

TABLE OF CHANGES – INSTRUCTIONS
Form I-131, Application for Travel Document
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- Black font = Current text
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<p>Page 1-2, What Is the Purpose of This Form</p>	<p>[Page 1]</p> <p>What Is the Purpose of This Form?</p> <p>This form is for applying to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the following travel documents:</p> <p>1. Reentry Permit</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>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</p>	<p>[Page 1]</p> <p>What Is the Purpose of This Form?</p> <p>Use this form to apply for the following travel documents from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS):</p> <p>1. Reentry Permit</p> <p>A Reentry Permit allows a lawful permanent resident or a 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.</p> <p>2. Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>We issue a Refugee Travel Document to an alien 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. Aliens 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 traveling abroad, unless they possess an Advance Parole Document. A U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officer at the U.S. port of entry will</p>

	<p>determine your admissibility when you present your travel document.</p> <p>[New]</p> <p>3. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>determine your admissibility when you present your travel document.</p> <p>3. Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Related Travel Authorization</p> <p>We may grant applicants with a pending initial TPS application who are prima facie eligible for TPS and aliens who have been granted TPS discretionary travel authorization. If we approve travel authorization in either instance, we will issue the alien a Form I-512, Advance Parole Document, under to the applicable authority. Please see Important Notes further in these Instructions regarding travel abroad while in TPS or with a pending initial TPS application.</p> <p>4. Advance Parole Document for Aliens Who Are Currently in the United States</p> <p>Parole allows an alien to physically enter into the United States for a specific purpose. An alien who has been paroled has not been admitted into the United States and remains an “applicant for admission” even while paroled.</p> <p>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. A transportation company may accept the document in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States. An Advance Parole Document is not issued to serve in place of any required passport. An Advance Parole Document cannot be used solely to circumvent normal visa issuance procedures and is not a means to bypass delays in visa issuance.</p> <p>WARNING: An Advance Parole 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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a. An H-1 temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;</p> <p>b. An L-1 intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;</p> <p>c. A K-3 spouse, or K-4 child of a U.S. citizen; or</p> <p>d. A V-1 spouse, or V-2/V-3 child of a lawful permanent resident.</p> <p>[Page 2]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States</p>	<p>be unable to return to the United States unless you have a valid visa or other document that allows you to travel to the United States and seek admission.</p> <p>NOTE: Generally, if you are in the United States and have applied for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident, we will consider that application abandoned if you leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document. Generally, we will not consider your application for adjustment of status as abandoned, even if you do not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while your application is pending, if you are currently 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:</p> <p>a. An H-1 temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;</p> <p>[Page 2]</p> <p>b. An L-1 intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1; or</p> <p>c. A K-3 spouse, or K-4 child of a U.S. citizen.</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>NOTE: Upon returning to the United States, most aliens must present a valid H, L, or K nonimmigrant visa and must continue to be otherwise admissible. Generally, if you do not have a valid or unexpired H, L, or K nonimmigrant visa, then you would need to obtain an H, L, or K nonimmigrant visa at a U.S. Department of State (DOS) visa issuing post. You will need a valid nonimmigrant visa, Advance Parole Document, or other travel document to present for reentry.</p> <p>5. Advance Parole Document for Aliens Outside the United States</p>
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	<p>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.</p>	<p>DHS may grant, in its discretion, an Advance Parole Document to aliens outside the United States as 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 temporarily for 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 receiving a visa.</p>
<p>Page 2-7, Who May File Form I-131?</p>	<p>[Page 2]</p> <p>Who May File Form I-131?</p> <p>Each applicant must file a separate application for a travel document.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. Reentry Permit</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Who May File Form I-131?</p> <p>Each applicant must file a separate Form I-131.</p> <p>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 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about your request.</p> <p>1. Reentry Permit</p> <p>[no change]</p> <p>NOTE: We can send your reentry permit to a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate abroad for you to pick up, if you make such a request when you file your application.</p>

	<p>make such a request when you file your application.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. Validity of Reentry Permit</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) A lawful permanent resident employed by a public international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute; or</p> <p>[Page 3]</p>	<p>With the exception of having to obtain a returning resident visa abroad, a reentry permit does not exempt you from complying with any U.S. immigration laws. If you possess a reentry permit, we will not consider you 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.</p> <p>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 more information, call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) call: 1-800-767-1833</p> <p>b. Validity of Reentry Permit</p> <p>(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, we will limit the permit to 1 year. As an exception, we may issue a permit with a validity of 2 years to:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) A lawful permanent resident employed by a public international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute; or</p>
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	<p>(c) A lawful permanent resident who is a professional athlete and regularly competes in the United States and worldwide.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) A Reentry Permit may not be extended.</p> <p>c. A Reentry Permit may not be issued to you if:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>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</p>	<p>(c) A lawful permanent resident who is a professional athlete and regularly competes in the United States and worldwide.</p> <p>(2) A Reentry Permit issued to a conditional permanent resident may be valid until the date that conditional permanent resident status will expire, not to exceed 2 years.</p> <p>(3) USCIS will not extend the validity period of a reentry permit.</p> <p>c. We will not issue a reentry permit to you if:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Notice to lawful permanent residents 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 or conditional permanent resident status. If DHS determines, upon your return to the United States, that you have abandoned your lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident status, you may challenge that determination if you are placed in removal proceedings.</p> <p>2. Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>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 must apply BEFORE you leave the United States. If</p>
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	<p>leave the United States. If biometrics services are required and you fail to appear to have the biometrics collected, the application may be denied.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. If you are outside of the United States and:</p> <p>(1) Have valid refugee or asylee status; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Travel Warning Regarding Voluntary Re-availment</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>we require biometrics from you, you must appear for any required biometrics services appointment BEFORE you leave the United States. If you fail to appear to have the biometrics collected before you leave the United States, we will deny your application.</p> <p>After filing your application, 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 (commonly known as a Green Card) and passport, you must have a Refugee Travel Document to return to the United States after temporary travel abroad. We can send a Refugee Travel Document to a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate abroad for you to pick up, if you request it when you file your application.</p> <p>b. If you are outside of the United States and:</p> <p>(1) Have valid refugee or asylee status; or</p> <p>(2) You are a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of your refugee or asylee status in the United States, we may allow you, in our discretion, to file Form I-131 and apply for a Refugee Travel Document.</p> <p>You must file your application 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.</p> <p>Travel Warning Regarding Voluntary Re-Availment</p> <p>Warning to asylees who travel to the country of claimed persecution: If you applied for asylum on or after April 1, 1997, we may terminate your asylum status 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</p>
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	<p>country of last habitual residence. See section 208(c)(2)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 USC 1158(c)(2)(D).</p> <p>c. Validity of Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>(1) A Refugee Travel Document is valid for 1 year.</p> <p>(2) A Refugee Travel Document may not be extended.</p> <p>[Page 4]</p> <p>d. A Refugee Travel Document may not be issued to you if:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>residence. See section 208(c)(2)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1158(c)(2)(D).</p> <p>c. Validity of Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>(1) A Refugee Travel Document is valid for 1 year.</p> <p>(2) A Refugee Travel Document cannot be extended.</p> <p>d. A Refugee Travel Document may not be issued to you if:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>NOTE: You should apply for a Refugee Travel Document before you leave the United States. However, we can send a Refugee Travel Document to a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate abroad for you to pick up, if you make such a request when you file your application, and you attend any required biometrics appointment prior to departing the United States. Departing from the United States before we make a decision on your application usually does not affect the decision. However, if we require biometrics from you and you depart the United States before biometrics are collected, we may deny your application.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[New]</p>	<p>resident visa abroad, a Reentry Permit does not exempt you from complying with any U.S. immigration laws. If you possess a valid, unexpired Reentry Permit, we will not consider you 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.</p> <p>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 more information, contact your local USCIS office.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Travel Authorization/Advance Parole Document Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)</p> <p>If you have a pending initial TPS application (Form I-821) or you are a current TPS beneficiary, please select Item Number 1.d. in Part 2. of the form for TPS travel authorization.</p> <p>Important:</p> <p>If you have TPS and return to the United States from travel with a TPS-travel authorized Advance Parole Document issued to you under 8 C.F.R. section 244.15, DHS will determine at inspection whether you may re-enter. If permitted to re-enter, by law, you resume the same immigration status that you held at the time of departure, including all other incidents of your status at the time of your departure. For example, if you were under removal proceedings, which includes having had an</p>
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	<p>3. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States</p> <p>If any of the items listed under Item a. below apply to you, select Item Number 1.d. in Part 2. of the form.</p>	<p>unexecuted final order of removal before you left the United States on your TPS-travel authorized document, then you return subject to those same proceedings and, if applicable, any such removal order. Similarly, if you were present without inspection and admission or inspection and parole prior to your departure, upon return you will still be an alien with TPS present without inspection and admission or inspection and parole. See Section 304(c)(1) of the Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration and Naturalization Amendments of 1991 (MTINA), Pub. L. 102-232, 105 Stat. 1733, 1749 (December 12, 1991), as amended. If your TPS has not been withdrawn or otherwise terminated while you were traveling, you may be permitted to resume TPS unless you are subject to certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory grounds of ineligibility for TPS and also grounds for removal. In such a case, you may be placed in removal proceedings. See Note to 8 U.S.C. section 1254a (INA, section 244) (citing to section 304(c) of the <i>Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration Amendments Act of 1991 (MTINA)</i>, Pub. L. 102-232, as amended, concerning TPS beneficiaries authorized to travel abroad).</p> <p>If you have a pending initial or re-registration application for TPS and you leave the United States on an Advance Parole Document, 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 deny the application. Your TPS may also be withdrawn if you are an existing beneficiary. It is very important that you make appropriate arrangements to ensure that you do not miss any such important notices.</p> <p>4. Advance Parole Document for Aliens Who Are Currently in the United States</p> <p>If any of the items listed under Item a. below apply to you, select Item Number 1.e. in Part 2. of the form.</p>
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	<p>a. If you are in the United States and seek an Advance Parole Document, you may apply if:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>a. If you are in the United States and seek an Advance Parole Document, you may apply if:</p> <p>(1) You have a pending application to adjust status (Form I-485) and you seek to travel abroad temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, which may include a personal or family emergency or bona fide business reasons.</p> <p>(2) You have been granted T nonimmigrant status.</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Page 6]</p>
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	<p>b. Travel Warning</p> <p>Before you apply for an Advance Parole Document, read the following travel warning carefully.</p> <p>For any kind of Advance Parole Document provided to you while you are in the United States:</p> <p>(1) Leaving the United States, even with an Advance Parole Document, may impact your ability to return to the United States.</p> <p>(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.”</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>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</p>	<p>If you have a Form I-485 or other application pending and you leave the United States after obtaining an Advance Parole Document, 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 arrangements to ensure that you do not miss any such important notices.</p> <p>b. Travel Warning</p> <p>Before you apply for an Advance Parole Document, read the following travel warning carefully.</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>(1) Leaving the United States, even after obtaining an Advance Parole Document, may affect your ability to return to the United States.</p> <p>(2) If you use an Advance Parole Document to return to a port of entry in the United States, you will, upon your return, be an “applicant for admission.”</p> <p>(3) As an applicant for admission, you will be subject to inspection at a port of entry, and you must establish your admissibility under the applicable provisions of INA section 212(a) or 235 or any other provision of U.S. law regarding your admissibility 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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>If you are outside the United States, revoking or terminating your Advance Parole Document may preclude you from returning to the United States unless you</p>
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	<p>have a valid visa or other document that permits you to travel to the United States and seek admission.</p> <p>[Page 6]</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. If you are in the United States and seek an Advance Parole Document, a document may not be issued to you if:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>4. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States</p> <p>a. If you or someone else is outside the United States and needs to visit the</p>	<p>have a valid visa or other document that allows you to travel to the United States and seek admission.</p> <p>...</p> <p>[Page 7]</p> <p>c. If you are in the United States and seek an Advance Parole Document, we may not issue it to you if:</p> <p>(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, we may consider your application for an advance parole document; or</p> <p>(2) If you are subject to exclusion, deportation, or removal, proceedings (either pending or completed) and you are seeking an advance parole document in order to travel abroad and return to the United States, you cannot use this form, unless you have received deferred action under DACA. You may, however, request an advance parole document from ICE.</p> <p>d. If you depart from the United States before we issue your Advance Parole Document, we will consider your application abandoned unless you already possess an Advance Parole Document that is valid for the entire time you are outside of the United States.</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>5. Advance Parole Document for Aliens Outside of the United States</p> <p>If you or someone else is outside the United States and need to visit the</p>
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	<p>United States temporarily for an urgent humanitarian reason or for significant public benefit:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>[Page 7]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>United States temporarily for an urgent humanitarian reason or for significant public benefit:</p> <p>(a) 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, we will grant an Advance Parole Document on a case-by-case basis for a temporary period of time, according to any conditions that may be placed on parole.</p> <p>(b) 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.</p> <p>(c) 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.</p> <p>[deleted]</p>
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(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

	<p>needed to apply for parole under this program.</p> <p>You may apply for parole on behalf of your family members under this program if:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) Your qualifying relationship with your family member existed on or before May 9, 2016.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Page 8,	[Page 8]	[Page 7]

<p>General Instructions</p>	<p>General Instructions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>USCIS provides most forms in PDF format free of charge through the USCIS website. 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/.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Evidence. You must submit all required initial evidence along with all the supporting documentation with your application at the time of filing.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>General Instructions</p> <p>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. When USCIS receives your form, we 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 our ability to timely process your form.</p> <p>USCIS provides forms free of charge through the USCIS website. 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/. If you do not have internet access, you may call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 and ask that we mail a form to you. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p> <p>Filing Fee. You must include the appropriate filing fee with your application. (See the What is the Filing Fee section of these Instructions.)</p> <p>Evidence. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documents listed in the What Evidence Must You Submit section of these Instructions.</p> <p>Biometrics Services Appointment. USCIS may require that you appear for an interview or provide biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and/or signature) at any time to verify your identity, obtain additional information, and conduct background and security checks, including</p>
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<p>attend the biometrics services appointment may result in denial of your application.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>a check of criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application. After USCIS receives your application and ensures it is complete, we will inform you if you need to attend a biometric services appointment. If an appointment is necessary, the notice will provide you the location of your local or designated USCIS ASC and the date and time of your appointment or, if you submitted your I-131 from outside the United States and are currently still outside the United States, instruct you to contact a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate to set up an appointment.</p> <p>If you are required to provide biometrics, at your appointment you must sign an oath reaffirming that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You provided or authorized all information in the application; 2. You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and 3. All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing. <p>If you fail to attend your biometrics services appointment, USCIS may deny your application.</p> <p>Copies. You should submit legible photocopies of documents requested, unless the Instructions specifically state that you must submit an original document. USCIS may request an original document at the time of filing or at any time during processing of an application or petition. If USCIS requests an original document from you, it will be returned to you after USCIS determines it no longer needs your original.</p> <p>Translations. If you submit a document with information in a foreign language, you must also submit a full English translation. The translator must sign a certification that the English language translation is complete and accurate, and that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English. The certification must also include the translator’s signature,</p>	
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	<p>How To Fill Out Form I-131</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Numbers 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. 	<p>printed name, the signature date, and the translator’s contact information.</p> <p>How To Fill Out Form I-131</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type or print legibly in black ink. 2. If you need extra space to complete any item within this application, use the space provided in Part 11. Additional Information or attach a separate sheet of paper. Type or print your name and Alien Registration Number (A-Number) (if any), at the top of each sheet; indicate the Page Number, Part Number, and Item Number to which your answer refers; and sign and date each sheet. 3. Answer all questions fully and accurately. If a question does not apply to you (for example, if you have never been married and the question asks, “Provide the name of your spouse”), type or print “N/A” unless otherwise directed. If your answer to a question which requires a numeric response is zero or none (for example, “How many children do you have” or “How many times have you departed the United States”), type or print “None” unless otherwise directed.
<p>Page 8-12, General Requirements</p>	<p>[Page 8]</p> <p>General Requirements</p> <p>1. Initial Evidence</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>[Page 8]</p> <p>General Requirements</p> <p>1. Initial Evidence</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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).</p> <p>[Page 9]</p> <p>If you are applying for:</p> <p>a. Reentry Permit</p> <p>You must attach:</p> <p>(1) A copy of the front and back of your Form I-551; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>b. Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[New]</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>If you are applying for:</p> <p>a. Reentry Permit</p> <p>You must attach a copy of the front and back of your Form I-551, Permanent Resident Card. If you have not yet received your Permanent Resident Card, you must attach a copy of:</p> <p>(1) 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;</p> <p>(2) A copy of the Form I-797, Notice of Action, approval notice for your application to replace your Permanent Resident Card; or</p> <p>(3) Temporary evidence of lawful permanent resident status.</p> <p>b. Refugee Travel Document</p> <p>You must attach:</p> <p>(1) A copy of the document issued to you by USCIS showing your refugee or asylee status and the expiration date of such status; and</p> <p>(2) Any other information you believe supports your eligibility.</p> <p>If you answered “No” to Part 6, Item Number 5. and are filing for a Refugee Travel Document from outside the United States, you must also establish that you meet the regulatory requirements for an overseas filing. See 8 CFR section 23.2(b)(2)(ii). The requirements are that you did not intend to abandon your refugee or asylum status at the time you left the United States and that you did not engage in any activities while outside the United</p>
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	<p>c. Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Currently in the United States</p> <p>If you are in the United States, you must attach:</p> <p>(1) A copy of any document issued to you by USCIS showing your present status, if any, in the United States; and</p> <p>(2) An explanation or other evidence showing the circumstances that warrant issuance of an Advance Parole Document; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(4) If you are traveling to Canada to apply for an immigrant visa, a copy of the U.S. consular appointment letter; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>States that are inconsistent with continued refugee or asylum status. Please attach a complete statement explaining how you meet these requirements. Your statement should include:</p> <p>(1) A detailed description of why you left the United States without filing for a Refugee Travel Document;</p> <p>(2) Whether you intended to abandon your refugee or asylum status at the time you left the United States;</p> <p>(3) A description of where you have traveled since your departure and the purpose of that travel;</p> <p>(4) Your activities while outside the United States; and</p> <p>(5) Any other information you believe supports your eligibility for a Refugee Travel Document.</p> <p>c. Advance Parole Document for Aliens Who Are Currently in the United States</p> <p>If you are in the United States, you must attach a copy of any document issued to you by USCIS (for example, a Form I-797 approval notice) showing your current status, if any, in the United States; and one of the following:</p> <p>(1) An explanation or other evidence showing the circumstances that warrant us issuing an Advance Parole Document;</p> <p>(2) A copy of a USCIS receipt as evidence that you filed the adjustment application (if you are an applicant for adjustment of status); or</p> <p>(3) A copy of the U.S. consular appointment letter (if you are traveling to Canada to apply for an immigrant visa).</p> <p>(4) 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.</p> <p>...</p>
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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

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d. Advance Parole Document for Aliens Outside the United States

(1) If you are applying for an Advance Parole Document for an alien who is outside the United States (either for yourself or another alien or are requesting reparole when you are in the United States and were granted parole by DHS while outside the United States), you must attach:

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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

(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

	<p>DHS decision on your waiver request, or an explanation of why a waiver has not been sought;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>[Page 11]</p> <p>(f) In addition to the identity document described in Item 1. Initial Evidence above, unless such document is a valid passport:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Photographs</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>DHS decision on your waiver request, or an explanation of why a waiver has not been sought;</p> <p>(e) A copy of any decision on an immigrant or non-immigrant petition or application filed for an alien seeking to enter the United States, and evidence regarding any pending immigrant or non-immigrant petition or application;</p> <p>(f) In addition to the identity document described in Item 1. Initial Evidence above, unless such document is a valid passport, you must attach:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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, Permanent Resident Card, or birth certificate).</p> <p>NOTE: If a civil document submitted in support of a request for an advance parole document has annotations on either the front or the back of the document, you must submit copies of both sides of the document.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Photographs</p> <p>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:</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. If applying for an Advance Parole Document for individuals outside the United States:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>3. Biometrics Services Requirement</p> <p>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</p>	<p>You must submit two 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.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of the current USCIS scanning process, if you submit a digital photo, it must be produced from a high-resolution camera that has at least 3.5 megapixels of resolution.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. If applying for an Advance Parole Document for an alien outside the United States:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) If you are applying for an Advance Parole Document on behalf of another alien who is outside the United States, submit the required photographs of that alien.</p> <p>3. Biometrics Services Requirement</p> <p>a. All applicants for a Refugee Travel Document or a Reentry Permit must submit biometrics at a USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) or, if applying for a Refugee Travel Document while outside of the United States, at a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate. If you are between ages 14 and 79 and you are applying for a Refugee Travel Document or a Reentry Permit, you</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>[Page 12]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Invalidation of Travel Document</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Expedite Request Instructions</p> <p>To request expedited processing of an application for a Reentry Permit, a Refugee</p>	<p>must submit biometrics. After you have filed this application, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and location for your biometric services appointment. Failure to appear to submit biometrics may result in us denying your application.</p> <p>b. An alien outside the United States who is seeking an Advance Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between ages 14 and 79, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or the Department of State will advise the alien of where to submit biometrics.</p> <p>[deleted]</p> <p>4. Invalidation of Travel Document</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In addition, a Refugee Travel Document will be invalid if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, ceases to apply or does not apply to you as provided in Articles 1C, D, E, or F of the Convention.</p> <p>5. Expedite Request Instructions</p> <p>To request expedited processing of an application for a Reentry Permit, a Refugee</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a. Severe financial loss to company or individual;</p> <p>b. Extreme emergent situation;</p> <p>c. Humanitarian situation; or</p> <p>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.)</p>	<p>Travel Document, or an Advance Parole Document for an alien outside the United States, 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.</p> <p>Include a written explanation of the reason for the request to expedite with any supporting evidence available. You must demonstrate that you meet one or more of the following expedite criteria:</p> <p>a. Severe financial loss to company or individual, as long as the need for urgent action is not the result of the petitioner’s or applicant’s failure to file the benefit request or the request to expedite in a reasonable time frame; or to respond to any requests for additional evidence in a reasonably timely manner;</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>b. Urgent humanitarian reasons;</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>c. Compelling U.S. Government interests (such as urgent cases for the Department of Defense or DHS, or other public safety or national security interests); or</p> <p>d. Clear USCIS error.</p> <p>USCIS will consider all expedite requests on a case-by-case basis. Not every circumstance that fits under one of these categories will result in expedited treatment.</p>
Page 12-14,	[Page 12]	[Page 11]

<p>What Is the Filing Fee?</p>	<p>What Is the Filing Fee?</p> <p>Reentry Permit: The filing fee for a Reentry Permit is \$575. A biometrics services fee of \$85 is required for applicants ages 14 through 79.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 \$575. The biometrics services fee is not required.</p> <p>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 \$575. 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).</p> <p>[Page 13]</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>What Is the Filing Fee?</p> <p>Reentry Permit: The filing fee for a Reentry Permit is \$575. A biometrics services fee of \$85 is required for applicants ages 14 through 79.</p> <p>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 (if the applicant has a pending Form I-485 see the NOTE below).</p> <p>Advance Parole Document for Aliens 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 alien who is currently in the United States is \$575. There is no biometrics services fee.</p> <p>Advance Parole Document for Aliens Outside the United States: The filing fee for an Advance Parole Document for an alien who is outside the United States is \$575. There is no biometrics services fee. We may waive the filing fee 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 according to 8 CFR 103.7(c).</p> <p>NOTE: If you filed Form I-485 on or after July 30, 2007, and you paid the Form I-485 fee, 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, and:</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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.d. of Form I-131).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>NOTE: The filing fee and biometric services fee are not refundable, regardless of any action USCIS takes on this application. DO NOT MAIL CASH. You must submit all fees in the exact amounts.</p> <p>Use the following guidelines when you prepare your checks or money orders for the Form I-131 filing fee and biometric services fee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 checks or money orders payable to U.S. Department of Homeland Security 	<p>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.e. of Form I-131).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[Delete]</p> <p>[No change]</p>
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	<p>NOTE: Spell out U.S. Department of Homeland Security; do not use the initials “USDHS” or “DHS.”</p> <p>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 .</p> <p>Notice to Those Making Payment by Check. If you send us a check, USCIS will convert it 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 your bank will show it on your regular account statement.</p> <p>You will not receive your original check back. We will destroy your original check, but will keep a copy of it. If USCIS cannot process the EFT for technical reasons, you authorize us to process the copy in place of your original check. If your check is returned as unpayable, USCIS will re-submit the payment to the financial institution one time. If the check is returned as unpayable a second time, we will reject your application and charge you a returned check fee.</p> <p>How To Check If the Fees Are Correct</p> <p>Form I-131’s filing fee and biometric services fees are current as of the edition date in the lower left corner of this page. However, because USCIS fees change periodically, you can verify that the fees are correct by following one of the steps below.</p> <p>[Page 14]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov, select “FORMS,” and check the appropriate fee; or 2. Call the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 and ask for fee information. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) call: 1-800-767-1833. 	<p>Notice to Those Paying by Check. If you send USCIS a check, we will convert it 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 your bank will show it on your regular account statement.</p> <p>You will not receive your original check back. We will destroy your original check, but will keep a copy of it. If USCIS cannot process the EFT for technical reasons, you authorize us to process the copy in place of your original check. If your check is returned as unpayable, we will re-submit the payment to the financial institution one time. If the check is returned as unpayable a second time, we will reject your application and charge you a returned check fee.</p> <p>[no change]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov, select “FORMS,” and check the appropriate fee; or 2. Call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 and ask for fee information. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) call: 1-800-767-1833.
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	<p>Fee Waiver</p> <p>You may be eligible for a fee waiver under 8 CFR 103.7(c). If you believe you are eligible for a fee waiver, complete Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver (or a written request), and submit it and any required evidence of your inability to pay the filing fee with this application. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.</p>	[No change]
<p>Page 14, Where to File?</p>	<p>[Page 14]</p> <p>Where to File?</p> <p>Please see our website 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 TTY (hearing impaired) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p>	<p>Where to File?</p> <p>Please see our website at www.uscis.gov/I-131 or call our USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 for the most current information about where to file this benefit request. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (hearing impaired) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p>
<p>Page 14, Address Change</p>	<p>[Page 14]</p> <p>Address Changes</p> <p>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 website at www.uscis.gov/addresschange or contact the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283. For TTY (hearing impaired) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>[Page 13]</p> <p>Address Changes</p> <p>An applicant who is not a U.S. Citizen must notify USCIS of their new address within 10 days of moving from his or her previous residence. For information on filing a change of address go to the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/addresschange or reach out to the USCIS Contact Center at www.uscis.gov/contactcenter for help. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (hearing impaired) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not submit a change of address request to the USCIS Lockbox facilities because the Lockbox does not process change of address requests.</p>
<p>Page 14-15, Processing Information</p>	<p>[Page 14]</p> <p>Processing Information</p> <p>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</p>	[no change]

	<p>or petition is not considered properly filed until accepted by USCIS.</p> <p>Initial Processing</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Requests for More Information, Including Biometrics, or Interview</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Decision</p> <p>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.</p> <p>[Page 15]</p> <p>What If You Claim Nonresident Alien Status on Your Federal Income Tax Return?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 you file it without required initial evidence, you will not establish a basis for eligibility, and we may deny your Form I-131.</p> <p>[No change]</p> <p>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 or fingerprints) to verify your identity and update your background information.</p> <p>Decision</p> <p>The decision on Form I-131 involves a determination of whether you have established eligibility for the requested document. We will notify you of the decision in writing.</p> <p>[No change]</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Page 15, USCIS Forms and Information</p>	<p>[Page 15]</p> <p>USCIS Forms and Information</p> <p>To ensure you are using the latest version of this form, visit the USCIS website 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 the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p> <p>Instead of waiting in line for assistance at your local USCIS office, you can schedule an appointment online at www.uscis.gov. Select “Tools,” then under “Self Service Tools,” select “Appointments” and follow the screen prompts to set up your appointment. Once you finish scheduling an appointment, the system will generate an appointment notice for you.</p>	<p>USCIS Forms and Information</p> <p>To ensure you are using the latest version of this application, visit the USCIS website 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 call the USCIS Contact Center at 1-800-375-5283 and ask that we mail a form to you. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) call: 1-800-767-1833.</p> <p>Please visit us at www.uscis.gov/contactcenter to get basic information about immigration services and ask questions about a pending case. Through our digital self-help tools and live assistance, the USCIS Contact Center provides a pathway for you to get consistent, accurate information and answers to immigration case questions.</p>
<p>Page 15, Penalties</p>	<p>[Page 15]</p> <p>Penalties</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Penalties</p> <p>If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with your Form I-131, 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.</p>
<p>Page 15-16, DHS Privacy Notice</p>	<p>[Page 15]</p> <p>DHS Privacy Notice</p>	<p>DHS Privacy Notice</p>

	<p>AUTHORITIES: The information requested on this application, and the associated evidence, is collected under the Immigration and Nationality Act sections 103, 208(c)(1)(C), 211, 212(d)(5)(A), 215 and 8 CFR sections 211.1(a)(3-4), 212.5, and 223.1-223.3.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>AUTHORITIES: The information requested on this application, and the associated evidence, is collected under the Immigration and Nationality Act sections 103, 208(c)(1)(C), 211, 212(d)(5)(A), 215, 244(f)(3), and 8 CFR sections 211.1(a)(3-4), 212.5, 223.1-223.3, and 244.15.</p> <p>[No change]</p>
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