or after April 1, 1997, your asylum status may be terminated if the U.S. Government determines that you have voluntarily availed yourself of the protection of your country of nationality or, if stateless, country of last habitual residence. See section 208(c)(2)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 USC 1158(c)(2)(D).

c. Validity of Refugee Travel Document

(1) A Refugee Travel Document is valid for 1 year.

(2) A Refugee Travel Document may not be extended.

d. A Refugee Travel Document may not be issued to you if:

(1) You have already been issued such a document and it is still valid, unless the prior document has been returned to USCIS or you can demonstrate that it was lost; or

(2) A notice was published in the Federal Register that precludes the issuance of such a document for travel to the area where you intend to go.

NOTE: You should apply for a Refugee Travel Document before you leave the United States. However, a Refugee Travel Document may be sent to a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or DHS office abroad for you to pick up, if you make such a request when you file your application. Departure from the United States before a decision is made on the application usually does not affect the application decision. However, if biometrics collection is required and the applicant departs the United States before biometrics are collected, the application may be denied.

NOTICE to lawful permanent residents who obtain permanent residence as a result of their refugee or asylee status: If you do not obtain a Reentry Permit (see **Item 1. Reentry Permit** above) and remain outside the United States, lengthy or frequent absences from the United States could be factors supporting a conclusion that you have abandoned your lawful permanent resident status. With the exception of having to obtain a returning resident visa abroad, a Reentry Permit does not exempt you from compliance with any of the requirements of U.S. immigration laws. If you are in possession of a valid unexpired Reentry Permit, you will not be deemed to have abandoned your status as a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident based solely on the duration of your absences from the United States while the permit is valid.

An absence from the United States for 1 year or more will generally break the continuity of your required continuous residence for purpose of naturalization. If you intend to remain outside the United States for 1 year or more, you may be eligible to file Form N-470, Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes. For further information, contact your local USCIS office.

If DHS determines, upon your return to the United States, that you have abandoned your lawful permanent resident status, you may challenge that determination if you are placed in removal proceedings, and seek a determination whether you may retain asylum status even if you cannot retain lawful permanent resident status.

3. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States

If any of the items listed under Item a. below apply to you, select Item Number 1.d. in Part 2. of the form.

a. If you are in the United States and seek an Advance Parole Document, you may apply if:

(1) You have a pending application to adjust status, Form I-485, and you seek to travel abroad temporarily for "urgent humanitarian reasons" or in furtherance of a "significant public benefit," which may include a personal or family emergency or bona fide business reasons.

(2) You have a pending application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) (Form I-821), have been granted TPS, or have been granted T or U nonimmigrant status. Whether you are permitted to retain TPS upon your return will depend on whether you continue to meet the requirements for TPS. If you have TPS and leave and reenter the United States during the validity period of your Advance Parole Document, you will not break the continuous physical presence requirement for maintaining your TPS.

Important: If you have a TPS or other application pending and you leave the United States on advance parole, you may miss important notices from USCIS regarding your application, including requests for additional evidence. If you do not respond timely to these notices, USCIS may deem your application abandoned and, in that event, you will not receive the benefit you seek. It is very important that you make appropriate arrangements to ensure that you do not miss any such important notices.

(3) You have been granted parole pursuant to INA section 212(d)(5), **AND** you seek to travel abroad temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or in furtherance of a significant public benefit. Humanitarian reasons include travel to obtain medical treatment, attend funeral services for a family member, or visit an ailing relative.

(4) USCIS or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has deferred action in your case as a childhood arrival based on the guidelines described in the Secretary of Homeland Security's memorandum issued on June 15, 2012 ("Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals" (DACA)). USCIS may, in its discretion, grant advance parole if you are traveling outside the United States for educational purposes, employment purposes, or humanitarian purposes.

(a) Educational purposes include, but are not limited to, semester abroad programs or academic research;

(b) Employment purposes include, but are not limited to, overseas assignments, interviews, conferences, training, or meetings with clients; and

(c) Humanitarian purposes include, but are not limited to, travel to obtain medical treatment, attend funeral services for a family member, or visit an ailing relative.

NOTE: Travel for vacation is not a valid purpose. You must **NOT** file Form I-131 with your deferred action request or your package will be rejected and returned to you.

(5) USCIS has granted you IMMACT 90 or LIFE Act Family Unity Program benefits, **AND** you seek to travel abroad temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or in furtherance of a significant public benefit, which may include a personal or family emergency or bona fide business reasons.

(6) You have a pending application for temporary resident status pursuant to INA section 245A, and you seek to travel abroad temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or in furtherance of a significant public benefit, which may include a personal or family emergency or bona fide business reasons.

(7) You have been granted V nonimmigrant status in the United States, **AND** you seek to travel abroad temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or in furtherance of a significant public benefit, which may include a personal or family emergency or bona fide business reasons.

b. Travel Warning

Before you apply for an Advance Parole Document, read the following travel warning carefully.

For any kind of Advance Parole Document provided to you while you are in the United States:

(1) Leaving the United States, even with an Advance Parole Document, may impact your ability to return to the United States.

(2) If you use an Advance Parole Document to leave and return to a port-of-entry in the United States, you will, upon your return, be an "applicant for admission."

(3) As an applicant for admission, you will be subject to inspection at a port-of-entry, and you may not be admitted if you are found to be inadmissible under any applicable provision of INA section 212(a) or 235 or any other provision of U.S. law regarding denial of admission to the United States. If DHS determines that you are inadmissible, you may be subject to expedited removal proceedings or to removal proceedings before an immigration judge, as authorized by law and regulations.

(4) As noted above, issuance of an Advance Parole Document does **NOT** entitle you to parole and does not guarantee that DHS will parole you into the United States upon your return.

(5) As noted above, DHS will make a separate discretionary decision whether to parole you each time you use an Advance Parole Document to return to the United States.

(6) If, upon your return, you are paroled into the United States, you will remain an applicant for admission.

(7) As noted above, DHS may revoke or terminate your Advance Parole Document at any time, including while you are outside the United States. Even if you have already been paroled, upon your return to the United States, DHS may also revoke or terminate your parole in accordance with 8 CFR 212.5.

If you are outside the United States, revocation or termination of your Advance Parole Document may preclude you from returning to the United States unless you have a valid visa or other document that permits you to travel to the United States and seek admission.

(8) If you are in the United States when DHS revokes or terminates your parole, you will be an unparoled applicant for admission, and may be subject to removal as an applicant for admission who is inadmissible under INA section 212, rather than as an admitted alien who is deportable under INA section 237. In addition to the above, if you received deferred action under DACA, you should also be aware of the following:

(a) Even after USCIS or ICE has deferred action in your case under DACA, you should not travel outside the United States unless USCIS has approved your application for an Advance Parole Document. Deferred action will terminate automatically if you travel outside the United States without obtaining an Advance Parole Document from USCIS.

(b) If you obtain an Advance Parole Document in connection with a decision to defer removal in your case under DACA and if, upon your return, you are paroled into the United States, your case will generally continue to be deferred. The deferral will continue until the date specified by USCIS or ICE in the deferral notice given to you or until the decision to defer removal action in your case has been terminated, whichever is earlier.

(c) If you have been ordered excluded, deported, or removed, departing from the United States without having had your exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings reopened and administratively closed or terminated will result in your being considered excluded, deported, or removed, even if USCIS or ICE has deferred action in your case under DACA and you have been granted advance parole.

c. If you are in the United States and seek an Advance Parole Document, a document may not be issued to you if:

(1) You hold a nonimmigrant status, such as J-1, that is subject to the 2-year foreign residence requirement as a result of that status. Exception: If you are someone who was subject to this requirement but are now eligible to apply for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident, USCIS may consider your application for advance parole; or

(2) You are in exclusion, deportation, removal, or rescission proceedings, unless you have received deferred action under DACA. You may, however, request parole from ICE. See **NOTE** below.

d. If you depart from the United States before the Advance Parole Document is issued, your application for an Advance Parole Document will be considered abandoned.

NOTE: Do not use this form if you are seeking release from immigration custody and you want to remain in the United States as a parolee. You should contact your local ICE office about your request (**www.ice.gov/contact/ero**).

4. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

a. If you or someone else is outside the United States and needs to visit the United States temporarily for an urgent humanitarian reason or for significant public benefit:

(1) You may apply for an Advance Parole Document if you cannot obtain the necessary visa and any required waiver of inadmissibility or consent to reapply for admission. Under these conditions, an Advance Parole Document is granted on a case-by-case basis for a temporary period of time, according to any conditions that may be placed on parole.

(2) An individual in the United States may file this application on your behalf. This individual must complete **Part 1.** of the form with information about himself or herself.

(3) If you were paroled into the United States when you arrived with an Advanced Parole Document, and need to remain in the United States beyond the authorized parole period to accomplish the purpose for which parole was approved, you must file a new Form I-131 with all supporting documentation to request a new parole authorization and type or print REPAROLE in capital letters at the top of the new Form I-131.

b. An Advance Parole Document may also be granted to qualified individuals outside the United States as part of specific USCIS Family Reunification Parole policies.

If Items (1), (2), or (3) below apply to you, type or print the appropriate parole policy name at the top of Form I-131 and check box 1.f. under Part 2. of the form.

NOTE: A derivative beneficiary can only receive benefits under any of the specific Family Reunification Parole policies if the principal beneficiary receives benefits. A separate application and fee for each individual principal and derivative beneficiary is required. Applications for a principal beneficiary and any of his or her derivative beneficiaries must be submitted in one package when mailed to USCIS.

(1) Cuban Family Reunification Parole (CFRP) Program. Under the CFRP Program, USCIS offers certain beneficiaries of approved family-based immigrant petitions the opportunity to seek, on a case-by-case basis, a discretionary grant of parole into the United States to apply for lawful permanent resident status, rather than remain in Cuba waiting for their immigrant visas to become available. You may apply for advance parole under this program ONLY if you have received an invitation to apply. The invitation contains instructions on eligibility and how to apply. If you apply for parole under this program without having received an invitation to apply, your application for parole may be denied.

(2) Haitian Family Reunification Parole (HFRP) Program. Under the HFRP program, USCIS offers certain beneficiaries of family-based immigrant petitions, approved on or before December 18, 2014, an opportunity to seek, on a case-by-case basis, a discretionary grant of parole into the United States up to approximately 2 years before their immigrant visas become available (as indicated in the Application Final Action Dates chart in the Department of State's Visa Bulletin), rather than remain in Haiti awaiting availability of their immigrant visas. You may apply for advance parole under this program ONLY if you have received an invitation to apply. The invitation contains instructions on eligibility and how to apply. If you apply for this program without having received an invitation to apply, your application for parole may be denied.

(3) Filipino WWII Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program. Under the FWVP program, USCIS offers certain beneficiaries of family-based immigrant petitions, approved on or before the date the request for advance parole is filed, an opportunity to seek, on a case-by-case basis, a discretionary grant of parole into the United States before their immigrant visas become available, rather than remain in another country awaiting availability of their immigrant visas. An invitation is not needed to apply for parole under this program.

You may apply for parole on behalf of your family members under this program if:

(a) You are living in the United States and are either a Filipino World War II veteran, as defined by section 405 of IMMACT 90, as amended, or the surviving spouse of such individual;

(b) You have filed a Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, for a family member whose visa is not yet available (as indicated in the Application Final Action Dates chart in the Department of State's Visa Bulletin), and whose Form I-130 petition was approved on or before the date your request for advance parole under the FWVP program is filed; and

(c) Your qualifying relationship with your family member existed on or before May 9, 2016.

NOTE: If you are the surviving spouse of a Filipino World War II veteran, you may only apply for parole under the FWVP program on behalf of a child, son, or daughter who is also the child, son, or daughter of the Filipino World War II veteran. You may apply for parole under the FWVP program on behalf of such individuals, even if the approved Form I-130 on which they are beneficiaries had been filed by the deceased veteran, as long as that Form I-130 was reinstated by USCIS.

NOTE: If the Filipino World War II veteran and his or her spouse are both deceased, certain beneficiaries of an approved Form I-130 that was automatically revoked and which USCIS reinstated, may apply for parole under this program on their own behalf.

NOTE: Additional information regarding eligibility under the terms of the FWVP program is described under "**Filipino WWII Veterans Parole Program**" at **www.uscis.gov/FWVP**.

General Instructions

If you are completing this form on a computer, the data you enter will be captured using 2D barcode technology. This capture will ensure that the data you provide is accurately entered into USCIS systems. As you complete each field, the 2D barcode field at the bottom of each page will shift as data is captured. Upon receipt of your form, USCIS will use the 2D barcode to extract the data from the form. Please **do not damage the 2D barcode** (puncture, staple, spill on, write on, etc.) as this could affect the ability of USCIS to timely process your form.

USCIS provides most forms in PDF format free of charge through the USCIS Web site. In order to view, print, or fill out our forms, you should use the latest version of Adobe Reader, which can be downloaded for free at **http://get.adobe.com/reader/**.

Each application must be properly signed and accompanied by the appropriate fee. (See the **What is the Filing Fee** section of these Instructions.) A photocopy of a signed application or a typewritten name in place of a signature is not acceptable. If you are under 14 years of age, your parent or legal guardian may sign the application on your behalf.

Evidence. You must submit all required initial evidence along with all the supporting documentation with your application at the time of filing.

Biometrics Services Appointment. After receiving your application and ensuring completeness, USCIS will inform you in writing when to go to your local USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) for your biometrics services appointment. Failure to attend the biometrics services appointment may result in denial of your application.

Copies. Unless specifically required that an original document be filed with an application, a legible photocopy may be submitted. Original documents submitted when not required may remain a part of the record, and will not be automatically returned to you.

Translations. Any document containing foreign language submitted to USCIS must be accompanied by a full English language translation which the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

How To Fill Out Form I-131

1. Type or print legibly in black ink.
2. If extra space is needed to complete any item, attach a separate sheet and type or print your name and Alien Registration Number (A-Number) (if any), at the top of each sheet of paper; indicate the **Part** and **Item Number**s to which your answer refers; and date and sign each sheet.
3. Answer all questions fully and accurately. If an item is not applicable or the answer is none, print or type N/A.

General Requirements

1. Initial Evidence

All applications must include a **copy of an official photo identity document showing your photo, name, and date of birth.** (Examples: Your current Employment Authorization Document, if available; a valid government-issued driver's license; passport identity page; Form I-551, Permanent Resident Card; or any other official identity document.) The copy must **clearly** show the photo and identity information. **Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record is not acceptable as a photo identity document.**

You must file your application with all required evidence. Not submitting required evidence will delay the issuance of the document you are requesting. USCIS may request additional information or evidence or may request that you appear at a USCIS office for an interview or for fingerprinting. (See **Item 3. Biometric Services Requirement** below).

If you are applying for:

a. Reentry Permit

You **must** attach:

(1) A copy of the front and back of your Form I-551; or

(2) If you have not yet received your Form I-551, a copy of the biographic pages of your passport and a copy of the visa page showing your initial admission as a lawful permanent resident, or other evidence that you are a lawful permanent resident; or

(3) A copy of the Form I-797, Notice of Action, approval notice of an application for replacement of your Form I-551 or temporary evidence of lawful permanent resident status.

b. Refugee Travel Document

You **must** attach a copy of the document issued to you by USCIS showing your refugee or asylee status and the expiration date of such status.

c. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States

If you are in the United States, you **must** attach:

(1) A copy of any document issued to you by USCIS showing your present status, if any, in the United States; and

(2) An explanation or other evidence showing the circumstances that warrant issuance of an Advance Parole Document; or

(3) If you are an applicant for adjustment of status, a copy of a USCIS receipt as evidence that you filed the adjustment application; or

(4) If you are traveling to Canada to apply for an immigrant visa, a copy of the U.S. consular appointment letter; or

(5) If USCIS has deferred action in your case under DACA, you must include a copy of the Form I-797, Notice of Action, showing that the decision on your Form I-821D was to defer action in your case. If ICE deferred action in your case under DACA, submit a copy of the approval order, notice or letter issued by ICE.

You must complete Part 4. of the form indicating how your intended travel fits within 1 of the 3 purposes below. You must also provide evidence of your reason for travel outside of the United States including the dates of travel and the expected duration outside the United States. If your advance parole application is approved, the validity dates of your Advance Parole Document will be for the duration of the documented need for travel. Below are examples of acceptable evidence:

Educational Purposes

(a) A letter from a school employee acting in an official capacity describing the purpose of the travel and explaining why travel is required or beneficial; or

(b) A document showing enrollment in an educational program requiring travel.

Employment Purposes

A letter from your employer or a conference host describing the need for the travel.

Humanitarian Purposes

(a) A letter from your physician explaining the nature of your medical condition, the specific medical treatment to be sought outside of the United States, and a brief explanation why travel outside the U.S. is medically necessary; or

(b) Documentation of a family member's serious illness or death.

d. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

(1) If you are applying for an Advance Parole Document for an individual who is outside the United States under one of the Family Reunification Parole policies, you must attach:

(a) For the HFRP Program, complete documentation as described in the application instructions included in the invitation letter;

(b) For the CFRP Program, complete documentation as described in the application instructions included in the invitation letter; or

(c) For the FWVP program:

(i) A copy of your Form I-797, Notice of Action, indicating approval of your Form I-130, or printout from Case Status Online, which shows an approved Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, filed by the Filipino veteran or the surviving spouse, for your family member;

(ii) Form I-134, Affidavit of Support, completed as directed in the Form I-134 instructions;

(iii) Evidence that the Filipino veteran's World War II military service was previously recognized by the U.S. Army as defined by section 405 of the Immigration Act of 1990, as amended; and

(iv) If you are the surviving spouse of the Filipino World War II veteran: evidence of your marriage, and a copy of the veteran's death certificate.

NOTE: If you wish to apply for a child who is the derivative beneficiary of an approved Form I-130 petition, he or she must be under 21 years of age and unmarried on the date USCIS receives the FWVP program application you file on his or her behalf and otherwise satisfy the definition of "child" as defined by INA section 203(d). You may only apply for a derivative beneficiary if you are also applying for the principal beneficiary on that same approved Form I-130.

NOTE: If you are eligible to self-apply for parole under the FWVP program as described in the **Who May File Form I-131** section of these Instructions, you must complete documentation described above and also submit evidence to establish a qualifying family relationship with the deceased Filipino World War II veteran or his or her spouse and evidence of reinstatement by USCIS of your Form I-130.

NOTE: Additional information regarding required documentation is described in "**Filipino WWII Veterans Parole Program**" at **www.uscis.gov/FWVP**.

(2) If you are applying for an Advance Parole Document for an individual who is outside the United States (either for yourself or another individual), other than under one of the Family Reunification Parole policies noted in **Item (1)** above, you must attach:

(a) A detailed description of the urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit reason for which an Advance Parole Document is requested, an explanation for the length of time for which parole is requested, and copies of evidence that support the basis for your request;

(b) Form I-134, Affidavit of Support, completed as directed in the Form I-134 instructions;

(c) A statement explaining why a U.S. visa cannot be obtained, including when and where attempts were made to obtain a visa, or an explanation of why a visa was not sought to enter the United States;

(d) If applicable, a statement explaining why a waiver of inadmissibility cannot be obtained to allow issuance of a visa, including when and where attempts were made to obtain a waiver, and a copy of any DHS decision on your waiver request, or an explanation of why a waiver has not been sought;

(e) A copy of any decision on an immigrant or non-immigrant petition or application filed for an individual seeking to enter the United States, and evidence regarding any pending immigrant or non-immigrant petition or application;

(f) In addition to the identity document described in **Item 1. Initial Evidence** above, unless such document is a valid passport:

(i) A copy of the biographical page of the beneficiary's passport or, if it is not available, an explanation why a passport is not available and another government-issued identity document that establishes the beneficiary's citizenship; and

(ii) Copies of the petitioner's and Form I-134 sponsor's official identity documents and evidence of their citizenship or U.S. immigration status (such as a copy of a U.S. passport, lawful permanent resident card, or birth certificate).

NOTE: If a civil document submitted in support of a request for advance parole has annotations on either the front or the back of the document, copies of both sides of the document must be submitted.

NOTE: Additional information regarding types of evidence that may be relevant to specific parole requests is described under "**Humanitarian Parole**" at **www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/humanitarian-parole**.

2. Photographs

a. If you are outside the United States and filing for a Refugee Travel Document, or if you are in the United States and filing for an Advance Parole Document:

You **must** submit 2 identical color photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of the filing of this application. The photos must have a white to off-white background, be printed on thin paper with a glossy finish, and be unmounted and unretouched.

NOTE: Because of the current USCIS scanning process, if a digital photo is submitted, it must be produced from a high-resolution camera that has at least 3.5 mega pixels of resolution.

Passport-style photos must be 2" x 2." The photos must be in color with full face, frontal view on a white to off-white background. Head height should measure 1" to 1 3/8" from top of hair to bottom of chin, and eye height is between 1 1/8" to 1 3/8" from bottom of photo. Your head must be bare unless you are wearing headwear as required by a religious denomination of which you are a member. Using pencil or felt pen, lightly print your name and A-Number on the back of the photo.

b. If applying for an Advance Parole Document for individuals outside the United States:

(1) If you are applying for an Advance Parole Document on your own behalf, and you are outside the United States, submit photographs with your application.

(2) If you are applying for an Advance Parole Document on behalf of another individual who is outside the United States, submit the required photographs of the individual who would be issued the Advance Parole Document.

3. Biometrics Services Requirement

a. All applicants for a Refugee Travel Document or a Reentry Permit must complete biometrics at a USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) or, if applying for a Refugee Travel Document while outside of the United States at an overseas USCIS facility. If you are between ages 14 through 79 and you are applying for a Refugee Travel Document or a Reentry Permit, you must also be fingerprinted as part of USCIS biometrics services requirement. After you have filed this application, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and location for your biometrics services appointment. Failure to appear to be fingerprinted or for other biometrics services may result in a denial of your application.

b. All applicants for Reentry Permits and/or Refugee Travel Documents between the ages of 14 through 79 are required to pay the additional **$85** biometrics services fee. (See the **What Is the Filing Fee** section of these Instructions.)

c. An individual outside the United States who is seeking an Advance Parole Document for humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, including under one of the Family Reunification Parole policies, and who is between ages 14 through 79, must be fingerprinted as part of the USCIS biometrics services requirement. Depending on the individual's location, USCIS or the Department of State will advise the location for the biometrics services appointment.

4. Invalidation of Travel Document

Any travel document obtained by making a material false representation or concealment in this application will be invalid. A travel document will also be invalid if you are ordered removed or deported from the United States.

In addition, a Refugee Travel Document will be invalid if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, shall cease to apply or shall not apply to you as provided in Articles 1C, D, E, or F of the Convention.

5. Expedite Request Instructions

To request expedited processing of an application for a Reentry Permit, a Refugee Travel Document, or an Advance Parole Document for an individual outside the United States, other than under one of the Family Reunification Parole policies, type or print the word EXPEDITE in the top right corner of the application in black ink. USCIS recommends that you provide e-mail addresses and a fax number with any expedite request for a Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, or Advance Parole Document.

Include a written explanation of the reason for the request to expedite with any supporting evidence available. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that one or more of the expedite criteria have been met. The criteria are as follows:

a. Severe financial loss to company or individual;

b. Extreme emergent situation;

c. Humanitarian situation; or

d. Non-profit status of requesting organization in furtherance of the cultural and social interests of the United States Department of Defense or National Interest Situation. (**Note:** The request must come from an official United States Government entity and state that a delay will be detrimental to the U.S. Government.)

What Is the Filing Fee?

Reentry Permit: The filing fee for a Reentry Permit is **$360**. A biometrics services fee of **$85** is required for applicants ages 14 through 79.

Refugee Travel Document: The filing fee for a Refugee Travel Document for an applicant **age 16 or older** is **$135**. The fee for a child **younger than 16** is **$105**. A biometrics services fee of **$85** is required for applicants ages 14 through 79.

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States (including individuals whose cases were deferred pursuant to DACA): The filing fee for an Advance Parole Document for an individual who is currently in the United States is **$360**. The biometrics services fee is not required.

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States, Including Under Family Reunification Parole Policies: The filing fee for an Advance Parole Document for an individual who is outside the United States is **$360**. The biometrics services fee is not required. The filing fee may be waived based upon a demonstrated inability to pay. Applicants should file Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver, when filing Form I-131 to ensure such requests are supported in accordance with 8 CFR 103.7(c).

NOTE: If you filed Form I-485 on or after July 30, 2007, and you paid the Form I-485 application fee required, then no fee is required to file a request for an Advance Parole Document or Refugee Travel Document on Form I-131 if your Form I-485 is still pending, if:

1. You now hold U.S. refugee or asylee status, and are applying for a Refugee Travel Document (see **Part 2. Application Type**, **Item Number 1.b.** of Form I-131); or
2. You are applying for an Advance Parole Document to allow you to return to the United States after temporary foreign travel (see **Part 2. Application Type**, **Item Number 1.b.** of Form I-131).

Under these circumstances, you may file Form I-131 together with your Form I-485, or you may submit Form I-131 at a later date. If you file Form I-131 separately, you must also submit a copy of your Form I-797, Notice of Action, receipt as evidence that you filed and paid the fee for Form I-485 required on or after July 30, 2007.

Replacement Travel Document: If you are filing to replace a travel document that was lost, stolen, mutilated, or contains erroneous information, such as a misspelled name, a filing fee is required.

NOTE: If you are requesting a replacement Advance Parole Document as an adjustment applicant filed under the fee structure implemented July 30, 2007, then the full filing fee will be required; however, no biometrics services fee is required.

Incorrect Card: No fee is required if you are filing to correct a USCIS error on your travel document. If USCIS did not cause the error, you must pay the application fees.

Use the following guidelines when you prepare your check or money order for the Form I-131 fees:

1. The check or money order must be drawn on a bank or other financial institution located in the United States and must be payable in U.S. currency; and
2. Make the check or money order payable to **U.S. Department of Homeland Security**.

   NOTE: Spell out U.S. Department of Homeland Security; do not use the initials "USDHS" or "DHS."
3. If you live outside the United States, contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate for instructions on the method of payment.

Notice to Those Making Payment by Check

If you send us a check, it will be converted into an electronic funds transfer (EFT). This means we will copy your check and use the account information on it to electronically debit your account for the amount of the check. The debit from your account will usually take 24 hours and will be shown on your regular account statement.

You will not receive your original check back. We will destroy your original check, but we will keep a copy of it. If the EFT cannot be processed for technical reasons, you authorize us to process the copy in place of your original check. If the EFT cannot be completed because of insufficient funds, we may try to make the transfer up to two times.

How to Check if the Fees Are Correct

The filing and biometrics services fees on this form are current as of the edition date appearing in the lower left corner of this page. However, because USCIS fees change periodically, you can verify if the fees are correct by following one of the steps below:

1. Visit the USCIS Web site at **www.uscis.gov**, select "FORMS," and check the appropriate fee; or
2. Telephone the USCIS National Customer Service Center at **1-800-375-5283** and ask for the fee information. For TDD (hearing impaired) call: **1-800-767-1833**.

Where to File?

Please see our Web site at **www.uscis.gov/I-131** or call our USCIS National Customer Service Center at **1-800-375-5283** for the most current information about where to file this benefit request. For TDD (hearing impaired) call: **1-800-767-1833**.

Address Changes

If you have changed your address, you must inform USCIS of your new address. For information on filing a change of address go to the USCIS Web site at **www.uscis.gov/addresschange** or contact the USCIS National Customer Service Center at **1-800-375-5283**. For TDD (hearing impaired) call: **1-800-767-1833**.

NOTE: Do not submit a change of address to the USCIS Lockbox facilities because the USCIS Lockbox facilities do not process change of address requests.

Processing Information

Any Form I-131 that is not signed or accompanied by the correct fees will be rejected with a notice that Form I-131 is deficient. You may correct the deficiency and resubmit Form I-131. An application or petition is not considered properly filed until accepted by USCIS.

Initial Processing

Once a Form I-131 has been accepted, it will be checked for completeness, including submission of the required initial evidence. If you do not completely fill out the form, or file it without required initial evidence, you will not establish a basis for eligibility, and we may deny your Form I-131.

Requests for More Information, Including Biometrics, or Interview

We may request more information or evidence, or we may request that you appear at a USCIS office, U.S. Embassy, or U.S. Consulate for an interview. We may also request that you submit the originals of any copy. We will return these originals when they are no longer required.

At the time of any interview or other appearance at a USCIS office, U.S. Embassy, or U.S. Consulate, USCIS may require you to provide biometrics information (for example, photographs, fingerprints) to verify your identity and update your background information.

Decision

The decision on Form I-131 involves a determination of whether you have established eligibility for the requested document. You will be notified of the decision in writing.

What If You Claim Nonresident Alien Status on Your Federal Income Tax Return?

If you are an alien who has been admitted as an immigrant or adjusted status to that of an immigrant, and are considering the filing of a nonresident alien tax return or the non-filing of a tax return on the ground that you are a nonresident alien, you should carefully review the consequences of such actions under the INA.

If you file a nonresident alien tax return or do not file a tax return, you may be regarded as having abandoned residence in the United States and as having lost your lawful permanent resident status under the INA. As a consequence, you may be ineligible for a visa or other document for which lawful permanent resident aliens are eligible.

You may also be inadmissible to the United States if you seek admission as a returning resident, and you may become ineligible for adjustment of status as a lawful permanent resident or naturalization on the basis of your original entry.

USCIS Forms and Information

To ensure you are using the latest version of this form, visit the USCIS Web site at **www.uscis.gov** where you can obtain the latest USCIS forms and immigration-related information. If you do not have internet access, you may order USCIS forms by calling our toll-free number at **1-800-870-3676**. You may also obtain forms and information by telephoning our USCIS National Customer Service Center at **1-800-375-5283**. For TDD (hearing impaired) call: **1-800-767-1833**.

As an alternative to waiting in line for assistance at your local USCIS office, you can now schedule an appointment through our online system, **InfoPass**, at **infopass.uscis.gov**. Use the **InfoPass** appointment scheduler and follow the screen prompts to set up your appointment. **InfoPass** generates an electronic appointment notice that appears on the screen.

Penalties

If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with this request, we will deny your Form I-131 and may deny any other immigration benefit. In addition, you will face severe penalties provided by law and may be subject to criminal prosecution.

USCIS Privacy Act Statement

AUTHORITIES: The information requested on this application, and the associated evidence, is collected under 8 USC sections 1103, 1181, 1182(d)(5), 1185, 1158, 1225, and 1229b(b)(4); 6 USC section 202(4); and 8 CFR sections 211.1(a), 212.5, 223.1-223.3, and 235.1-235.5.

PURPOSE: The primary purpose for providing the requested information on this application is to apply for a Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, or Advance Parole Document. DHS will use the information you provide to grant or deny the immigration benefit sought.

DISCLOSURE: The information you provide is voluntary. However, failure to provide the requested information, and any requested evidence, may delay a final decision or result in denial of your application.

ROUTINE USES: DHS may share the information you provide on this application with other Federal, state, local, and foreign government agencies and authorized organizations. DHS follows approved routine uses described in the associated published system of records notices [DHS-USCIS-007 - Benefits Information System and DHS-USCIS-001 - Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records and DHS/USCIS-015 Electronic Immigration System - 2 Account and Case Management System of Records] which you can find at **www.dhs.gov/privacy**. DHS may also share the information, as appropriate, for law enforcement purposes or in the interest of national security.

Paperwork Reduction Act

An agency may not conduct or sponsor an information collection, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 3 hours and 39 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions and completing and submitting the form. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, 20 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington, DC 20529-2140; OMB No .1615-0013. **Do not mail your completed Form I-131 to this address.**