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Fee waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Select the form you want to file online.

I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

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Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

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

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, noncitizens who hold refugee or asylee status and are lawful permanent residents must have a Refugee Travel Document to return to the United States after temporary travel abroad. If we approve Advance Parole Document, if we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status) to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

A DHS officer at the Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512, Authorization for Travel by a Noncitizen to the United States, to serve as evidence of DHS's prior consent to the noncitizen's travel abroad. Upon the noncitizen's return to the United States, a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer will determine at each inspection whether the noncitizen is admissible to the U.S. TPS. If you travel and return in accordance with your TPS travel authorization and your TPS remains valid, you will be admitted into TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for CNMI Long Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is physically present in the United States and who seeks to be able to request parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will issue a Form I-512(AP) Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5) (A) (temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit).

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, grant advance permission to travel for Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the rest of the United States without first obtaining a CBP One™ Travel Authorization. If we approve Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen, we will issue Form I-512L, Authorization for Travel by a Noncitizen to the United States in Circumstances, which will serve as evidence of advance permission to travel to the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without automatically terminating their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Any travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of status. Travel to or from a foreign place through a direct transit in Guam does not require advance permission.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- 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 immigration passport requirements and is not a means to bypass delays in visa issuance.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, they should not depart the United States while their application is pending because doing so may result in they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may not be permitted to return to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling, abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An H-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a U.S. citizen; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2 or V-3 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid H-1, H, or V nonimmigrant visa unless they are applying for admission in one of the other nonimmigrant classifications listed above. If the noncitizen does not have a required valid visa, we may deny their Form I-485 as abandoned, nor a valid or unexpired H-1, H, or V nonimmigrant visa, then they generally need to obtain an H-1, H, or V nonimmigrant visa at a U.S. Department of State (DOS) visa issuing post or obtain an Advance Parole Document to avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before traveling to a foreign country. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in abandonment of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a direct transit between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam is allowed. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to appear at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have never been paroled into the United States under the CAM Program. Please see the initial CAM Program applications and accepting parole based on one found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which evidences that parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole) for Parolees who are inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may require noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, appear for an interview, or undergo an immigration medical examination and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking release on parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen should contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administratively final exclusion, deportation, or removal order, or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if we already have a pending Form I-131 for the same applicant or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

Reentry Permit

Applying for a Reentry Permit

Lawful permanent residents and conditional permanent residents may apply for a Reentry Permit. The noncitizen must be physically present in the United States when they file the Reentry Permit application and complete the biometric services requirement. After filing the application for the Reentry Permit, USCIS will inform the noncitizen in writing when to go to their local Application Support Center (ASC) for their biometric services appointment.

Note: A Reentry Permit may be sent to a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS Field Office overseas. The noncitizen must appear in person at the U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS Field Office overseas to pick up the Reentry Permit. They will not be able to pick up their Reentry Permit at U.S. Embassies and U.S. Consulates, as available services may be limited at some locations.

If a noncitizen possesses a valid Reentry Permit, we will not consider them to have abandoned their status as a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident based solely on the duration of their absences from the United States during the validity of the Reentry Permit. However, the noncitizen may become inadmissible or subject to removal proceedings, or has presumptively lost status, only a returning resident visa obtained abroad from a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate provides exemption from such compliance.

An absence from the United States for 1 year or more will generally break the continuity of a noncitizen's required continuous residence for the purpose of naturalization. If a noncitizen intends to remain outside the United States for 1 year or more, they should file Form N-470, Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes. For more information, call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

Validity of Reentry Permit

- Generally, a Reentry Permit issued to a lawful permanent resident is valid for 2 years from the date of issuance. See 8 CFR section 223.2(c)(1). However, if the noncitizen has been outside the United States for more than 4 of the last 5 years or has been outside the United States for more than 2 years at any time in the past. As an exception, we may issue a permit with a validity of 5 years to:
  - A lawful permanent resident whose travel is on the order of the U.S. Government, other than an exclusion, deportation, removal, or rescission order.
  - A lawful permanent resident employed by a public international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute; or
  - A lawful permanent resident who is a professional athlete and regularly competes in the United States and worldwide.
- A Reentry Permit issued to a conditional permanent resident may be valid until the date the conditional resident status will expire, not to exceed 2 years.
- USCIS will not extend the validity of a Reentry Permit.

We will not issue a Reentry Permit to a noncitizen if:

- The noncitizen has already been issued such a document, and it is still valid, unless the prior document has been returned to USCIS or the noncitizen can demonstrate that it was lost; or
- A notice was published in the Federal Register that precludes the issuance of such a document for travel to the area where the noncitizen intends to go.

Notice to lawful permanent residents or conditional permanent residents concerning possible abandonment of status: If the noncitizen does not obtain a Reentry Permit, lengthy or frequent absences from the United States could be the basis for a finding that the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident status. Factors supporting a conclusion that the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident status include the noncitizen's intent to reside in the United States, their ties to persons and property in the United States, and the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident status, the noncitizen may challenge that determination if they are placed in removal proceedings.

Refugee Travel Document

If the noncitizen is in the United States and (1) in valid refugee or asylee status based on INA sections 207 or 208 or (2) if the noncitizen is a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of their refugee or asylee status in the United States, they may apply for a Refugee Travel Document. The noncitizen must apply **at least 45 days before the date they intend to travel. The noncitizen must appear for any required biometric service appointment they leave the United States. If they fail to appear for biometrics collection, we may deny their application.**

When filing for a refugee travel document, applicants are advised to carefully review the filing instructions, and ensure that the application is sent to the correct filing location or office. Misfiled applications will result in delays in processing and may result in denial or rejection of the application for a refugee travel document.

After filing the application, USCIS will inform the noncitizen in writing when to go to their local ASC for their biometric services appointment. If the noncitizen misses an appointment, unless they have other appropriate documentation, such as a Permanent Resident Card (commonly known as a Green Card) and passport, the noncitizen must have a Refugee Travel Document to return to the United States after temporary travel abroad.

If the noncitizen is outside of the United States and (1) has valid refugee or asylee status or (2) the noncitizen is a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of their refugee or asylee status in the United States, they may allow the noncitizen, in our discretion, to file Form I-131 and apply for a Refugee Travel Document. USCIS will make the decision whether to accept the application.

The noncitizen must file their application within 1 year of their last departure from the United States. The noncitizen must appear at a USCIS Field Office in person to apply for a Refugee Travel Document before they depart from the United States.

Travel Warning Regarding Voluntary Re-availment

Warning to asylees who travel to the country of claimed persecution: If a noncitizen applied for asylum on or after April 1, 1997, their asylum status may be terminated if it is determined that they have voluntarily availed themselves of the protection of their country of nationality by returning there to live or reside (lawful residence. See INA section 208(c)(2)(D), 8 U.S.C. 1158(c)(2)(D)).

Validity of Reentry Permit

- A Refugee Travel Document is valid for 1 year.
- The validity date of a Refugee Travel Document cannot be extended.

A Refugee Travel Document may not be issued to a noncitizen if:

- The noncitizen has already been issued such a document and it is still valid, unless the prior document has been returned to USCIS or the noncitizen can demonstrate that it was lost or destroyed; or
- A notice was published in the Federal Register that precludes the issuance of such a document for travel to the area where the noncitizen intends to go.

Note: The noncitizen should apply for a Refugee Travel Document before they leave the United States. However, we can send a Refugee Travel Document to a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS International Office overseas for the noncitizen to pick up. If the noncitizen makes such a request when they file their application. Refugee Travel Documents will be sent to USCIS Field Offices, U.S. Embassies, or U.S. Consulates. Not all U.S. Embassies and U.S. Consulates, or available services may be limited at some locations. Departing from the United States before we make a decision on the application usually does not affect the decision. However, if we require biometrics and the noncitizen departs the United States before biometrics are collected, we may deny the application.

Notice to lawful permanent residents who obtain permanent residence as a refugee: If the noncitizen does not obtain a Refugee Travel Document, Reentry Permit and remains outside the United States for lengthy or frequent absences from the United States could be factors supporting a conclusion that the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident status. With the exception of having to obtain a returning resident visa abroad, a Reentry Permit has the same effect as a Refugee Travel Document. If the noncitizen does not have a Reentry Permit and remains outside the United States for lengthy or frequent absences from the United States could be factors supporting a conclusion that the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident status. With the exception of having to obtain a returning resident visa abroad, a Reentry Permit has the same effect as a Refugee Travel Document. If the noncitizen possesses a valid, unexpired Reentry Permit, the noncitizen will generally not be considered to have abandoned their status as a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident based solely on the duration of their absences from the United States while the permit is valid.

Notice to lawful permanent residents applying for naturalization: An absence from the United States for 1 year or more will generally break the continuity of a noncitizen's required continuous residence for the purpose of naturalization. If a noncitizen intends to remain outside the United States for 1 year or more, they may be eligible to file Form N-470, Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes. For more information, call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

Abandonment of lawful permanent residence: If DHS determines, upon the noncitizen's return to the United States, that the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident status, the noncitizen may be placed in removal proceedings. If the noncitizen is placed in removal proceedings, and seeks a determination whether the noncitizen may retain asylum status even if they cannot retain lawful permanent resident status.

Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

Travel Authorization for TPS Beneficiaries

If the noncitizen is a current TPS beneficiary, they can request TPS travel authorization under INA section 244(f)(3).

If a noncitizen has TPS and returns to the United States with DHS's prior travel authorization, they will be inspected and admitted in TPS, unless they are found to be admissible to the U.S. If the noncitizen travels and returns in accordance with the TPS travel authorization, the noncitizen will be admitted in the same immigration status they had at the time of departure if their TPS is still valid and unless they are determined to be inadmissible under certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory bars to obtaining or retaining TPS. Their TPS, however, will automatically be delayed in removal proceedings, and TPS may be withdrawn. See Section 304(c)(3) of the Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration and Naturalization Amendments of 1991, (MTINA), Pub. L. 102-232, 105 Stat. 1733, 1746, as amended 18 U.S.C. 1254a note).

General Notes Relating to Travel

Travel abroad by a noncitizen granted TPS who has an outstanding order of removal or is in removal proceedings may have legal consequences with respect to the removal order or proceedings. If you are under removal proceedings, which include an unexecuted final order of removal before your TPS was granted, before you depart TPS-related travel document, then you return subject to such proceedings. Before you depart the United States, you should consult with an attorney to obtain independent legal advice before leaving the United States if they are in this situation.

If a noncitizen has a pending re-registration application for TPS and they leave the United States, they may miss important notices from USCIS regarding their application, including requests for additional evidence. If the noncitizen does not respond timely to these notices, USCIS may deem their application abandoned and deny it. Similarly, if they do not receive their Employment Authorization Document (EAD) because the notice made appropriate arrangements to ensure that they do not miss any such important notices, including creating a USCIS online account if they have not already done so. A noncitizen can use their USCIS online account to send secure messages, check the status of their cases, respond to Requests for Evidence (RFEs), and receive notices and decisions. For more information, see How to: Review the instructions for creating an online account.

Abandonment of TPS-Related Application for Travel Authorization

If the noncitizen leaves the United States while their request for a travel authorization is pending, USCIS may deem the request abandoned. If USCIS denies the request because they departed, the Travel Document or Advance Parole Document that is valid for the entire time they are outside of the United States. They also may not be permitted to reenter the United States, depending on the DHS inspector's decision at the U.S. Port of Entry.

An official website of the United States government. Here's how you know.

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States

Advance Parole Document Filing Population

If the noncitizen is inside the United States and with an Advance Parole Document authorizing them to seek parole at a Port of Entry (or urgent humanitarian reason or significant public benefit parole) and departs from a trip abroad, they may apply for an Immediate Parole Document at a Port of Entry.

- The noncitizen has a pending Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status.
- The noncitizen has a pending Affirmative Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal.
- The noncitizen has a pending Initial Form I-821 Application for Temporary Protected Status.
- The noncitizen is covered under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) and USCIS provided discretionary travel authorization in a benefit of DED for their country.
- The noncitizen is covered under Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and has applied for DACA under the regulations at 8 CFR 236.23, 236.24, 236.25. By discretion, soon an Advance Parole Document if the noncitizen is traveling abroad for educational purposes, employment, or humanitarian purposes. For humanitarian purposes, for purposes of requests for advance parole for DACA recipients:
  - Educational purposes include, but are not limited to, semester abroad programs and academic research.
  - Employment purposes include, but are not limited to, overseas assignments, interviews, conferences, training, or meetings with clients; and
  - Humanitarian purposes include, but are not limited to, travel to obtain medical treatment for the DACA recipient, to attend the funeral of a close family member, to visit a family member who is ill, and similar circumstances.

  Note: Only those who have been granted T or U nonimmigrant status (Form I-914 or Form I-918).
- The noncitizen is currently paroled in the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A).
- USCIS has granted the noncitizen Application for Family Unity Benefits (Form I-817).
- The noncitizen has a pending application for temporary resident status (Form I-687) or Form I-698.
- The noncitizen has been granted T nonimmigrant status (per the Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act) in the United States.
- The noncitizen has been granted Continued Presence (CP) by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to temporarily remain in the United States (including parole), except to travel to a Port of Entry between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam; or
- The noncitizen is a child or spouse of a long-term resident status pursuant to the Northern Mariana Islands Long-Term Status Act (Pub. L. 110-229, Title VII, Subtitle C, 1896(c)(2)), they may apply for advance parole to travel.
  - If the noncitizen is in the CNMI and they have been granted CNMI long-term status, they may apply for advance parole to travel to Guam and then departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Travel between the CNMI and a foreign place through a United States port of entry is not permitted under this status.
  - To request advance permission to travel, the noncitizen must file Form I-131, in accordance with the filing instructions contained in this document.
  - In the "Part 2. Information about your trip" section of the application for nonimmediate relatives, the noncitizen must provide a statement describing:
    - The purpose(s) of the intended travel;
    - The specific dates of the trip; and
    - Travel destination(s).

The noncitizen should include any supporting documentation they wish USCIS to consider in deciding their request in their statement.

Generally, the approval period is not exceed six months. Advance permission to travel cannot be valid for one trip, or multiple trips, depending on the stated purpose.

- If the noncitizen does not fall under any of the categories above, but is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on guidance provided by DHS or USCIS, they may apply for an Advance Parole Document. For example, they may apply for an Advance Parole Document based on DHS or USCIS guidance. The noncitizen must also include a statement describing:
  - The purpose(s) of the intended travel;
  - The specific dates of the trip; and
  - Travel destination(s).

The noncitizen should include any supporting documentation they wish USCIS to consider in deciding their request.

Important: If the noncitizen has an application pending with USCIS and they leave the United States after obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may abandon their pending application. They may also be required to file a new application, and pay additional evidence. If the noncitizen does not respond timely to these notices, USCIS may deem their application abandoned and, in that event, they will not receive a refund of their fees. The noncitizen should carefully consider these arrangements to ensure that they do not lose any such important evidence.

Travel Warning

Before a noncitizen applies for an Advance Parole Document from inside the United States, they should read the following travel warning carefully.

Regardless of the basis for obtaining an Advance Parole Document:

- Leaving the United States, even after obtaining an Advance Parole Document, may result in the noncitizen being unable to return to the United States.
- If a noncitizen presents an Advance Parole Document to DHS at a Port of Entry in the United States, the noncitizen will be treated as an applicant for admission.
- As an applicant for admission, the noncitizen will be subject to inspection at a Port of Entry under INA section 235 or any other provision of U.S. law. If DHS officers at the Port of Entry determine that the noncitizen is not clearly eligible, may be subject to expedited removal proceedings or to removal proceedings before an immigration judge, as authorized by law and regulations.
- If the issuance of an Advance Parole Document to the noncitizen is subject to the Visa Waiver Program, the noncitizen may be ineligible to travel to the United States upon their return.
- As noted above, DHS may make a separate discretionary decision whether to parole the noncitizen into the United States each time they present an Advance Parole Document to DHS upon their return to the United States.
- If, upon the noncitizen's return, they are paroled into the United States, they will be issued a Form I-94 indicating their parole.
- If the noncitizen has been ordered removed, deported, or removed, and they are departing from the United States without having had their exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings rescinded before they depart or before they are removed, departing the United States will result in their being considered excluded, deported, or removed, even if USCIS or ICE has authorized their travel under DHS and they have been inspected and admitted or paroled.

Travel Warnings for CNMI Long-Term Residents

If the noncitizen resident in Guam travel to the United States from the CNMI and a foreign place or elsewhere in the United States without advance permission, their CNMI long-term status will be terminated and they may be subject to removal from the United States.

If the noncitizen travels to Guam (not in direct transit between the CNMI and a foreign place or elsewhere in the United States in violation of any other restrictions regarding the dates, destination(s), or purpose(s) of their travel, their CNMI long-term status will be terminated and they may be subject to removal from the United States.

If the noncitizen is inside the United States and seeks an Advance Parole Document, we may not issue it to the noncitizen if:

- The noncitizen holds or held a nonimmigrant status, such as J-1, that is subject to the 2-year foreign residence requirement under INA section 212(e), and has not complied.

Exception: If the noncitizen is subject to the 2-year foreign residence requirement, but is eligible to apply for a waiver/request of status to that of a lawful permanent resident because they obtained a waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement under INA section 212(e), or they have a pending request they resided in their country of nationality or last residence for 2 years immediately prior to their departure from the United States, we may consider their application for an Advance Parole Document.

- They have a deportation, exclusion, removal, or voluntary departure order in effect. Those proceedings are pending or the noncitizen is subject to an administrative order of removal, deportation, or exclusion, unless, in the discretion of the noncitizen is to rescission, deportation, removal, or voluntary departure and they seek an Advance Parole Document so that they can seek parole upon their return to the United States, they will not approve their Form I-131 or issue them an Advance Parole Document.

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

If the noncitizen is outside the United States and they have a pending application with USCIS, they may apply for parole in the United States. If the noncitizen is applying for someone who is outside the United States, for the first time under one of the following specific categories or processes, they may request an initial parole document.

Filipino WWII Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program

Under the FWVP program, USCIS may confirm beneficiaries of family-based immigrant petitions, approved on or before the date the request to parole is filed, who are outside the United States and who are the spouse, child, or parent of the noncitizen Filipino veteran. The noncitizen must be a beneficiary of an approved Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, for a family member. The noncitizen is not needed to apply for parole under this program. Beneficiaries may apply for advance parole to travel to the United States. For more information, learn about the Filipino WWII Veterans Parole Program.

Note: A derivative beneficiary can only receive benefits if the principal beneficiary receives benefits. If a separate application and the fee is not submitted principal and derivative beneficiary is required. applications for a principal beneficiary and any derivative beneficiaries should be submitted to one processing center to receive benefits.

An individual may apply for parole on behalf of their family members under this program if:

- The individual is living in the United States and is either a Filipino World War II veteran (also known as a "Philippine veteran") or, as amended, an the surviving spouse of such individual;
- The individual has filed Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, for a family member whose visa is not yet available (as indicated in the Application Final Action Date chart in the Department of State's Visa Bulletin), and whose Form I-130 petition was approved on or before the date the individual files a request for the FWVP program is filed; and
- The individual is qualifying relationship with their family member existed on or before May 8, 2016.

Note: If the individual is the surviving spouse of a Filipino World War II veteran, the individual must file Form I-130 on behalf of their family member and be living in or sought after a visa from the, as an eligible of the Filipino World War II veteran.

Note: If the Filipino World War II veteran and his or her spouse are both deceased, surviving family members of an approved Form I-130 that was automatically revoked upon the veteran's death may also apply for parole under this program on their behalf.

Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI)

Certain current and former military members and qualifying family members of the military member who are outside of the United States may be eligible to seek, on a case-by-case basis, parole into the United States under the IMMVI. For more information on whether you are eligible and to submit a request, see Immigrant Military Members and Veterans.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for Initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program parole requests. Instead, requests for CAM parole have never been provided into the United States under the CAM Program.

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States Not Under a Specific Program

If a noncitizen is applying for an initial parole document for themselves and they are outside the United States, and they are not applying under a specific program outside the United States, they may file **Form I-131 and submit a specific program process**.

- A noncitizen may request parole if they cannot obtain the necessary visa and any required waiver of inadmissibility or consent to reapply for admission. Be aware that USCIS will not grant parole to a noncitizen who is subject to the 3- or 10-year temporary period of time, considering conditions that may be present in the parole.
- A noncitizen must demonstrate the application must complete the About You section, and if you are applying for someone else who is outside the United States, then the you will need to provide their information in the Application Information section.
- If a noncitizen was paroled into the United States and needs to remain in the United States beyond the period of parole, they may file Form I-539, Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status to request a new parole approval before validity or parole. If this applies, refer to instructions related to requests for an extension.
- If a noncitizen is outside of the United States and has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed, USCIS will send the Form I-131 to ICE to determine if parole is warranted.
- A noncitizen may apply for parole if they are the child of a parent or spouse of a child granted consideration of removal and subsequent adjustment of status under the section 240A(b)(2) special rule for battered spouses or children.

Travel Warning

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

- Issuance of a Parole Document does NOT entitle a noncitizen to gain entry or even into get assurance that USCIS will parole the noncitizen into the United States at Port of Entry.
- If USCIS has issued a Parole Document to DHS at a Port of Entry in the United States, the noncitizen will be treated as an "applicant for admission." If the noncitizen is paroled into the United States, the noncitizen will remain an applicant for admission throughout the period of parole.
- DHS will make a separate discretionary decision whether to parole the noncitizen into the United States each time they present a Parole Document to DHS upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate a Parole Document at any time at a matter of discretion and may require the noncitizen to the United States in accordance with 8 CFR section 212.5.

Initial Requests for Parole in Place for Individuals who are inside the United States

Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

Military Parole in Place

A noncitizen may apply for military parole in place if they are present in the United States, are an applicant for admission, and are:

- An active-duty member of the U.S. armed forces;
- An individual in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve;
- A member of the Individual Ready Reserve of the Ready Reserve or Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and was not dishonorably discharged; or
- The spouse, widow(er), parent, son, or daughter of an active-duty member of the U.S. armed forces, individual in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, or individual who previously served as an active duty or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and was not dishonorably discharged.

If a noncitizen is applying for military parole in place as the parent of a current or former service member of the U.S. armed forces, they must provide evidence the service member supports the application for parole.

If the noncitizen was previously granted military parole in place and is requesting parole in place for a new period, as known as a parole, refer to additional instructions on a parole.

Note: If the noncitizen was admitted to the United States (that is, with a nonimmigrant visa), but overstayed their nonimmigrant admission or was otherwise in the United States past their period of authorized, they are not eligible for parole in place because they are not an applicant for admission.

Other Parole in Place

If a noncitizen is present in the United States without inspection and admission, they may be eligible for parole in place if they are the spouse, child, or parent of a Noncitizen Total Force, they may qualify for other parole in place.

If the noncitizen was previously granted other parole in place and is requesting an additional period of parole, also referred to as to parole, please refer to instructions related to an parole.

Note: If the noncitizen was admitted to the United States (that is, with a nonimmigrant visa), but overstayed their nonimmigrant admission or was otherwise in the United States past their period of authorized, they are not eligible for parole in place because they are not an applicant for admission.

Re-parole for Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Re-parole for Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Re-parole under a Program or a Process

If the noncitizen was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A)(ii) under one of the following programs or processes, or if an individual is applying for a new period of parole on behalf of their family member who was initially paroled into the United States under the following programs or processes, they may apply for re-parole. They should provide their class of admission (COA) as it appears on their Form I-94, the most recent parole document issued to them, and any other evidence they wish to submit in support of parole, including any explanation and supporting documents demonstrating why they need an additional approved parole period.

- **Family Reunification Parole Process.** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the Family Reunification Parole process and the noncitizen's parole period and they have not yet been able to adjust status. Noncitizens who were granted parole under the Family Reunification Parole process may be eligible for a noncitizen's parole under the Re-parole and provide information required to establish eligibility for re-parole under a family reunification Parole process.
- **Certain Afghans Paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021, and September 18, 2021.** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021 and September 18, 2021 and they have a "DAP" or "PAR" class of admission (COA) on their Form I-94. See the Re-parole for Certain Afghans Parolees page for additional filing instructions.
- **Evolving for Ukraine (UKR).** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the Uniting for Ukraine process. See the specific instructions on re-parole for a comprehensive explanation of the documentation and information required to establish eligibility for re-parole under Uniting for Ukraine.
- **CNMI Programs.** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were previously paroled into the United States under the CNMI program and they have not yet been able to adjust status. Refer to the re-parole instructions.
- **Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI).** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were previously paroled under the IMMVI and they have not yet been able to adjust status.
- **Central American Minors (CAM) Program.** USCIS and DOS allow U.S.-based parents, legal guardians, and certain relatives to request refugee or parole processing for certain children who are unmarried children under 21 years of age and residents of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras. The parent or legal guardian can also include other eligible family members in the request. If the noncitizen was paroled into the United States under the CAM program and is outside of the United States, but seeks to return, USCIS will consider on a case-by-case basis whether to parole the noncitizen back into the United States to reunite with their family.

If a noncitizen was **previously** paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval using this application if they are outside the United States and their parole has terminated. If a noncitizen was paroled into the U.S. and is currently outside of the United States, but were previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program and they did not receive parole for the full period of admission, they may apply for re-parole using this application. Please see the CAM Program.

If the noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval using this application if they are outside the United States and their parole has terminated. If a noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program and they did not receive parole for the full period of admission, they may apply for re-parole using this application. Please see the CAM Program.

Re-parole requests are eligible for re-parole under the CAM Program. Re-parole requests are also eligible for re-parole under the CAM Program and they have not yet been able to adjust status. Refer to the re-parole instructions.

Re-parole for Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Outside the United States

Re-parole under a Program or a Process

If the noncitizen was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A)(ii) under one of the following programs or processes, or if an individual is applying for a new period of parole on behalf of their family member who was initially paroled into the United States under the following programs or processes, they may apply for re-parole. They should provide their class of admission (COA) as it appears on their Form I-94, the most recent parole document issued to them, and any other evidence they wish to submit in support of parole, including any explanation and supporting documents demonstrating why they need an additional approved parole period.

- **Family Reunification Parole Process.** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the Family Reunification Parole process and the noncitizen's parole period and they have not yet been able to adjust status. Noncitizens who were granted parole under the Family Reunification Parole process may be eligible for a noncitizen's parole under the Re-parole and provide information required to establish eligibility for re-parole under a family reunification Parole process.
- **Certain Afghans Paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021, and September 18, 2021.** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021 and September 18, 2021 and they have a "DAP" or "PAR" class of admission (COA) on their Form I-94. See the Re-parole for Certain Afghans Parolees page for additional filing instructions.
- **Evolving for Ukraine (UKR).** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the Uniting for Ukraine process. See the specific instructions on re-parole for a comprehensive explanation of the documentation and information required to establish eligibility for re-parole under Uniting for Ukraine.
- **CNMI Programs.** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were previously paroled into the CNMI under the CNMI program and they have not yet been able to adjust status in the U.S. Refer to the re-parole instructions.
- **Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI).** A noncitizen may be able to re-parole if they were previously paroled under the IMMVI and they have not yet been able to adjust status.
- **Central American Minors (CAM) Program.** USCIS and DOS allow U.S.-based parents, legal guardians, and certain relatives to request refugee or parole processing for certain children who are unmarried children under 21 years of age and residents of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras. The parent or legal guardian can also include other eligible family members in the request. If the noncitizen was paroled into the United States under the CAM program and is outside of the United States, but seeks to return, USCIS will consider on a case-by-case basis whether to parole the noncitizen back into the United States to reunite with their family.

If a noncitizen was **previously** paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval using this application if they are outside the United States and their parole has terminated. If a noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program and they did not receive parole for the full period of admission, they may apply for re-parole using this application. Please see the CAM Program.

If the noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval using this application if they are outside the United States and their parole has terminated. If a noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program and they did not receive parole for the full period of admission, they may apply for re-parole using this application. Please see the CAM Program.

Re-parole requests are eligible for re-parole under the CAM Program. Re-parole requests are also eligible for re-parole under the CAM Program and they have not yet been able to adjust status. Refer to the re-parole instructions.

Re-parole for Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Outside the United States

Re-parole under a Program or a Process

If a noncitizen was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A)(ii) and they are requesting

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Applicants who were previously paroled into the United States and are applying for a new period of parole may request initial or renewed employment authorization and an employment authorization document (EAD) based on the new period of parole by selecting "Yes" or "No" in the Application Information section. The EAD will not be issued until the new period of parole is approved and will not be issued at all if the new parole period is denied. Re-parole applicants who request employment authorization as part of Form I-131 are not required to file Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization. Applicants who have not been issued a social security number previously but wish to request a social security number and/or a social security card must contact the Social Security Administration.

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form G-1055.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you must submit fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the form(s) you are filing for additional information or you may call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide us as you fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to 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 a check of criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application or petition. If we determine that a biometric services appointment is necessary, we will send you an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you are currently overseas, your notice will instruct you to contact a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Re-parole, Parole in Place, or a Reentry Permit may need to submit biometrics at a USCIS ASC. If applying for a Refugee Travel Document or initial parole while outside of the United States, they may need to submit biometrics at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS international office. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to 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 for biometrics submission may result in us denying your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking re-parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, either USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and Instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign into your account often to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near them, if applicable. At the appointment, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

Next

An official website of the United States government. Here's how you know

I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

In addition, a Refugee Travel Document will be invalid if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, ceases to apply or does not apply to you as provided in Articles 1C, 2, 5, or 6 of the Convention.

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status from the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, noncitizens who hold asylee or refugee status and are not lawful permanent residents must have a Refugee Travel Document to reenter the United States after traveling abroad unless they possess an Advance Parole Document issued before their departure. If you are a noncitizen and obtained asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status) to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

A DHS officer at the Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512T, Authorization for Travel by a Noncitizen to the United States, to serve as evidence of DHS's prior consent to the noncitizen's travel abroad and subsequent admission to the United States under INA section 244(f)(2). DHS will determine at its sole discretion whether you may be granted only TPS, if you travel and return in accordance with your TPS travel authorization and your TPS remains valid, you will be admitted into TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for CNMI Long-Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is inside the United States and who seeks to be able to request parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will issue a Form I-512 (Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel for Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the rest of the United States. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will issue an Advance Parole Document or evidence of advance permission to travel for CNMI long-term residents, which allows them to travel to any other part of the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without automatically terminating their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Any travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of status. Travel to or from a foreign place through a direct transit in Guam does not require advance permission.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- 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.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, being granted deferred action, or being covered under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), and they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may not be permitted to return to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An H-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a U.S. citizen; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2/V-3 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid H, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa and must be otherwise admissible to avoid their abandoned adjustment of status application being considered abandoned. If the noncitizen does not have an approved advance parole travel document, nor a valid or unexpired H, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa, then they should not attempt to obtain an H, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa at a U.S. Department of State (DOS) visa-issuing post or obtain an Advance Parole Document to avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before traveling to a foreign country. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in abandonment of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a direct transit between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam is allowed. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to appear at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have never been paroled into the United States under the CAM Program. Information on initial CAM Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are Inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may require noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, appear for an interview, or complete an immigration medical examination, and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking release via parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen should contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administratively final exclusion, deportation, or removal order, or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same applicant or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

- Reentry Permit
- Refugee Travel Document
- Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States
- Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States
- Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)
- Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States
- Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form G-1055.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you must submit fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the form(s) you are filing for additional information or you may call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide us as you fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to 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 a check of criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application or petition. If we determine that a biometric services appointment is necessary, we will send you an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you are unable to appear at the scheduled time, you may contact the U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Re-parole, Parole in Place, or a Reentry Permit may need to submit biometrics at a USCIS ASC. If applying for a Refugee Travel Document or initial parole while outside of the United States, they may need to submit biometrics at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS international office. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics. After you have filed this application, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and location of your biometrics appointment, if necessary. Failure to appear for biometrics submission may result in a denying your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, may need to submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking re-parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application or petition and instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign in to your account often to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near them, if applicable. At the appointment, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

Next

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits,
- Refugee Travel Documents,
- Temporary Resident Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents,
- Advance Parole Documents,
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States, and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

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

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who was formerly in refugee or asylee status or to another citizen in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, noncitizens who hold refugee or refugee status and are not lawful permanent residents must have a Refugee Travel Document to reenter the United States after traveling abroad unless they possess an Advance Parole Document issued before April 1, 1997. A Refugee Travel Document is usually valid for one year with TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory inapplicable grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for CNMI Long-Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority of the INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is inside the United States and who seeks to be able to request parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a noncitizen in the United States seeking Advance Parole, we will issue a Notice of Action (see Form I-797, Notice of Action). Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5) (A) temporarily for a specific humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the rest of the United States. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will issue an Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to travel to the United States and to return to the CNMI. The noncitizen then is travel to any other part of the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without automatically terminating their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI in order to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Any travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of the CNMI long-term resident or foreign place through a direct transit in Guam may receive advance permission.

A transportation company may assist Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States.

WARNING FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- 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 substitute for a visa, passport, or travel document.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States. If we revoke your Advance Parole Document while you are in the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, being granted deferred action, or being covered under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), and they leave the United States without first obtaining advance parole, their departure may result in the withdrawal of their deferred action or deferred enforced departure, or being covered under DED and may make them inadmissible to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they depart the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An K-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or K-4 spouse or child of an K-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a U.S. citizen; or
- A K-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-2 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid K-1, K-2, or K-3 nonimmigrant visa and must be otherwise admissible to avoid their adjustment of status application being considered abandoned. If the noncitizen does not have an approved advance parole travel document, nor a valid or unexpired K-1, K-2, or K-3 nonimmigrant visa, then they generally need to obtain a K-1, K-2, or K-3 nonimmigrant visa from a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate in order to be admissible to the United States and to avoid their adjustment of status application being considered abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The DACA establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before traveling to foreign places. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in abandonment of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a direct transit between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to appear at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have never been paroled into the United States under the CAM Program. Information on initial CAM Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are Inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without admission, parole, or other immigration status. If we approve Form I-131 requesting parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are Inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. If we approve an Immigration Service (USCIS) may require noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, appear for an interview, or undergo an immigration medical examination as a condition of re-parole.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who May File Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking release via parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen should contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about their release.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administratively final exclusion, deportation, or removal order, or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same application or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

Reentry Permit

Applying for a Reentry Permit

Lawful permanent residents and conditional permanent residents may apply for a Reentry Permit. The noncitizen must be physically present in the United States when they file the Reentry Permit application and complete the biometric services appointment. If USCIS approves the Reentry Permit application, we will inform the noncitizen in writing where to go to their local Application Support Center (ASC) for their biometric services appointment.

Note: A Reentry Permit may be sent to a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS International field office abroad for the noncitizen to pick up, if they make such a request on their Form I-131. Generally, USCIS will only send a Reentry Permit abroad if able to pick up their Reentry Permit at a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate, as available services may be limited at some locations.

If a noncitizen possesses a valid Reentry Permit, we will not consider them to have abandoned their status as a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident solely because they remained outside the United States for more than one year while the permit is valid. Nonetheless, a Reentry Permit does not exempt a noncitizen from compliance with any of the requirements of U.S. immigration laws, including remaining resident visa obtained abroad from a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate provides exemption from such compliance.

An absence from the United States for 1 year or more will generally break the continuity of a noncitizen's required continuous residence for the purpose of naturalization. Noncitizens who are absent from the United States for more than 1 year in any may be eligible to file Form N-470, Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes. For more information, call the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

Validity of Reentry Permit

- Generally, a Reentry Permit issued to a lawful permanent resident is valid for 2 years. It is usually not renewable. You must file Form I-131 to apply for a Reentry Permit from the date you were in the United States for more than 1 year but less than 2 years since becoming a lawful permanent resident, we will limit the permit to 2 years. As an exception, we may issue a permit with a validity of 3 years if:
  - A lawful permanent resident whose travel is on the order of the U.S. Government, other than an exclusion, deportation, removal, or extradition order;
  - A lawful permanent resident employed by a public international organization of which the United States is a member by treaty or statute; or
  - A lawful permanent resident who is a professional athlete and regularly travels outside the United States for employment purposes.
- A Reentry Permit issued to a conditional permanent resident may be valid until the date the conditional resident status will expire, not to exceed 2 years.
- USCIS will not extend the validity of a Reentry Permit.

We will not issue a Reentry Permit to a noncitizen if:

- The noncitizen has already been issued such a document, and it is still valid, unless the prior document has been returned to USCIS or the noncitizen can demonstrate that it was lost; or
- A notice was published in the *Federal Register* that precludes the issuance of such a document to travel to the area where the noncitizen intends to go.

Notice to lawful permanent residents or conditional permanent residents abandonment of permanent resident status. A lawful permanent resident or a Reentry Permit or Refugee Travel Document may be denied entry into the United States upon returning from a trip abroad. Lawful permanent residents or conditional permanent residents should, upon their return to the United States, that the noncitizen has abandoned their lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident status. The noncitizen may challenge that determination if they are placed in removal proceedings.

Refugee Travel Document

Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Fee

The application will calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form I-131.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form you are requesting a fee waiver for. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you must submit fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the form(s) you are filing for additional information. If you have questions, call USCIS at 800-375-5283. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide as you as fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to 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, before we make a decision on your application or petition. At the discretion of Investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application or petition. If we determine that a biometric services appointment is necessary, we will send you an appointment notice telling you when and where to go. If you need assistance or if you are currently overseas, your notice will instruct you to contact a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Re-parole, Parole in Place, or a Reentry Permit may need to submit biometrics (fingerprints, a photograph, and a signature) as directed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or its delegate. DHS may require applicants to appear at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS International office. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics. If you have fled from persecution, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and location for your biometrics services appointment. Failure to appear for biometrics appointment may result in denying your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking re-parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign in or create an account to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID). You will be required to respond and submit your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near them, if applicable. At the appointment, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

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An official website of the United States government. Here's how you know ▾

I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

Any travel document obtained by making a false statement or misrepresenting a fact is invalid. For example, if you are not eligible for a travel document and still file Invalid if you are ordered removed or deported from the United States.

In addition, a Refugee Travel Document will be invalid if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, ceases to apply or does not apply to you as an Article 1C, 2, 5, or 6 of the Convention.

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. If you receive Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return abroad. In addition, noncitizens 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 temporary travel abroad. Advance Parole Documents. If we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status), to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

A DHS officer at a Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon their return from trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant lawful temporary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512T, Authorization for Noncitizen to Travel to United States. This travel authorization will allow the noncitizen to travel outside the United States under the terms of the parole authorization granted by DHS under 244(f)(3). DHS will determine at inspection whether you may be admitted into TPS. If you travel and return in accordance with your TPS travel authorization and your TPS remains valid, you will be admitted into TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory bars to eligibility for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for Child Living Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is inside the United States and who seeks to be able to request parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen who is inside the United States, we will issue Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel to the United States to certain noncitizens who are living in the United States who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the United States. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will issue an Advance Parole Document, which will authorize the noncitizen to travel to the CNMI and request that they be inspected and then re-paroled into the United States by immigration officers. This travel authorization will automatically terminate their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Any travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of their status. There is no fee for a foreign-born child (through a direct line) to obtain advance permission to travel.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- An Advance Parole Document is not issued to serve in place of any required passport. An Advance Parole Document cannot be used validly to circumvent normal visa issuance procedures and it is not a means to bypass delays in visa issuance.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. Rather, the noncitizen must present themselves to a DHS officer at a Port of Entry and request parole. The officer will be made aware that you are at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. DHS will not be required to mail any other document that allows the noncitizen to travel to the United States or to return.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, being granted deferred action, or being covered under deferred enforced departure (DED), and they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may not be permitted to return to the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An E-1 nonimmigrant treaty trader, or E-2 spouse or child of an E-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a K-3; citizens; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2 V-3 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid K-1, K-2 nonimmigrant visa and must be otherwise admissible to avoid their adjustment of status application being considered abandoned. If the noncitizen does not have an approved advance parole travel document and is not in one of the above K or V nonimmigrant classifications, or is in one of those K or V, but is a K-3 nonimmigrant visa or a K-4 child, Department of State (DOS) visa bulletin, they will not avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States.

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before traveling to a foreign country. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will result in automatic termination of Form I-903.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a short-term visitor who has never been paroled into the United States under the CNMI Program information on initial CNMI Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CNMI Program page.

Warning: A Parole document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens Currently Present in the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which evidences their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for the parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may issue noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, such as an interview, or complete an immigration medical examination and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking admission to the United States as a nonimmigrant visitor. The noncitizen should consult U.S. Embassy and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administrative final order of removal, or has been ordered removed or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests if the same application type for the same noncitizen is pending. For example, if you have already filed, or have a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same applicant or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with the same application type.

Reentry Permit

Refugee Travel Document

If the noncitizen is in the United States and (1) in valid refugee or asylee status based on the sections 207 or 208 of (2) if the noncitizen is a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status, they may apply for a Refugee Travel Document. The noncitizen must apply #FORM; they have the United States. **If we require biometrics, the noncitizen must** appear at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. **If they fail to appear for biometrics collection, we may deny their application.**

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a short-term visitor who has never been paroled into the United States under the CNMI Program information on initial CNMI Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CNMI Program page.

Warning: A Parole document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens Currently Present in the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which evidences their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for the parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may issue noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, such as an interview, or complete an immigration medical examination and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Refugee Travel Document

If the noncitizen is in the United States and (1) in valid refugee or asylee status based on the sections 207 or 208 or

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole-in-place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

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

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status to allow them to travel outside the United States and return to the United States. In most circumstances, noncitizens who hold refugee or asylee status and not lawful permanent resident status must use a Refugee Travel Document to reenter the United States after traveling abroad unless they possess an Advance Parole Document. If we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status) to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

A DHS officer at the port of entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512T, Authorization for Travel by a Noncitizen to the United States. Form I-512T authorizes a grantee's prior consent to their travel outside the United States under the Immigration and Nationalization Act (INA) section 244(f)(3). DHS will determine at inspection whether you may be admitted into the TPS grantee's travel and return in accordance with your TPS travel authorization and your TPS remains valid, you will be inspected by a U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer to determine any security or criminal issues that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for CNMI Long-Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority in INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is in the United States and who wishes to be able to request parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will issue a Form I-512 (Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document), which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5) for temporary for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel for Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the rest of the United States. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will issue an Advance Parole Document. The Advance Parole Document will indicate that the noncitizen has been granted advance Parole to travel to any other part of the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without automatically terminating their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Any travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of status. Travel to or from a foreign place through a direct transit in Guam does not require advance permission.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- 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.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is in the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. DHS may also limit the validity or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, being granted deferred action, or being granted Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), and they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being granted under DED and may not be permitted to return to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An A-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1,
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a K-1, citizen; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2/V-3 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid K, L, K, or V nonimmigrant visa and must be otherwise admissible to avoid the adjustment of status application being considered abandoned. If the noncitizen does not have an approved advance parole travel document and is not in one of the A-1, L-1, K, or V nonimmigrant visa classifications listed in the bullets on A-1, L-1, K, or V nonimmigrant visa at 8 U.S. Department of State (DOS) on leaving and not obtaining an Advance Parole Document to avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Restricted Outside the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before traveling to a foreign country. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will result in abandonment of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a direct transit between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam is allowed. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to appear at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have never been paroled into the United States under this program. For information on initial CAM Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are Inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole-in-place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States, we will issue the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole-in-place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole For Persons who are Inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may require noncitizens seeking re-parole to appear for an interview, or complete an immigration medical examination and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking release via parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen should contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administratively final exclusion, deportation, or removal order, or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same applicant or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

Reentry Permit

Refugee Travel Document

Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

Travel Authorization for TPS Beneficiaries

If the noncitizen is a current TPS beneficiary, they can request TPS travel authorization under INA section 244(f)(3).

If a noncitizen has TPS and returns to the United States with DHS's prior travel authorization, DHS will determine upon inspection whether the noncitizen may be admitted to the United States in accordance with their travel authorization. If travel authorized, the noncitizen will be admitted in the same immigration status they had at the time of departure if their TPS is still valid and unless they violated the terms of their travel authorization or become ineligible for TPS (unless they are also removable on grounds of ineligibility for TPS). In such a case, the noncitizen may be placed in removal proceedings, and TPS may be withdrawn. 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, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1254a note).

General Rules Relating to Travel

Travel abroad by a noncitizen granted TPS who has an outstanding order of removal or is in removal proceedings may have legal consequences with respect to the removal order or proceedings. If you are under removal proceedings, this includes an unexecuted final order of removal before you leave the United States and, if you depart the United States, the departure may result in your proceedings end. If applicable, any such removal order or proceedings may well be obtain independent legal advice before leaving the United States if they are in this situation.

If a noncitizen has a pending re-registration application for TPS and they leave the United States before USCIS has adjudicated their application, USCIS may consider them to be withdrawn. Including reasons for additional evidence. If the noncitizen does not respond timely to these notices, USCIS may deem their application abandoned and deny the application. Their TPS may also be withdrawn. It is very important that the noncitizen makes appropriate arrangements to ensure that they do not miss any notices from USCIS while outside the United States. If USCIS denies their application, they may also be denied. A noncitizen can use their USCIS online account to send secure messages, check the status of their case, respond to Requests for Evidence (RFEs), verify their identity, and receive decisions on the benefits they seek. Review the instructions for creating an online account.

Abandonment of TPS Related Application for Travel Authorization

If the noncitizen leaves the United States while their request for a travel authorization document is pending, their Form I-131 will be deemed abandoned unless they possess a travel authorization document or advance Parole Document that is valid when they depart and when they seek admission to the United States. They may not be permitted to reenter the United States, depending on the DHS inspector's decision at the U.S. Port of Entry.

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form G-1055.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Refund policy: USCIS does not provide refunds, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you must submit fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the form(s) you are filing for more information about refunds or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide as you fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to 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 a check of criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application or petition. If we require your biometrics, interview, or both, we will notify you by mail or email of an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you are currently overseas, your notice will instruct you to contact a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application,

- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application, and

- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Reentry Travel Document, Re-parole, Parole-in-Place, or a Reentry Permit may need to submit biometrics at a USCIS ASC. If applying for a Refugee Travel Document or initial parole while outside of the United States, they may need to submit biometrics at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS international office. Depending on their location, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and place to go. If you do not have fixed this application, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and place for your biometrics services appointment. Failure to appear for biometrics submission may result in us denying your application.

- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

- An individual in the United States who is seeking re-parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call at 800-375-5283 TTY 800-767-1833. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign in to your account often to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near them, if applicable. At the appointment, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

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I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

In addition, a Refugee Travel Document will be invalid if you are absent from the United States for 365 days, unless re-apply or else meet up to you as provided in Articles 28, 2, 9, and 7 of the Convention.

Reentry Permits

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who was admitted such status as a result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may visit their country upon their return from it. Or abroad. In addition, DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in refugee or asylee status who is a lawful Permanent Resident to enable the United States, allowing the noncitizen to return to the United States without having to obtain a returning resident visa. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Refugee Travel Document, see Refugee Travel Document.

Applicants for a lawful permanent residents who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, and who are seeking a Refugee Travel Document, must submit evidence from a court, administrative agency, or other source of their status as an asylee.

A DHS officer at the Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If an applicant for TPS is outside the United States when their TPS application is approved, their Travel Authorization for Traveling to Noncitizens in the United States, to serve as evidence of parole for TPS purposes. Applicants for TPS who are in the United States may request travel authorization (AHCD). DHS will determine if expertise whether you may be admitted into TPS. If you depart the United States without first receiving travel authorization, your TPS will be terminated unless you are eligible and subsequently receive travel authorization to return unlawful or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Documents for Noncitizens Who Currently Inside the United States and Who Are Seeking To Travel Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a noncitizen inside the United States parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit upon their return from it. Or abroad. A separate Advance Parole Document is necessary for each trip abroad. A separate Advance Parole Document as evidence of advance permission before departing the United States to request for DHS may be to residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who was admitted such status as a result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may visit their country upon their return from it. Or abroad. In addition, DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in refugee or asylee status who is a lawful Permanent Resident to enable the United States, allowing the noncitizen to return to the United States without having to obtain a returning resident visa. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Refugee Travel Document, see Refugee Travel Document.

Applicants for a lawful permanent residents who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, and who are seeking a Refugee Travel Document, must submit evidence from a court, administrative agency, or other source of their status as an asylee.

A DHS officer at the Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If an applicant for TPS is outside the United States when their TPS application is approved, their Travel Authorization for Traveling to Noncitizens in the United States, to serve as evidence of parole for TPS purposes. Applicants for TPS who are in the United States may request travel authorization (AHCD). DHS will determine if expertise whether you may be admitted into TPS. If you depart the United States without first receiving travel authorization, your TPS will be terminated unless you are eligible and subsequently receive travel authorization to return unlawful or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Documents for Noncitizens Who Currently Inside the United States and Who Are Seeking To Travel Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a noncitizen inside the United States parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit upon their return from it. Or abroad. A separate Advance Parole Document is necessary for each trip abroad. A separate Advance Parole Document as evidence of advance permission before departing the United States to request for DHS may be to residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- An Advance Parole Document is not issued to serve in place of any required passport. An Advance Parole Document is not a passport. A noncitizen cannot use any issuance procedures will be issued a Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record.
- An Advance Parole Document issues a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not guarantee that they will be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision will be then request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission into the United States.
- DHS may withdraw an Advance Parole Document at any time. If DHS withdraws an Advance Parole Document while the noncitizen is outside the United States, it will cancel the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. For more information about the discretionary decision about how to cancel the United States and when withdrawn.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, they should not travel outside the United States before receiving their Advance Parole Document. If the noncitizen travels outside the United States before receiving their Advance Parole Document, no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may be unable to return to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they depart the United States, they will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, and departs the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may be considered to have abandoned their application.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are a citizen of the following classifications and remains eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An immediate relative, including an orphan or a VAWA self-petitioner;
- A K-1 nonimmigrant fiancé(e) or fiancé(e) of a K-2 nonimmigrant child;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-3/K-4 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid K-1, K-3, or K-4 nonimmigrant visa in order to be admitted in that classification. Noncitizens in other classifications risk being considered abandoned. If the noncitizen does not have an approved Advance Parole Document, nor a valid K or nonimmigrant V, K, or V nonimmigrant visa, then they generally need to obtain one of these documents before they depart the United States in order to avoid having their application abandoned. Advance Parole Document is issued if their application is not abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Temporarily Absent from the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and the United States and other Commonwealth and territories of the United States of authorized permanent before travelling to foreign country. Submitting a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in abandonment of their's INS.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, unless they are otherwise eligible for a U.S. visa or admission to the United States. They may not be admitted to the rest of the United States including Guam's requires advance permission.

Initial Parole Documents for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general authority of section 212(d)(5)(A), or a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Applicants for Initial Parole in Place for individuals who are in the United States seeking a Parole Document, and must have a Parole Document, unless they are eligible for parole in place. A separate Parole Document is necessary for each trip abroad. A separate Parole Document as evidence of advance permission before departing the United States to request for DHS may be to residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel for Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents who are temporarily absent from the United States. Applicants for parole under Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will not approve Form I-131, Advance Parole Document as evidence of advance permission to travel for CNMI long-term residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Re-parole is discretionary and DHS may approve it for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Applicants for Re-Parole in Place for individuals who are in the United States seeking a Parole Document, and must have a Parole Document, unless they are eligible for parole in place. A separate Parole Document is necessary for each trip abroad. A separate Parole Document as evidence of advance permission before departing the United States to request for DHS may be to residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place or Re-Parole

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a noncitizen inside the United States parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit upon their return from it. Or abroad. A separate Parole Document is necessary for each trip abroad. A separate Parole Document as evidence of advance permission before departing the United States to request for DHS may be to residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

If an applicant Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. You will file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking reliance via parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen should contact U.S. immigration and customs enforcement (ICE) for assistance.

If a separate Parole Document is necessary for each trip abroad. A separate Parole Document as evidence of advance permission before departing the United States to request for DHS may be to residents, which allows them 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. DHS may also issue a Reentry Permit to certain eligible DACA recipients. For more information about lawful permanent residents and conditional residents seeking a Reentry Permit, see Reentry Permit.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 at our discretion. We will not refund any fees we accept or petitioner and beneficiary if pending with final application type.

- Reentry Permit
- Refugee Travel Document
- Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States

Advance Parole Document Filing Population

If the noncitizen is inside the United States and seeks an Advance Parole Document, they must generally establish that they are filing based on urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit upon their return from a trip abroad, they may apply for an Advance Parole Document if:

- The noncitizen has a pending Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status;
- The noncitizen has a pending, affirmative Form I-485, Application for Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence;
- The noncitizen has a pending Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal;
- The noncitizen has a pending Form I-821 Application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS);
- The noncitizen is covered under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) and DED provided discretionary travel authorization as a benefit of DED to the noncitizen;
- The noncitizen has been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and is applying for an Advance Parole Document for the purpose of pursuing an educational opportunity, such as an Initial Parole Document if the noncitizen is entering the United States for the first time, or employment, or for reasons that will support the DACA humanitarian purposes. For purposes of requests for advance parole by DACA recipients:
  - Educational purposes include, but are not limited to, semester abroad programs, academic research, or participation in classes;
  - Employment purposes include, but are not limited to, overseas assignments, internships, conferences, training, or meetings with clients; and
  - Humanitarian purposes include, but are not limited to, travel to obtain medical treatment, attend funeral services or family events, or other activities of a life-altering nature. Does Travel for vacation is not a valid purpose.
- The noncitizen has been granted T or U nonimmigrant status (Form I-914 or Form I-918);
- The noncitizen is currently paroled in the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A);
- USCIS has granted the noncitizen's Application for Family Unity Benefits (Form I-817);
- The noncitizen has a pending application for temporary resident status pursuant to INA section 245A (Form I-687);
- The noncitizen has been granted withholding of deferral status (per the Immigration Act by Equity (LIFE) Act of 2000); or
- The noncitizen has been granted Cancellation of Removal for Battered Spouses of Lawful Permanent Residents (Form I-360) or Cancellation of Removal for Certain Long-Term Residents (Form EOIR-42B) and a hardship waiver (Form I-601) is pending with the CAM and a hardship waiver through Guam; or
- The noncitizen is in the CNMI and has been long-term resident status pursuant to Public Law 110-229, Northern Mariana Islands Long-Term Legal Workforce Act (CW-2). Additionally, they may apply for an Advance Parole Document if:
  - If the noncitizen is in the CNMI and they have been granted CNMI long-term resident status, they may apply for an Advance Parole Document if they are departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) and intend to return to the CNMI through a short-transit.
  - To request advance permission to travel, the noncitizen must file Form I-131 in accordance with the filing instructions, and present CNMI long-term resident status, the noncitizen must also include a statement describing:
    - The purpose(s) of the intended travel;
    - The specific dates of the trip; and
    - Travel destination(s).
  - To request advance permission to travel, the noncitizen must file Form I-131 in accordance with the filing instructions, and present CNMI long-term resident status, the noncitizen must also include a statement describing:
    - The purpose(s) of the intended travel;
    - The specific dates of the trip; and
    - Travel destination(s).

The noncitizen must also submit any supporting documentation they wish USCIS to consider in deciding their request.

Important: If the noncitizen has an application pending with USCIS and they leave the United States after obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may be considered to have abandoned their pending application, unless they have filed an extension of stay. For more information, see Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States. If USCIS does not approve their application, they will not have an unexpired period of permission to stay in the United States, and they will not be eligible for any other immigration benefit. They will also not have appropriate arrangements to ensure that they do not miss any such important notices.

Transit Warning

In Most cases, Noncitizens applying for an Advance Parole Document from inside the United States and who they should read the following information carefully.

Regardless of the basis for obtaining an Advance Parole Document:

- Leaving the United States, even after obtaining an Advance Parole Document, may result in the noncitizen being unable to return; and
- If a noncitizen presents an Advance Parole Document at a Port of Entry and returns to the United States, the noncitizen will be treated as an applicant for admission.

As an applicant for admission, the noncitizen will be subject to inspection at a Port of Entry and must establish that they are admissible to the United States. If the noncitizen fails the noncitizen is inadmissible under INA section 212(a), they may be placed in removal proceedings before an immigration judge, or, if they left before an immigration judge, as authorized by law and regulations.

The issuance of an Advance Parole Document does NOT entitle a noncitizen to parole and does not guarantee that DHS will parole the noncitizen into the United States at a Port of Entry.

In most cases, DHS will only supersede the discretionary decision whether to parole the noncitizen into the United States each time they present an Advance Parole Document to DHS to request parole into the United States.

If, upon the noncitizen's return, they are paroled into the United States, they generally will be paroled for a period of one year.

In most cases, DHS may authorize re-parole for an Advance Parole Document at any time. Including while a noncitizen is outside the United States. Even if the noncitizen's prior parole has expired or will expire before they return to the United States, they may receive a new Advance Parole Document.

If the noncitizen is outside the United States, revoking or terminating their Advance Parole Document may prevent them from returning to the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.

- If a noncitizen is paroled into the United States and DHS revokes or terminates the noncitizen's parole or other authorized stay before the noncitizen departs the United States, the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. See section 212(a), rather than an encroachment is not admitted to the United States unless they have an unexpired immigrant visa, or other valid travel document. For more information, see Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States.
- If a noncitizen is paroled into the United States and DHS revokes or terminates the noncitizen's parole or other authorized stay before the noncitizen departs the United States, the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. See section 212(a), rather than an encroachment is not admitted to the United States unless they have an unexpired immigrant visa, or other valid travel document. For more information, see Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States.
- If a noncitizen is paroled into the United States and DHS revokes or terminates the noncitizen's parole or other authorized stay before the noncitizen departs the United States, the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. See section 212(a), rather than an encroachment is not admitted to the United States unless they have an unexpired immigrant visa, or other valid travel document. For more information, see Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States.

If the noncitizen is outside the United States and seeks an Advance Parole Document, we may not issue it to the noncitizen if:

- The noncitizen is inadmissible to the United States, such as U.S. that is subject to the Local Change Inadmissibility Requirement, unless they have received a waiver of that status;
- **Exception:** If the noncitizen is subject to the 3-year foreign residence requirement, but is eligible to apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident based on an approved Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, the noncitizen's inadmissibility will not prevent us from approving an Advance Parole Document. However, the noncitizen must establish that they will not abandon their residence in the United States during the time they are given parole. Even after leaving the United States, we may consider their application for an Advance Parole Document as if:
- They are in exclusion, deportation, removal, or rescission proceedings (that is, proceedings that began before April 1, 1997, under former law);
- They are in removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), or have been ordered removed under section 240 of the INA, as amended by IIRIRA, and have not departed the United States. Noncitizens who return to the United States, USCIS generally will not approve them from 3 or 10 or more from an Immediate Relative.

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Do you have any questions?

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide us as you fill out your petition. We do it one time, only if we need more information to process your petition.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to appear for an interview or provide biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and/or signature) at an Application Support Center (ASC) before we can decide your application. We will notify you by mail if you must attend an interview or provide biometrics. If you must attend an interview or provide biometrics, we will notify you by mail with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you must appear at an ASC for biometrics, we will send you an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you do not receive a notice, you may call USCIS to request an appointment.

If your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided us authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for Refugee Travel Document or Reentry Permit must submit biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and signature) as a part of a Form I-131. Generally, a Refugee Travel Document or a Reentry Permit will be valid for 10 years if issued to a noncitizen who is at least 16 years of age. Until USCIS biometrics, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS international office. Depending on their age, most noncitizens must submit biometrics when applying for a Form I-131 and for any renewal or replacement document. Failure to appear for biometrics without good cause may result in the denial of your application.

- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Refugee Travel Document to travel for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their age, most noncitizens must submit biometrics when applying for a Form I-131 and for any renewal or replacement document. Failure to appear for biometrics without good cause may result in the denial of your application.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking to parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their age, most noncitizens must submit biometrics when applying for a Form I-131 and for any renewal or replacement document. Failure to appear for biometrics without good cause may result in the denial of your application.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modifications, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Application Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and instructions about where to file, change of address, and fee questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing can receive information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign in to your account often to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

We may request that you provide us with more information to help us decide your petition. We may also request that you respond to interview appointments.

Provide your biometrics

We will schedule you for an appointment at an Application Support Center (ASC) to provide your biometrics. At the appointment, we will get your fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

Next ▸

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS.gov
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I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

In addition, a Refugee Travel Document will be invalid if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, ceases to apply to you or you are provided in Article 1C, 1D, E, or F of the Convention.

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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 abroad. A Reentry Permit does not confer any immigration status. You must maintain lawful or conditional permanent resident status in order to apply for admission using a Reentry Permit. We will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in our sole refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen who is a refugee or asylee in the United States and who is applying for admission to the United States as a nonimmigrant using an Advance Parole Document. If we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document. You must maintain refugee or asylee status in order to obtain a Refugee Travel Document. You cannot use a Refugee Travel Document when it authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

USCIS offices at the front of land ports of entry have the discretion to automatically waive they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue them a TPS Travel Authorization Document for a Reentry Permit to Seek Admission. Any time you depart the United States without first obtaining a TPS Travel Authorization Document, you will be considered to have self-terminated your TPS. DHS will determine an inspector whether you may be admitted after TPS has ended based on your travel while authorized under TPS travel authorization and your TPS reentry valid, you may be admitted in TPS status. You may be eligible to apply for adjustment of status if you meet the eligibility and non-immediate bridging provisions for TPS.

Advance Parole Documents for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Parole Documents Issued for Other Purposes Inside the United States

DHS may, at a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority of section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is outside the United States and who wishes to request parole into the United States. If we approve Form I-131 upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen who is in the United States and who wishes to travel abroad and return, we will issue a Form I-512AD (Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, when authorized by the noncitizen to prevent themselves at a Port of Entry) to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5). We temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel to Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents who have been continuously physically present in the CNMI for the past 5 years. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will issue an Advance Parole Document a noncitizen of advance permission to travel to CNMI long-term residents, which allows them to travel outside the United States and return to the CNMI without having to obtain a visa or be inspected and admitted by a U.S. immigration officer. However, a CNMI long-term resident who obtains advance permission before departing the CNMI is found to any other part of the United States. Noncitizens who are not CNMI long-term residents may not use this advance permission to request parole at return. They must have a foreign passport and visa or other travel document that does not require advance permission.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to board in the United States.

WARNING FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS

- An Advance Parole Document is not issued to serve in place of any required passport. An Advance Parole Document cannot be used to circumvent normal visa processing procedures. It will not be a reason to bypass delays in visa issuance.
- You may be inadmissible or deportable from the United States while they are inside the United States and available that would have to be parole into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5) will be made at the time they arrive at a Port of Entry after a trip abroad, even if you have been granted an Advance Parole Document.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and return.
- If the noncitizen is departing on an Advance Parole Document and is inspected and admitted, he is being granted lawful entry, or being granted under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), and Temporary Protected Status (TPS) will be terminated. Any time you depart the United States without first obtaining a TPS Travel Authorization Document, you will be considered to have self-terminated your TPS. You may be eligible to apply for adjustment of status if you meet the eligibility and non-immediate bridging provisions for TPS.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, pending with USCIS, they may not travel outside the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before departing the United States and remains outside the United States for any of the following classifications and remain eligible for and to be considered for adjustment of status by the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An F-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a U.S. citizen; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid H-1, K-3, or V nonimmigrant visa, as applicable, and a valid passport. Noncitizens who are not in one of the above nonimmigrant classifications will be considered to have abandoned their pending adjustment of status application. Upon their return to the United States, they must generally be admitted in the appropriate nonimmigrant classification, or they will be placed in removal proceedings. An Advance Parole Document is issued to avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The refusal establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands and the United States without a visa. Noncitizens can request CNMI long-term residents to obtain a grant of advance permission to travel (parole), or foreign country. Traveling to CNMI long-term without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in abandonment of their application.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI long-term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a noncitizen is admitted between the CNMI and a foreign State if parole is allowed. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general authority of section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is outside the United States and who wishes to request parole into the United States for reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States, we will issue a Form I-512 (Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, when authorized by the noncitizen to prevent themselves at a Port of Entry) to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5). We temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may be used for Initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have been granted Initial Parole Status under the CAM Program. Please see the CAM Parole Program applications and program eligibility rules to be found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are Inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole) for Parolees who are Inside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5). Noncitizens may request re-parole using Form I-131. We temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, appear for an interview, or complete an immigration medical examination and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document. Parole documents, and arrival/departure records. You may file Form I-131 on behalf of a noncitizen when no possible from immigration status. This noncitizen must be present in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administrative final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion, or has been detained by ICE and released, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests at the same application type for the same noncitizen. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same application or petition and beneficiary is pending with the same application type.

Reentry Permit

Refugee Travel Document

Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

If the individual is applying for a parole document for themselves and they are outside the United States, or the individual is applying for someone else who is outside the United States, they must file Form I-131 at the USCIS lockbox facility designated for their geographic location. Filing fees waived or individual parole documents.

Filipino WWII Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program

Under the FWVP program, USCIS offers certain beneficiaries of family-based immigrant petitions the opportunity to request parole in order to come to the U.S. and the opportunity to work on a case-by-case basis, a discretionary grant of parole into the United States before their immigrant visas become available, rather than remaining outside the United States for potentially many years while they wait. Visitation is not intended to apply to the general Filipino population. Beneficiaries may be required to provide biometrics, an interview, or medical exam results. Learn more about the Filipino WWII Veterans Parole Program.

Note: A derivative beneficiary can only receive benefits if the principal beneficiary receives benefits. If the principal beneficiary's case is denied, withdrawn, or revoked, the derivative beneficiary's case will be denied. Applicants for a principal beneficiary and any of his or her derivative beneficiaries must be interviewed at the same time at the same location.

An individual may not apply on behalf of their family members under this program.

- The individual is living in the United States and is either a Filipino World War II veteran, as defined by section 405 of IRIRACT 38, as amended, or the surviving spouse of such individual;
- The individual has filed Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, for a family member who is a beneficiary of a petition for family-based immigration and is residing in the Philippines at the time of filing Form I-130 petition and application is further the date their request for parole under this program is granted; and
- The individual is not filing a relationship with their family member solely on or before May 9, 2016.

Note: If the individual is the surviving spouse of a Filipino World War II veteran, they may only apply for parole under the FWVP program on behalf of a child, not a spouse, parent, or sibling. Please see the Form I-130 page for more information. They 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 approved before the veteran's death.

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.

Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI)

Certain current and former military members and qualifying family members of immigrant military members and veterans may request parole in order to be eligible to seek, on a case-by-case basis, a discretionary grant of parole in order to avail themselves of immigrant visa processing. Parole is not intended to apply to the general population. Applicants for a principal beneficiary and any of his or her derivative beneficiaries must be interviewed at the same time at the same location.

Note: Applicants who are eligible to apply for naturalization may file a paper Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, together with a paper Form I-131.

Qualifying members include:

- A current spouse, child (as defined in INA section 101(b), or unmarried son or daughter (as well as the unmarried son's or daughter's unmarried children who are under 21 years of age) of a current or former service member; and
- A current spouse, child (as defined in INA section 101(b), or parent of a service member who signed an enlistment agreement for the U.S. Armed Forces pursuant to agreement with the service member's Form N-400, Application for Naturalization.

Immigrant-Investor Pilot Program

USCIS allows Canadian Border Departments and agencies to make referrals requesting reconsideration of a discretionary grant of parole for noncitizen of Canada on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. The Immigrant Investor Program Office (IIPO) is responsible for the pilot and provides a letter of support documenting the reasons for the referral and attach Form I-24, Declaration of Financial Support, completed as directed in the Form I-131 instructions. If the noncitizen is applying for parole in place, they must file Form I-131 and attach a Form I-94 with the initial fee. If the noncitizen is applying for parole while outside the United States, they must file Form I-131 as a non-agency referral. All USCIS may deny the request.

Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process

The FRTF Process is available to certain family members who were previously separated at the border and who have approved immigrant visa petitions. Eligible family members may request parole through the FRTF process. Please see the Family Reunification Task Force Process after their registration. If filing for a family reunification under the FRTF process, please refer to national filing instructions on the FRTF process.

Other

When applying for an initial Parole Document under a specific program or process, it is necessary to select a program or process. Failure to select a program or process may result in the rejection, delay, or denial of the application. If you do not see a program listed that applies to you, please select "Other." If you are unsure of the program or process that you are applying for or the program or process and include any additional supporting documents you wish USCIS to consider in making its discretionary decision. Please see the USCIS Publication, Publication about available parole programs or processes.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for Initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications filed on behalf of individuals who have not been granted Initial Parole Status under the CAM Program.

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States But Under a Specific Program

If you are applying for an initial parole document for themselves and they are outside the United States, or an individual is applying for someone else who is outside the United States, file for this form, **but NOT under a specific program or process**.

- A noncitizen may request parole if they cannot obtain the necessary visa and must travel immediately because of an emergency involving imminent loss of life or injury, or their relative, have a Parole Document on a case-by-case basis for a temporary period of time, according to any conditions that may be placed on parole.
- The individual completing the application must complete the Person You Are Filing For section of the form and provide the name, date of birth, and A-Number, if any, of the noncitizen for whom they are requesting parole.
- If a noncitizen was paroled into the United States and needs to remain in the United States beyond the approved parole period, they must file a new Form I-131 with sufficient supporting documentation to request a new parole approval time. If this is possible, refer to instructions related to Reparole in Place, above.
- If a noncitizen is outside of the United States and has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed, USCIS will send them I-131 to ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations.
- A noncitizen may apply for parole if they are the child of a parent or parent of a child granted asylum or withdrawal of removal and subsequent adjustment of status under INA section 208(b)(3) (special rule for battered spouse or child).

Travel Warning

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

- Issuance of the Parole Document does NOT entitle a noncitizen to parole and DHS may refuse to parole them into the United States even if they have a Parole Document.
- If a noncitizen presents a Parole Document to DHS at a Port of Entry in the United States, DHS will determine whether to parole the noncitizen into the United States. If the noncitizen is paroled into the United States, the noncitizen will receive an applicant for admission throughout the period of parole.
- DHS will make a separate discretionary decision whether to parole the noncitizen each time they use a Parole Document to request parole into the United States.
- DHS may revoke or terminate a Parole Document at any time at its sole discretion, including while the noncitizen is in the United States in accordance with 8 CFR section 212.5.

Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees and waivers, see Form I-131 Fee Page.

Fee Waivers: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request Fee Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your application or petition, even if we deny it or you withdraw it. If you file a duplicate for something like revocation, you acknowledge that you've submitted fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service that USCIS provides, regardless of the outcome. You can find additional information on our page the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide us on this list of documents. Before uploading, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to appear for an interview or provide biometrics (fingerprints, photographs, and/or signature) at any time to verify your identity, conduct background and security checks, and adjudicate your application, including a check of criminal history records maintained by the FBI. If USCIS requires an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you are unable to keep your appointment, you must notify the local USCIS Field Office, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understand all the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Reentry Permit, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record must submit biometrics at USCIS ASC, if applying for a Refugee Travel Document or Reentry Permit, or at a designated USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) in the U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS International office. Depending on their location, they may be required to appear for an interview or provide biometrics at a USCIS office. The applicant, USCIS will notify you in writing of the time and place for your biometric services appointment. Failure to appear for biometrics appointment may result in the denial of your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is applying for a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, they may be required to appear for an interview or provide biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will schedule the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modifications, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or see the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and instructions about where to file, please contact the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833) or call at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Log in to your account often to check on your case and to respond to requests for information.

Respond to requests for information

We may request that you provide us with more evidence (such as a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near their home to collect their biometrics. We will grant their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

Next

NTAS Public Domain Advisory System
No Active Alerts

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and e-parole for noncitizens in the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

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

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident noncitizen who intends to travel outside the United States. A Reentry Permit allows a lawful permanent resident noncitizen time abroad during the permit's validity without the need to obtain a returning resident visa from a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident noncitizen or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, noncitizens 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 a trip abroad, unless they have been issued an Advance Parole Document. If we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status) to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

A DHS officer at the Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS, if we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512T, Authorization for Travel by a Noncitizen to the United States, to serve as evidence of DHS's prior consent to their travel outside the United States under the Immigration and Nationalization Act (INA) section 212(d)(3). Form I-512T is not a boarding foreclearance or a visa. Form I-512T is not valid for travel and return in accordance with any visa waiver program. A TPS beneficiary who is not otherwise admissible will be admitted into TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory bars to eligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Parole Permission to Travel for Child Long Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A) to a noncitizen who is inside the United States and who seeks to travel outside the United States temporarily and then return to the United States. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will issue Form I-512, Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5) (A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the rest of the United States, under INA section 212(d)(5)(A). If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, we will issue Form I-512L, Advance Parole Document, to the CNMI long-term resident, which allows them to travel to any other part of the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without automatically terminating their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam). Any travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of status. Travel to or from a foreign place through a direct transit in Guam does not require advance permission.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization related to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- An Advance Parole Document is not issued to serve in place of any required passport. An Advance Parole Document cannot be used solely to obtain a convenient normal visa issuance procedure and it is not a substitute for a passport.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen while they are inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States. Depending on the circumstances of revocation, DHS will notify the noncitizen, the United States consular and transportation authorities.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, being granted deferred action, or being covered under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), and they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may no longer be eligible for their immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may not be permitted to return to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document and then leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, they generally will consider them to have I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An H-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a U.S. citizen; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid H-1, K, or V nonimmigrant visa and must be otherwise admissible to avoid their adjustment of status application being abandoned. Noncitizens in L-1 or L-2 nonimmigrant status do not require a nonimmigrant visa document, nor a valid nonimmigrant L-1, K, or V nonimmigrant visa (for those generally need to obtain an H-1, K, or V nonimmigrant visa as a condition of State (DOS) visa issuing post or obtain an Advance Parole Document to avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before departing from a foreign country. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in abandonment of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, and not to any other part of the United States, if they are returning directly from abroad. Travel to any other part of the United States including Guam requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to appear at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have never been provided with the initial benefit under the CAM Program. Information on initial CAM Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request to parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their period of stay.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are Inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. Noncitizens with Temporary Protected Services (TPS)(5) may require noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, appear for an interview, or undergo an immigration medical examination and results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/ Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who May File Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking a renewal via parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen should contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administratively final exclusion, deportation, or removal order, or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same applicant or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

- Reentry Permit
- Refugee Travel Document
- Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who are Inside the United States
- Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States
- Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

  Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

  Military Parole in Place

  A noncitizen may apply for military parole in place if they are present in the United States, are an applicant for admission, and are:

  - An active-duty member of the U.S. armed forces;
  - An individual in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve;
  - An individual who previously served on active duty or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and was not dishonorably discharged; or
  - The spouse, widowed, parent, son, or daughter of an active-duty member of the U.S. armed forces, individual in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, or individual who previously served on active duty or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and was not dishonorably discharged.

  If a noncitizen is applying for military parole in place as the parent of a current or former service member of the U.S. armed forces, they must provide evidence the current or former service member supports the application for parole.

  If the noncitizen was previously granted military parole in place and is requesting an additional parole period, also known as re-parole, refer to additional instructions re-parole.

  Note: If the noncitizen was admitted to the United States (lit.e.h, with a nonimmigrant visa), they are not eligible for parole in place because they are not an applicant for admission, even if they overstayed their nonimmigrant admission or are otherwise in the United States past their period of stay authorized.

  See the Discretionary Options for Military Members, Enlistees and Their Families page for additional information.

  Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Parole in Place

  The FRTF Process is available to certain family members who were previously removed from the United States and are now outside the United States. Through the Task Force, if you are in the United States and filing for Parole in Place under the FRTF process, please refer to tailored filing instructions on the DHS webpage.

  If the noncitizen was previously granted FRTF parole in place and is requesting an additional parole period, refer to additional instructions re-parole discussed below.

  Note: If the noncitizen was admitted to the United States (lit.e.h, with a nonimmigrant visa), but overstayed their nonimmigrant admission or are otherwise in the United States past their period of stay authorized, they are not eligible for parole in place because they are not an applicant for admission.

  Other Parole in Place

  If a noncitizen is present in the United States without inspection and admission, they may request parole in place under the Keeping Families Together, Public Safety, Humanitarian Task Force, then they may apply for other parole in place.

  If the noncitizen was previously granted other parole in place and is requesting an additional period of parole, also referred to as re-parole, please refer to instructions related to re-parole.

  Note: If the noncitizen was admitted to the United States (lit.e.h, with a nonimmigrant visa), but overstayed their nonimmigrant admission or are otherwise in the United States past their period of stay authorized, they are not eligible for parole in place because they are not an applicant for admission.

- Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States
- Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form G-1055.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form you are requesting a fee waiver for. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/forms/g.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you submit your fee in the exact amount and that you are paying the fee for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the form(s) you are filing for additional information or you may call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide us as you fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to 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. Biometrics may be used for criminal history and background checks, identity verification, investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application or petition. If we determine that a biometric services appointment is necessary, we will send you an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you are currently overseas, your notice will instruct you to contact a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Reentry Permit, or Parole Document must submit biometrics at a USCIS ASC. If applying for a Refugee Travel Document or initial parole while outside of the United States, they may need to submit biometrics at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States. If in doubt, USCIS will advise the individual of where to 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 for biometrics submission may result in us denying your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on the location, either USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking re-parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on the location, either USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on the location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign in to your account often to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near them, if applicable. At the appointment, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

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I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents; and
- Initial Parole for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

In addition, a Refugee Travel Document is void if the United Nations Convention of July 28, 1951, ceases to apply or does not apply to you as provided in Article 1C, D, E, or F of the Convention.

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or conditional resident who intends to travel outside the United States and to a lawful permanent resident or conditional resident who has been outside the United States for a continuous period of 1 year or more and who intends to return to resume permanent residence in the United States under INA section 223(a)(3). (A lawful permanent resident or conditional resident may not be admitted into TPS.) If you are applying for a Reentry Permit, you must be physically present in the United States when we receive your application, but we will be able to approve it as long as we are satisfied that you are otherwise eligible for the benefit. If you are applying for a Reentry Permit and you are not a lawful permanent resident or conditional resident, you must establish that you are eligible for a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who was granted such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen who is in refugee status pursuant to a Refugee Travel Document to travel to the United States after traveling abroad, unless they possess an Advance Parole Document. If we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status) to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which normally will be valid for travel for a period of 1 year.

A DHS officer at the time of entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS, if we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512T Authorization for Travel by Noncitizen to the Interest of the United States. Traveling outside the United States without such authorization will result in the termination of the noncitizen's TPS, unless the noncitizen is otherwise eligible for admission under INA section 244(f)(2). DHS will determine at inspection whether you may be admitted into TPS. If you are applying for a TPS travel authorization, you must be physically present in the United States when we will be adjudicating it as long as we are satisfied that you are otherwise eligible for travel authorization. We will not approve travel authorization for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for Out-of-TPS Long-Term Residents

DHS may, as a matter of discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority in INA section 212(d)(5)(A). A noncitizen who is physically present in the United States may be able to request parole under this section (212(d)(5)(A)) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will issue Form I-512L Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States, which normally will be valid for the period of time we approve for parole. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will also issue a Form I-512 Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States if the noncitizen is in TPS and is seeking advance permission to travel for purposes of TPS (Out-of-TPS) temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not permitted to travel to the rest of the United States under the CNMI-only TPS program. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, the document we issue to grant advance permission to travel for CNMI long-term residents, which allows them to travel to any other part of the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without having to obtain a visa, is Form I-512AD Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States. If we approve advance permission before departing, the CNMI is treated as a single location for purposes of admission (including travel). Any travel or violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic termination of status. Travel to or from a foreign place through a port of entry in the United States requires advance permission.

A noncitizen's companion may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa or an admission document to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- 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.
- An Advance Parole Document is not valid for entry unless they are inside the United States does not automatically revoke or invalidate any Advance Parole Document. A noncitizen who is granted parole or advance permission in their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made aware they arrive at Port of Entry (POE) and will be informed by the United States upon their return.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen must apply for admission to the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, they must maintain that status while they are outside the United States. Failure to maintain that status or to return to the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document may no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may be considered to have abandoned their status.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on an application under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has been in valid, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before departing the United States, if the noncitizen is in one or more of the following classification and remains eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An E-1 nonimmigrant treaty trader, or E-2 spouse or child of an E-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a K-3; or
- A V-1 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-2 N-3 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid K, L, or V nonimmigrant visa, as applicable, and a valid passport. If the noncitizen is in one of the above classification being considered abandoned if the noncitizen does not have an approved advance parole travel document, nor a valid or unexpired K, L, or V nonimmigrant visa, then they generally need to obtain one. If the noncitizen is unable to obtain a K, L, or V nonimmigrant visa, they may consider applying for Advance Parole Document to avoid the abandonment of status and possible bars to admissibility.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and foreign places. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a visa to travel to the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) from a foreign country when obtaining a grant of advance permission travel under the abandonment of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a short transit between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam is allowed. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission to travel.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which normally will be valid for the period we approve for parole. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will also issue a Form I-512 Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States if the noncitizen is approved for parole.

Warning: A parole document issued to a noncitizen does not authorize the noncitizen to travel to the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry (POE).

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are Inside the United States:

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and remain in parole status. If we approve a grant of re-parole on Form I-131, we will issue Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Noncitizens inside the United States currently granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, or re-parole, by filing Form I-131 with the Arrival/Departure Record for the purpose section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are inside the United States):

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and remain in parole status. If we approve a grant of re-parole on Form I-131, we will issue Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Noncitizens inside the United States currently granted parole may request a new period of parole, or re-parole, by filing Form I-131 with the Arrival/Departure Record for the purpose section below for additional information.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who May File Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a travel document, Parole Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 for a noncitizen who is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings. The noncitizen should contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings. However, USCIS may adjudicate requests, such as renewal reentry permits, previously filed by noncitizens who have been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. Only one reprint, delay, administrative request, or motion to reopen Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same application or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

Reentry Permit

Refugee Travel Document

Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States

Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States

Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Re-parole under a Program or Process

If the noncitizen was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) under one of the following programs or processes, they may be eligible to apply for re-parole. Re-parole is not automatic. Each of the following programs or processes, they may apply for re-parole. They will need to submit a new Form I-131 application and pay the filing fee. If they are applying for a record parole expiration date as it appears on Form I-94, DHS may grant re-parole to support re-parole, including re-explanation and supporting documents. Noncitizens may they need an additional approved parole process.

- **Family Reunification Parole Process.** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the Family Reunification Parole Process. The family reunification parole processes and they have been granted parole in advance status to that of a lawful permanent resident. Refer to specific instructions on Family Reunification Parole Process for additional information and supporting information required to establish eligibility for re-parole under the Family Reunification Parole Process.
- **Certain Afghans Paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2023.** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they are a noncitizen who was paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2023 and they have an "OAR" or "DAR" class of admission on their Form I-94. Refer to the Re-Parole Process for Certain Afghans page for additional filing instructions.
- **Haitian Orphan Parole Process.** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the Haitian Orphan Parole Process and have not been adjusted to lawful permanent resident status.
- **Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI).** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the IMMVI process and they have not yet adjusted.
- **Central American Minors (CAM) Program.** USCIS and DOS allow U.S.-based qualifying parents or legal guardians to request a refugee/parole interview for their unmarried children who are under 21 years of age and nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras. If USCIS approves the request, the child and his or her qualifying relatives present in the qualifying child's household may file an I-131 application for parole. If USCIS approves the request, that is found ineligible for refugee processing but is found ineligible for refugee processing, may be considered for parole on a case-by-case basis. For more information, see the CAM Program page.

Warning: A parole document issued to a noncitizen does not authorize the noncitizen to travel to the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry (POE).

If a noncitizen was **previously** paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval upon arrival. However, if they are currently in the United States, when the CAM Program or the taking action on the request for parole, they will be considered to have entered without inspection and may become subject to the bars under the INA Program and may not apply for a new parole approval due to the previous termination of the CAM Program. If a noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval upon arrival. However, if they are currently in the United States, when the CAM Program or the taking action on the request for parole, they will be considered to have entered without inspection and may become subject to the bars under the INA Program and may not apply for a new parole approval due to the previous termination of the CAM Program. If a noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States under the CAM Program, they may apply for a new parole approval upon arrival. However, if they are currently in the United States, when the CAM Program or the taking action on the request for parole, they will be considered to have entered without inspection and may become subject to the bars under the INA Program and may not apply for a new parole approval due to the previous termination of the CAM Program. include an explanation about why they did not submit the application earlier and any other evidence that they would like USCIS to consider.

- **Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process.** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole under the FRTF process. Refer to the Family Reunification Task Force page for additional information.
- **Military Parole in Place.** A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously granted parole in place as a current or former service member (M-FH) family member of a current or former service member. In addition to a completed Form I-131, they must also submit:
  - Evidence they were previously granted parole in place;
  - Evidence of the claimed family relationship, if applicable;
  - Evidence they or their claimed family member is a current or former member of the U.S. armed forces;
  - Evidence the current or former service member of the U.S. armed forces filed Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, on behalf of the applicant, if eligible, OR if the applicant is a surviving spouse, parent, son or daughter of a deceased service member, evidence that the service member died on or after July 1, 1941. Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant; and
  - For parents of current and former service members of the U.S. armed forces, evidence the current or former service member supports the petitioner OR re-parole;
  - Evidence of any additional favorable discretionary factors that they would like USCIS to consider.
- **Other.** When applying for Re-parole, it is necessary to select a program or process. A failure to select a program or process may result in the rejection. Select "Other" if the noncitizen was paroled into the United States under a process listed, select "Other." If they select "Other," they must specify the program or process that they are applying for in the available field and include any supporting documentation with their Form I-131. For example, if they were then released based on guidance provided by DHS or USCIS. Additional guidance on available parole programs or processes may be found on the Humanitarian Parole page.

Re-parole Not under a Specific Program or Process

If a noncitizen was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and they are requesting a new period of parole, but not under a specific program or process listed above, they may request a new period of parole on behalf of someone else who was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place, but not under a specific program or process, they may apply for re-parole.

If the noncitizen has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed, or has departed the United States during exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, USCIS may take the request to ICE.

If the noncitizen was previously paroled into the United States **AND** they are currently located outside the United States, they are not eligible to apply for re-parole and their request may be rejected or denied. Instead, refer to Initial Parole Documents for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States for additional information and filing guidance. Any noncitizen who are currently eligible for the United States.

Note: USCIS may require different supporting documents depending upon the specific re-parole. Such information may include that it is not likely that the continued eligibility for parole, evidence the noncitizen has complied with previously imposed conditions, or other documentation as identified in the specific programs or process. Refer to USCIS filing guidance for up-to-date information and requirements.

Warning: DHS may revoke or terminate a Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is in the United States in accordance with 8 CFR section 212.5.

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form I-131 Fees.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/forms/g28.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your request, even if we deny your request. If you withdraw your request or ask us to stop processing the request, we may keep all or part of the fee, depending on the fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fee for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the forms you are filing for additional information or you may call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283, TTY (hearing or speech impaired) 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide so as you fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to 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. Biometrics may be required for applicants, petitioners, sponsors, beneficiaries, and investigative URLs, before making a decision on your application or petition. If you are required to provide biometrics, USCIS will notify you by mail or email of the date, time, and an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you do not appear for your appointment, USCIS may deny your application. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(13). If you receive the Contact Center at 800-375-5283 to reschedule your appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understand all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of the information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometrics Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Re-parole, Parole in Place, or a Reentry Permit may need to submit biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and signature). Biometrics may be required for applicants, petitioners, sponsors, beneficiaries, and individuals residing in U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS International office. Depending on their circumstances, applicants in this age range may not need to submit biometrics. If we have filed the application, USCIS will notify you in writing of the exact location for your biometric services appointment. Failure to appear for biometrics submission may result in us denying your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information on the application and instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or contact the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

Use your receipt number to track your case online. You can also create an online account to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the biometrics by a schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center. If you are required to provide biometrics, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

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I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records

Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents, Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records, is used to apply for the following documents:

- Reentry Permits;
- Refugee Travel Documents;
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Travel Authorization Documents;
- Advance Parole Documents;
- Initial Parole Documents for noncitizens outside the United States; and
- Arrival/Departure Records for parole in place and re-parole for noncitizens inside the United States.

Invalidation of Travel Documents

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

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

Reentry Permits

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may issue a Reentry Permit to a lawful permanent resident or a conditional permanent resident, which allows them 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. If we approve Form I-131, filed by a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident seeking a Reentry Permit, we will issue a Reentry Permit.

Refugee Travel Documents

DHS may issue a Refugee Travel Document to a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status, or to a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status in the United States, so that they may seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad. In addition, noncitizens who hold asylee or refugee status and are not lawful permanent residents must have a Refugee Travel Document to reenter the United States after traveling abroad unless they possess an Advance Parole Document. If we approve a Form I-131 filed by a noncitizen in valid refugee or asylee status (or a lawful permanent resident who obtained such status as a direct result of refugee or asylee status) to obtain a Refugee Travel Document, we will issue a Refugee Travel Document which authorizes them to seek admission upon their return from a trip abroad.

A DHS officer at the Port of Entry will determine the noncitizen's admissibility when they present their Refugee Travel Document upon return from their trip abroad.

Travel Authorization Documents for TPS Beneficiaries Inside the United States

DHS may grant discretionary travel authorization to noncitizens who have been granted TPS. If we approve Form I-131 for a TPS beneficiary seeking travel authorization, we will issue Form I-512T, Authorization for Travel by Noncitizen to the United States, which authorizes the noncitizen to consent to their travel outside the United States under the Immigration and Naturalization Act (INA) section 244(f)(3). DHS will determine at inspection whether you may be admitted into TPS. If you travel and return in accordance with your TPS travel authorization and your TPS remains valid, you will be admitted into TPS as long as you are not inadmissible for certain criminal or security grounds that are mandatory ineligibility grounds for TPS.

Advance Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for CNMI Long-Term Residents

DHS may, at its discretion, issue an Advance Parole Document under the general parole authority in INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen who is inside the United States and who seeks to be able to request parole under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon return from a trip abroad. If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen inside the United States seeking an Advance Parole Document, we will issue a Form I-512 Parole I, Advance Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5) if, temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

DHS may, in its discretion, grant advance permission to travel for Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) long-term residents, who are otherwise not authorized to travel to the rest of the United States. If we approve Form I-131 for a CNMI long-term resident, USCIS will issue an Advance Parole Document as evidence of advance permission to travel for CNMI long-term residents, which allows them to travel to any other part of the United States for temporary and legitimate purposes without automatically terminating their CNMI long-term resident status. CNMI long-term residents must obtain advance permission before departing the CNMI to travel to any other part of the United States. Noncitizens who travel in violation of these restrictions will result in the automatic loss of CNMI long-term resident status.

A transportation company may accept Advance Parole Documents in place of a visa as an authorization to travel to the United States.

WARNINGS FOR ADVANCE PAROLE DOCUMENTS:

- 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.
- An Advance Parole Document issued to a noncitizen who lives inside the United States does not entitle that noncitizen to be paroled into the United States upon their return from a trip abroad. A separate discretionary decision on their request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when they arrive at a Port of Entry and apply for admission to the United States upon their return.
- DHS may revoke or terminate an Advance Parole Document at any time, including while the noncitizen is outside the United States, in which event the noncitizen may be unable to return to the United States unless they have a valid visa or other document that allows them to travel to the United States and seek admission.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on their immigration status, being granted deferred action, or being covered under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), and they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document, they may no longer be eligible for that immigration status, deferred action, or being covered under DED and may not be permitted to return to the United States.
- If the noncitizen is applying for an Advance Parole Document based on being a parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), even if they obtain an Advance Parole Document before they leave the United States, their parole will automatically terminate when they leave the United States.

Consequences of Failure to Obtain Advance Parole Document for Certain Noncitizens Who Are Currently Inside the United States

If a noncitizen is inside the United States and has filed Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, we generally will consider their Form I-485 abandoned if they leave the United States without first obtaining an Advance Parole Document.

Generally, we will not consider the Form I-485 as abandoned, even if the noncitizen does not obtain an Advance Parole Document before traveling abroad while their application is pending, if they are in one of the following classifications and remain eligible for and would be admissible in one of the following categories upon applying for admission at a Port of Entry:

- An H-1 nonimmigrant temporary worker, or H-4 spouse or child of an H-1;
- An L-1 nonimmigrant intracompany transferee, or L-2 spouse or child of an L-1;
- A K-3 nonimmigrant spouse, or K-4 nonimmigrant child of a U.S. citizen; or
- A V-2 nonimmigrant spouse, or V-3 V-3 nonimmigrant child of a lawful permanent resident.

Note: Upon returning to the United States, such noncitizens must present a valid H-1, L-1, or V nonimmigrant visa and must be otherwise admissible to avoid their adjustment of status application being considered abandoned. If the noncitizen does not have an unexpired advance parole travel document, nor a valid or unexpired H-1, K-3, or V nonimmigrant visa, then they generally need to obtain an H-1, K, or V nonimmigrant visa at a U.S. Department of State (DOS) visa issuing post or obtain an Advance Parole Document to avoid their adjustment of status application being deemed abandoned.

Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents Travel Outside the United States

The statute establishing the CNMI long-term resident status authorizes travel between the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and the rest of the United States. CNMI long-term residents are not required to obtain a grant of advance permission before traveling to a foreign country. Traveling to a foreign country without obtaining a grant of advance permission will not result in the automatic termination of Form I-485.

Upon returning to the United States, CNMI Long-Term Residents can only be admitted to the CNMI, except that a direct transit between the CNMI and a foreign place through Guam is allowed. Travel to any other part of the United States (including Guam) requires advance permission.

Initial Parole Document for Noncitizens Who Are Outside the United States

DHS may, in its discretion, issue a Parole Document under the general parole authority of INA section 212(d)(5)(A), to a noncitizen outside the United States on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen outside the United States seeking a Parole Document, we will issue a Parole Document, which authorizes the noncitizen to present themselves at a Port of Entry to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.

A transportation company may accept the Parole Document in place of a visa as authorization to travel to the United States.

Note: Form I-131 may not be used for initial Central American Minors (CAM) Program applications on behalf of individuals who have never been paroled into the United States under the CAM Program. Information on initial CAM Program applications and program eligibility can be found on the CAM Program page.

Warning: A Parole Document issued to a noncitizen does not entitle them to be paroled into the United States. A separate discretionary decision on the request for parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) will be made when the noncitizen arrives at a Port of Entry.

Arrival/Departure Record for Parole in Place for Noncitizens who are Inside the United States

DHS, in its discretion, may grant parole in place on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit to noncitizens who are present in the United States without inspection and admission. If we approve Form I-131 filed for a noncitizen seeking parole in place, the noncitizen will receive a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, which is evidence of their parole in place.

Noncitizens inside the United States previously granted parole in place may request a new period of parole, also known as re-parole. Please refer to the Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole section below for additional information.

Arrival/Departure Record for Re-parole (New Period of Parole for Parolees who are Inside the United States)

DHS may, in its discretion, grant a new period of parole, also known as re-parole, to noncitizens inside the United States who were previously paroled into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may require noncitizens seeking re-parole to submit biometrics, appear for an interview, or complete an immigration medical examination and submit the results to USCIS.

If we approve Form I-131 for a noncitizen seeking re-parole, we will issue a Form I-94, Arrival/ Departure Record, which is evidence of their re-parole.

Before You Start Your Application

Eligibility

Who may file Form I-131?

A separate Form I-131 must be filed for each noncitizen seeking a Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, or Arrival/Departure Record. Do not file Form I-131 if the noncitizen is seeking release via parole from immigration custody. The noncitizen must instead contact U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about the request.

ICE generally has jurisdiction over Form I-131 requests when the noncitizen applicant or beneficiary is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings, is subject to an administratively final exclusion, deportation, or removal order, or has previously been ordered excluded, deported, or removed from the United States.

Duplicate Form I-131 requests

Do not file duplicate Form I-131 requests of the same application type for the same beneficiary. We may reject, deny, administratively close, or terminate a duplicate Form I-131 if a previously submitted Form I-131 with the same applicant or petitioner and beneficiary is pending with that same application type.

- Reentry Permit
- Refugee Travel Document
- Travel Authorization Related to Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Advance Parole Document for Individuals Who Are Inside the United States
- Initial Parole Document for Individuals Outside the United States
- Initial Requests for Parole in Place (for individuals who are inside the United States)
- Re-parole For Noncitizens Requesting a New Period of Parole From Inside the United States

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Employment Authorization for Noncitizens Seeking a New Period of Parole (Re-Parole)

Applicants who were previously paroled into the United States and are applying for a new period of parole may request initial or renewed employment authorization and an employment authorization document (EAD) based on the new period of parole by selecting "Yes" or "No" in the Application Information section of Form I-131. Applicants who request EAD will be fingerprinted, photographed, and will not be issued at all if the new parole period is denied. Re-parole applicants who request employment authorization as part of Form I-131 are not required to file Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization. Applicants who have not been issued a social security number previously but wish to request a social security number and/or a social security card must contact the Social Security Administration.

Fee

We will automatically calculate the cost for you before you submit your application. For specific information about fees applicable to this form, see Form G-1055.

Fee Waiver: If you are requesting a fee waiver, you cannot file online. You must file a paper version of both the Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver and the form for the specific benefit you are requesting. You can review the fee waiver guidance at www.uscis.gov/feewaiver.

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any decision we take on your application or petition, even if USCIS takes a long time to make a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you must submit fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service. Please refer to the instructions for the form(s) you are filing for additional information or you may call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. For TTY (deaf or hard of hearing): 800-767-1833.

Documents you may need

We will automatically determine which documents you should provide us as you fill out your petition. At the time of filing, you must submit all evidence and supporting documentation listed.

Biometric Services Appointment

USCIS may require you to appear for an interview or provide biometrics (fingerprints, photograph, and/or signature) at any time to verify your identity, conduct background and security checks, and adjudicate your benefit request, including a check of criminal history records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), before making a decision on your application or petition. If we determine that a biometric services appointment is necessary, we will send you an appointment notice with the date, time, and location of your appointment. If you receive an interview, your notice will instruct you to appear at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS office outside the United States to schedule an appointment.

At your biometrics appointment, you must sign an oath reaffirming that:

- You provided or authorized all information in the application;
- You reviewed and understood all of the information contained in, and submitted with, your application; and
- All of this information was complete, true, and correct at the time of filing.

If you do not attend your biometric services appointment, we may deny your application.

Biometric Services Requirement

- All applicants between 14 and 79 years of age applying for a Refugee Travel Document, Re-parole, Parole in Place, or a Reentry Permit may need to submit biometrics at a USCIS ASC. If applying for a Refugee Travel Document or initial Parole Document, you may appear at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS International Office. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics. 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 for biometrics submission may result in us denying your application.
- An individual outside of the United States who is seeking a Parole Document for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking re-parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS or DOS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.
- An individual in the United States who is seeking parole in place, and who is between 14 and 79 years of age, must submit biometrics. Depending on their location, USCIS will advise the individual of where to submit biometrics.

Disability Accommodations/Modifications

To request a disability accommodation/modification, follow the instructions on your appointment notice or on the Disability Accommodations for the Public page.

USCIS Contact Center

For additional information about the application and instructions about where to file, change of address, and other questions, visit the USCIS Contact Center page or call at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). The USCIS Contact Center provides information in English and Spanish.

After You Submit Your Petition

Track your case online

After you submit your form, you can track its status through your USCIS account. Sign in to your account often to check on your case status and read any important messages from USCIS.

Respond to requests for information

If we need more information from you, we will send you a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Request for Information (RFI). You can respond to our request and upload your documents through your USCIS account.

Provide your biometrics

We will contact the beneficiary to schedule an appointment at an Application Support Center near them, if applicable. At the appointment, we will get their fingerprints, photograph, and signature.

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USCIS.gov
An official website of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security

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National Ombudsman Advisory Council
NTAS
Ombudsman
The Ombudsman's Office
FILE A CASE OR ASK A QUESTION

Completing Your Form Online

Filing Online

Submitting your form online is the same as mailing in a completed paper form. They both gather the same information and cost the same.

Complete the getting started section first

You should answer all questions in the Getting Started section first so we can best customize the rest of your online form experience.

Provide as many responses as you can

You should provide as many responses as you can. Incomplete fields or sections and missing information can slow down processing of your case after you submit your form.

We will automatically save your responses

We will automatically save your information when you select next to go to a new page or navigate to another section of the form. We will save your information for 30 days from today, or from the last time you worked on the form.

How to continue filling out your form

After you start your form, you can sign into your account to continue where you left off.

DHS Privacy Notice

AUTHORITIES: USCIS is collecting the information requested on this application, and the associated evidence, under INA 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.

PURPOSE: The primary purpose for providing the requested information on this application is to apply for a Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, or Advance Parole Document, to include urgent humanitarian reasons or in furtherance of a significant public benefit. DHS uses the information you provide to grant or deny the immigration benefit you are seeking.

DISCLOSURE: The information you provide is voluntary. However, failure to provide the requested information, including your Social Security number (if applicable), and any requested evidence, may delay a final decision or result in USCIS denying your application.

ROUTINE USES: DHS may, where allowable under relevant confidentiality provisions, share the information you provide on this application and any additional requested evidence with other Federal, state, local, and foreign government agencies and authorized organizations. DHS follows approved routine uses described in the associated published system of records notices [DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System, DHS/USCIS-007 Benefits Information System, and DHS/USCIS-018 Immigration Biometric and Background Check] and the published privacy impact assessments [DHS/USCIS/PIA-016(a) Computer Linked Application Information Management System and Associated Systems and DHS/USCIS/PIA-051 Case and Activity Management for International Operations] which you can find at www.dhs.gov/privacy. DHS may also share this information, as appropriate, for law enforcement purposes or in the interest of national security.

Paperwork Reduction Act

USCIS may not conduct or sponsor an information collection, and you are not required to respond to a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 1.65 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the required documentation and information, completing the application, preparing statements, attaching necessary documentation, and submitting the application. The collection of biometrics is estimated to require 1.17 hours. The collection of passport-style photographs is estimated at 0.50 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to:

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination Division
5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Mail Stop #2140
Camp Springs, MD 20588-0009

Do not mail your completed Form I-131 to this address.

OMB No. 1615-0013
Expires: 10/31/2025

Security Reminder

If you do not work on your form for more than 30 days, we will delete your data in order to prevent storing personal information indefinitely.

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What type of application are you applying for?

- Reentry permit - I am a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident of the United States, and I am applying for a reentry permit.
- Refugee Travel Document
- Travel Authorization Document - I am a TPS beneficiary in the United States, and I am applying for a TPS Travel Authorization Document under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) section 244(f)(3) to allow me to seek admission under TPS upon my return from abroad.
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Do you hold status as a refugee, were you paroled as a refugee, or are you a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of being a refugee?

- Yes
- No

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For noncitizens who are inside the United States and Advance Permission to Travel for Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Long-Term Residents.

Do you hold status as a refugee, were you paroled as a refugee, or are you a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of being a refugee?

- Yes
- No

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- Advance Parole Document
- Initial Parole Document

For noncitizens who are currently **outside** the United States.

- Initial Request for Arrival/Departure Record for Parole In Place
- Arrival/Departure Records for Re-parole for Noncitizens Who Are Requesting a New Period of Parole (from **inside** the United States)

Do you hold status as a refugee, were you paroled as a refugee, or are you a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of being a refugee?

- Yes
- No

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For noncitizens who are **inside** the United States.

- Arrival/De[parture Records for Re-parole for] Noncitizens Who Are Requesting a New Period of Parole (from **inside** the United States)

Do you hold status as a refugee, were you paroled as a refugee, or are you a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of being a refugee?

- Yes
- No

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- ( ) Reentry permit - I am a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident of the United States, and I am applying for a reentry permit.
- ( ) Refugee Travel Document
- (•) Travel Authorization Document - I am a TPS beneficiary in the United States, and I am applying for a TPS Travel Authorization Document under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) section 244(f)(3) to allow me to seek admission under TPS upon my return from abroad.

What is the receipt number for your last **approved** Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status?

- ( ) Advance Parole Document
- ( ) Initial Parole Document
- ( ) Initial Request for Arrival/Departure Record for Parole In Place
- ( ) Arrival/Departure Records for Re-parole for Noncitizens Who Are Requesting a New Period of Parole (from **inside** the United States)

Do you hold status as a refugee, were you paroled as a refugee, or are you a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of being a refugee?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

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Why are you applying for a Refugee Travel Document?

- ( ) I now hold refugee or asylee status in the United States, and I am applying for a Refugee Travel Document.
- ( ) I am a lawful permanent resident as a direct result of refugee or asylee status, and I am applying for a Refugee Travel Document.

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I am located **inside** the United States, and I am applying for an Advance Parole Document to allow me to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon my return from abroad based on:

- (●) A pending Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status
- ( ) A pending Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal
- ( ) A pending initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status
- ( ) Deferred Enforced Departure
- ( ) An approved Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
- ( ) An approved Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status, or Form I-914, Supplement A, Application for Family Member of T-1 Recipient
- ( ) An approved Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, or Form I-918, Supplement A, Petition for Qualifying Family Member of U-1 Recipient
- ( ) Being a current parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)
- ( ) An approved Form I-817, Application for Family Unity Benefits
- ( ) A pending Form I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident Under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act
- ( ) An approved V Nonimmigrant Status
- ( ) CNMI long-term residence
- ( ) Other

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- ( ) A pending Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status
- (•) A pending Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal
- ( ) A pending initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status
- ( ) Deferred Enforced Departure
- ( ) An approved Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
- ( ) An approved Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status, or Form I-914, Supplement A, Application for Family Member of T-1 Recipient
- ( ) An approved Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, or Form I-918, Supplement A, Petition for Qualifying Family Member of U-1 Recipient
- ( ) Being a current parolee under INA section 212(d)(5)
- ( ) An approved Form I-817, Application for Family Unity Benefits
- ( ) A pending Form I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident Under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act
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I am located **inside** the United States, and I am applying for an Advance Parole Document to allow me to seek parole into the United States under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) upon my return from abroad based on:

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- (•) A pending initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status
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Provide an explanation.

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Before you apply for a Parole Document, read the following travel warning carefully

- Issuance of a Parole Document does NOT entitle a noncitizen to parole and does not guarantee that DHS will parole the noncitizen into the United States at a Port of Entry.
- If a noncitizen presents a Parole Document to DHS at a Port of Entry in the United States, the noncitizen will be treated as an "applicant for admission." If the noncitizen is paroled into the United States, the noncitizen will remain an applicant for admission throughout the period of parole.
- DHS will make a separate discretionary decision whether to parole the noncitizen each time they use a Parole Document to request parole into the United States.
- DHS may revoke or terminate a Parole Document at any time as a matter of discretion, including while the noncitizen is in the United States in accordance with 8 CFR section 212.5.

Which specific parole program or process?

- (•) Filipino World War II Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program
- ( ) Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI)
- ( ) Intergovernmental Parole Referral
- ( ) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
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Who is the immigrant military member or veteran?

- ( ) I am a current or former service member.
- ( ) I am a current spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter (or their child under 21 years of age) of a current or former service member.
- ( ) I am a current legal guardian or surrogate of a current or former service member.

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For example: Department of State (DOS), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Transportation (DOT), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), etc.

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I am applying for:

- ( ) A parole document under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) on my own behalf and I am **outside** the United States, or I am applying on behalf of someone else who is outside the United States, for the first time (initial application) **under a specific parole programs or processes**.
- ( ) A parole document under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for myself and I am **outside** the United States, or I am applying for a parole document under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) on behalf of someone else who is **outside** the United States, for the first time (initial application), **but not under a specific parole program or process**.

Before you apply for a Parole Document, read the following travel warning carefully

- Issuance of a Parole Document does NOT entitle a noncitizen to parole and does not guarantee that DHS will parole the noncitizen into the United States at a Port of Entry.
- If a noncitizen presents a Parole Document to DHS at a Port of Entry in the United States, the noncitizen will be treated as an "applicant for admission." If the noncitizen is paroled into the United States, the noncitizen will remain an applicant for admission throughout the period of parole.
- DHS will make a separate discretionary decision whether to parole the noncitizen each time they use a Parole Document to request parole into the United States.
- DHS may revoke or terminate a Parole Document at any time as a matter of discretion, including while the noncitizen is in the United States in accordance with 8 CFR section 212.5.

Which specific parole program or process?

- ( ) Filipino World War II Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program
- ( ) Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI)
- ( ) Intergovernmental Parole Referral
- ( ) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
- (•) Other

Provide the name of the specific parole program or process.

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I am applying for:

- (●) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am **inside** the United States, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) on behalf of someone else who is **inside** the United States, under specific a program or process.
- ( ) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for someone else who is inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process.

What is the program or process?

- ( ) Military Parole in Place (PIP), only on my own behalf
- (●) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
- ( ) Other

What is the task force registration number?

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I am applying for:

- (●) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am **inside** the United States, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) on behalf of someone else who is **inside** the United States, under specific a program or process.
- ( ) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for someone else who is inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process.

What is the program or process?

- ( ) Military Parole in Place (PIP), only on my own behalf
- ( ) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
- (●) Other

Provide an explanation.

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- ( ) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am **inside** the United States, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) on behalf of someone else who is **inside** the United States, under specific a program or process.
- (•) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for someone else who is inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process.

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- ( ) An initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process, or I am applying for an initial period of parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) for someone else who is inside the United States, but **not under** a specific program or process.

What is the program or process?

- (●) Military Parole in Place (PIP), only on my own behalf
- ( ) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
- ( ) Other

Military Parole in Place (PIP), only on my own behalf, and I am:

- ( ) A current or former service member
- ( ) A spouse, parent, son, or daughter of a current or former service member

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- ( ) Initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am requesting a new period of parole, but **not under a specific program or process**, or I am requesting a new period of parole on behalf of someone else who was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place, but not **under a specific program or process**.

What is the program or process?

- ( ) Family Reunification Parole Process
- (●) Certain Afghans Paroled Into the United States After July 31, 2021

> A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they are an Afghan national previously paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2023 and they have an "OAR" or "PAR" class of admission on their Form I-94.
>
> Visit the Re-Parole Process for Certain Afghans page for additional filing instructions.

- ( ) Certain Ukrainians Paroled Into the United States After February 24, 2022
- ( ) Filipino World War II Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program
- ( ) Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI)
- ( ) Central American Minors (CAM) Program
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- ( ) Initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am requesting a new period of parole, but **not under a specific program or process**, or I am requesting a new period of parole on behalf of someone else who was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place, but not **under a specific program or process**.

What is the program or process?

- ( ) Family Reunification Parole Process
- ( ) Certain Afghans Paroled Into the United States After July 31, 2021
- (●) Certain Ukrainians Paroled Into the United States After February 24, 2022

> A noncitizen may be able to apply for re-parole if they were previously paroled into the United States under Uniting for Ukraine (U4U).
>
> Visit the Uniting for Ukraine page for a comprehensive explanation of the documentation and information required to establish eligibility for re-parole under the U4U process.

- ( ) Filipino World War II Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program
- ( ) Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI)
- ( ) Central American Minors (CAM) Program
- ( ) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
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- ( ) Initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am requesting a new period of parole, but **not under a specific program or process**, or I am requesting a new period of parole on behalf of someone else who was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place, but not **under a specific program or process**.

What is the program or process?

- ( ) Family Reunification Parole Process
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- ( ) Central American Minors (CAM) Program
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behalf of someone else who was initially paroled into the United States **under a specific program or process**.

- ( ) Initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place under INA section 212(d)(5)(A) and I am requesting a new period of parole, but **not under a specific program or process**, or I am requesting a new period of parole on behalf of someone else who was initially paroled into the United States or granted parole in place, but not **under a specific program or process**.

What is the program or process?

- ( ) Family Reunification Parole Process
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- ( ) Central American Minors (CAM) Program
- ( ) Family Reunification Task Force (FRTF) Process
- ( ) Military Parole in Place (Military PIP)
- ( ) Other Program or Process

Who is the immigrant military member or veteran?

- ( ) A current or former service member
- ( ) A current spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter (or their child under 21 years of age) of a current or former service member
- ( ) Current legal guardian or surrogate of a current or former service member

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What is the program or process?

- ( ) Family Reunification Parole Process
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What is the program or process?

- ( ) Family Reunification Parole Process
- ( ) Certain Afghans Paroled Into the United States After July 31, 2021
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What is the program or process?

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- ( ) Other Program or Process

What type of military service member are you applying for?

- ( ) A current or former service member
- ( ) A spouse, parent, son, or daughter of a current or former service member

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Provide an explanation.

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Is someone assisting you with completing this application?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Is a preparer assisting you with completing this application?

A preparer is anyone who completes or helps you complete all or part of your application using information and answers that you provide.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Is an interpreter assisting you with completing this application?

An interpreter is anyone who translates or helps you translate all or part of your application using information and answers that you provide.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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What is your preparer's full name?

Given name (first name)

Family name (last name)

What is your preparer's business or organization name?

My preparer is not part of a business or organization.

What is your preparer's contact information?

Daytime telephone number

Provide a 10-digit phone number.

Mobile telephone number

My preparer does not have a mobile telephone number.

Provide a 10-digit phone number.

Email address

My preparer does not have an email address.

Example: user@domain.com

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What is your interpreter's full name?

Given name (first name)

Family name (last name)

What is your interpreter's business or organization name?

My interpreter is not part of a business or organization.

What is your interpreter's contact information?

Daytime telephone number

Provide a 10-digit phone number.

Mobile telephone number

My interpreter does not have a mobile telephone number.

Provide a 10-digit phone number.

Email address

My interpreter does not have an email address.

Example: user@domain.com

What language is your interpreter using to interpret this application for you?

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What is your current legal name?

Your current legal name is the name on your birth certificate, unless it changed after birth by a legal action such as marriage or court order. Do not provide any nicknames here.

Given name (first name)

Middle name (if applicable)

Family name (last name)

Have you used any other names since birth?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Provide all other names you have ever used, including aliases, maiden name, and nicknames. For each name used, provide the date of birth used with that name.

Given name (first name)

Middle name (if applicable)

Family name (last name)

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How can we contact you?

Daytime Telephone number

Provide a 10 to 20-digit number.

Mobile telephone number (if any)

Provide a 10 to 20-digit number.

Email address (if any)

Example: user@domain.com

What is your current mailing address or Safe Address (if applicable)?

Provide the address where you would like to receive written correspondence regarding your application.

If you have a pending or approved petition or application for Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) benefits, as a human trafficking victim (T nonimmigrant), or as a victim of qualifying criminal activity (U nonimmigrant), and you do not feel safe receiving mail about this application at your physical address, provide a safe mailing address in this field. You may provide a post office box (PO Box) or the address of a friend, your attorney, a community-based organization that is helping you, or any other address where you can safely and timely receive mail.

Note: USCIS cannot mail a travel document to a foreign address. For some benefit requests, you may be directed to pick up your travel document at a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or USCIS international field office.

In care of name (if any)

Country

Address line 1

Street number and name

Address line 2

Apartment, suite, unit, or floor

City or town **State/Province** **Zip code/Postal code**

Provide a 5 or 9-digit ZIP code.

Is your current mailing address the same as your physical address?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What is your physical address?

Provide your current physical address.

In care of name (if any)

Country

Address line 1

Street number and name

Address line 2

Apartment, suite, unit, or floor

City or town **State/Province** **Zip code/Postal code**

Provide a 5 or 9-digit ZIP code.

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What is your date of birth?

MM/DD/YYYY

What is your country of birth?

Use the current name of the country. Do not use historical, ethnic, provincial, or other local names.

What is your country of citizenship or nationality?

Provide the name of the country where you are a citizen and/or national. If you do not have citizenship in any country, select Stateless.

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What is your date of birth?

Based on your selection, a gender of "M" (male), "F" (female), or "X" (another gender identity) will be reflected on your secure documents if your application is approved.

- (●) Male
- ( ) Female
- ( ) Another gender identity

What is your A-Number?

Your A-Number is located on your Permanent Resident Card (formerly known as the Alien Registration Card or referred to as the Green Card), and consists of a 7, 8, or 9-digit number.

The A-Number may be located on the front or back of the card, depending on when the card was issued.

Where to find your A-Number

[x] I do not have or know my A-Number.

Provide a 7, 8, or 9-digit number. If your A-Number is fewer than 9 digits, the system will automatically add zero(s) after the "A" and before the first digit so there is a total of 9 digits, for example: A-001234567.

What is your U.S. Social Security number (SSN)?

[x] I do not have or know my U.S. Social Security number.

Provide a 9-digit Social Security number.

What is your USCIS Online Account Number?

You will only have an Online Account Number, or OAN, if you previously filed a form that has a receipt number that begins with IOE. If you filed the form online, you can find your OAN in your account profile. If you mailed us the form, you can find your OAN at the top of the Account Access Notice we sent you.

If you do not have a receipt number that begins with IOE, you do not have an OAN.

(The OAN is not the same as an A-Number)

[x] I do not have or know USCIS Online Account Number.

Provide a 12-digit Online Account Number.

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record.

What is their ethnicity?

Hispanic or Latino refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

- ( ) Hispanic or Latino
- ( ) Not Hispanic or Latino

What is their race?

Select all that apply. Your race is different from your ethnicity and should reflect your geographical origins.

- [ ] American Indian or Alaska Native
- [ ] Asian
- [ ] Black or African American
- [ ] Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- [ ] White

What is their height?

Feet **Inches**

What is their weight?

Pounds

Provide a weight between 30 and 699 pounds.

What is the color of their eyes?

What is the color of their hair?

- Bald (No hair)
- Black
- Blond
- Brown
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- Red
- Sandy
- White
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What is your Class of Admission (COA)? (if any)

Please provide your code of admission as found on your Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record. For example, if your Form I-94 reads, "COA: PAR," then you would enter "PAR" as your class of admission.

What is your most recent Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record Number? (if any)

If CBP or USCIS issued you a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, provide your Form I-94 number and date that your authorized period of stay expires or expired (as shown on your Form I-94). The Form I-94 number also is known as the Departure Number on some versions of Form I-94.

What is the expiration date of Authorized Stay shown on your Form I-94? (if any)

If CBP or USCIS issued you a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, provide your Form I-94 number and date that your authorized period of stay expires or expired (as shown on your Form I-94). The Form I-94 number also is known as the Departure Number on some versions of Form I-94.

MM / DD / YYYY

What is your eMedical U.S. Parolee ID (USPID)? (if any)

Provide your eMedical USPID.

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

Are you applying on behalf of someone else?

If you are requesting parole on behalf of someone other than yourself, select yes.

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What is the beneficiary's name?

Their current legal name is the name on their birth certificate, unless it changed after birth by a legal action such as marriage, adoption, or court order. Do not provide a nickname.

Given name (first name) **Middle Name**

Family name (last name)

Have they ever used other names?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Provide all other names the beneficiary has used.

Include nicknames, aliases, maiden name, and names from all previous marriages.

Given name (first name) **Middle Name**

Family name (last name)

What is the beneficiary's date of birth?

MM/DD/YYYY

What is the beneficiary's country of birth?

What is the beneficiary's country of citizenship or nationality?

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

Are you applying on behalf of someone else?

If you are requesting parole on behalf of someone other than yourself, select yes.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

What is the beneficiary's daytime phone number?

Provide a 10 to 20-digit number.

What is the beneficiary's email address? (if any)

Example: user@domain.com

What is their current mailing address?

We will use the beneficiary's current mailing address to contact the beneficiary throughout the application process. We may not be able to contact the beneficiary if you do not provide a complete and valid address.

In care of name (if any)

Country

Address line 1

Street number and name

Address line 2

Apartment, suite, unit, or floor

City or town **State/Province** **Zip code/Postal code**

Provide a 5 or 9-digit ZIP code.

Is their current mailing address the same as their physical address?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What is the beneficiary's current physical address?

In care of name (if any)

Country

Address line 1

Street number and name

Address line 2

Apartment, suite, unit, or floor

City or town **State/Province** **Zip code/Postal code**

Provide a 5 or 9-digit ZIP code.

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

What the beneficiary's A-Number? (if any)

The A-Number is located on the Permanent Resident Card (formerly known as the Alien Registration Card or referred to as the Green Card), and consists of a 7, 8, or 9-digit number.

The A-Number may be located on the front or back of the card, depending on when the card was issued.

Where to find the A-Number

☑ I do not have or know their A-Number.

Provide a 7, 8, or 9-digit number. If their A-Number is fewer than 9 digits, the system will automatically add zero(s) after the "A" and before the first digit so there is a total of 9 digits, for example: A-001234567.

What is the their Class of Admission (COA)? (if any)

Provide their code of admission as found on your Form I-94, Arrival/ Departure Record.

What is their most recent Form I-94 Arrival/ Departure Record number? (if any)

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

What is their ethnicity?

Hispanic or Latino refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

- ○ Hispanic or Latino
- ○ Not Hispanic or Latino

What is their race?

Select all that apply. Your race is different from your ethnicity and should reflect your geographical origins.

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White

What is their height?

Feet **Inches**

What is their weight?

Pounds

Provide a weight between 30 and 699 pounds.

What is the color of their eyes?

- Black
- Blue
- Brown
- Gray
- Green
- Hazel
- Maroon
- Pink
- Unknown/Other

hair?

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

If your application is approved, have you been in any exclusion, deportation, removal, or rescission proceedings?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Have you **EVER** before been issued a Reentry Permit or Refugee Travel Document?

Before requesting USCIS issue a new document, check your case status online or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833) to determine if your document was returned to USCIS.

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What was the date issued?

MM/DD/YYYY

What was the disposition?

For example: Attached, lost, stolen, damaged/destroyed, still in my possession, etc.

Have you ever been issued an Advance Parole Document?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What was the date issued?

MM/DD/YYYY

What was the disposition?

For example: Attached, lost, stolen, damaged/destroyed, still in my possession, etc.

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Provide information about the person who will receive the travel document, parole document, or arrival/departure record, if it is approved.

Are you requesting a **replacement** Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, Advance Parole Document, or TPS Travel Authorization Document?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Why are you requesting a replacement?

If we determine you did not receive your Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, Advance Parole Document, or TPS Travel Authorization Document because of USCIS or United States Postal Service error, you will not have to submit a new fee. If we determine you did not receive the document because of requestor error, you will need to submit a new fee.

- ( ) My document was issued, but I did not receive it.
- ( ) I received my document, but then it was lost, stolen, or damaged.
- (●) I received my document, but it has incorrect information because of an error caused by me or because my information has changed.
- ( ) I received my document, but it has incorrect information because of an error not caused by me (such as a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) error).

Select all that apply

Select all that apply. Your race is different from your ethnicity and should reflect your geographical origins.

- [ ] Name
- [ ] A-Number
- [ ] Country of Birth/Citizenship
- [ ] Terms and Conditions
- [ ] Date of Birth
- [ ] Gender
- [ ] Validity Date
- [ ] Photo

Provide an explanation of what is incorrect on your current document to support your request for a correction.

0 / 500

What is the receipt number for the Form I-131 related to the Reentry Permit, Refugee Travel Document, Advance Parole Document, or TPS Travel Authorization Document that you are seeking to replace?

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Where do you want your Reentry Permit or Refugee Travel Document sent?

- ○ To my current U.S. mailing address that I previously provided
- ◉ To a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, USCIS international field office, or Department of Homeland Security (DHS) office overseas.

Where is the U.S Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or the USCIS international field office that you want us to notify?

City or town

Country

- ◉ To my current U.S. mailing address that I previously provided
- ○ To another address

Review this address

Below is the physical address you previously provided. We will send the notice to this address, so ensure the address is correct or select the option above to enter a new address.

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- ○ To my current U.S. mailing address that I previously provided
- ◉ To a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, USCIS international field office, or Department of Homeland Security (DHS) office overseas.

Where is the U.S Embassy, U.S. Consulate, or the USCIS international field office that you want us to notify?

City or town

Country

- ○ To my current U.S. mailing address that I previously provided
- ◉ To another address

Provide the address you want the notification to pick up the travel document to be sent.

In care of name (if any)

Country

Address line 1

Street number and name

Address line 2

Apartment, suite, unit, or floor

City or town | **State/Province** | **Zip code/Postal code**

Provide a 5 or 9-digit ZIP code.

Provide the contact information for someone at this address

Daytime telephone number

Provide a 10-digit phone number.

Email address

Example: user@domain.com

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Where do you want your Reentry Permit or Refugee Travel Document sent?

- (●) To my current U.S. mailing address that I previously provided
- ( ) To a U.S. Embassy, U.S. Consulate, USCIS international field office, or Department of Homeland Security (DHS) office overseas.

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Since becoming a permanent resident of the United States (or during the past 5 years, whichever is less), how much total time have you spent outside the United States?

- ○ Less Than 6 Months
- ○ 6 Months to 1 Year
- ○ 1 to 2 Years
- ○ 2 to 3 Years
- ○ More Than 4 Years

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Parole Document For An Individual Outside The United States Under The FWVP Program

If you are applying for a Parole Document for an individual who is outside the United States under the Filipino WWII Veterans Parole (FWVP) Program, upload:

- 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;
- Copies of the petitioner's official identity documents and, if applicable, evidence of their U.S. citizenship or U.S. immigration status (such as a copy of a U.S. passport, lawful permanent resident card, or birth certificate);
- 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;
- Form I-134, Declaration of Financial Support, completed as directed in the Form I-134 instructions, including the supporter's official identity documents and, if applicable, evidence of their U.S. citizenship or U.S. immigration status (such as a copy of a U.S. passport, lawful permanent resident card, or birth certificate);
- 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
- If you are the surviving spouse of the Filipino World War II veteran, provide evidence of your marriage and a copy of the veteran's death certificate.

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

Note: If you wish to apply for a child who is the derivative beneficiary of an approved Form I-130 petition, he or she must be under 21 years of age and unmarried on the date USCIS receives the FWVP program application you file on his or her behalf and otherwise satisfy the definition of "child" as defined by INA section 201(b)(1). 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, you must complete documentation described above and also submit evidence to establish a qualifying family relationship with the 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.

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
- No encrypted or password-protected files
- If your documents are in a foreign language, upload a full English translation and the translator's certification with each original document.
- Upload no more than five documents at a time
- Accepted file name characters: English letters, numbers, spaces, periods, hyphens, underscores, and parentheses
- Maximum size: 12MB per file

Choose or drop files here to upload

File Name	Document	Action
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Parole document for an individuals outside the United States under the FWVP Program

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Parole Document for an individual outside United States not under a specific parole program

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Parole Document For An Individual Outside Of The United States Under IMMVI

If you are applying for a Parole Document for an individual who is outside of the United States under Immigrant Military Members and Veterans Initiative (IMMVI), upload:

- Documentation that supports military service such as the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214), National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service (NGB Form 22), or other official service or discharge document;
- Form I-134, Declaration of Financial Support, completed as directed in the Form I-134 Instructions;
- Evidence of urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit;
- If you are applying as the qualifying family member of the eligible service member, documentation that supports your family member's military service such as the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214), National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service (NGB Form 22), or other official service or discharge document; and
- Evidence of the qualifying relationship.

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

Note: A legal guardian or surrogate may be eligible as the "family member" of the service member for IMMVI-based parole.

Note: When possible, Form I-131 should be filed along with the military relative's Form I-131. Failure to submit forms for qualifying family members together could result in delays in processing.

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
- No encrypted or password-protected files
- If your documents are in a foreign language, upload a full English translation and the translator's certification with each original document.
- Upload no more than five documents at a time
- Accepted file name characters: English letters, numbers, spaces, periods, hyphens, underscores, and parentheses
- Maximum size: 12MB per file

Choose or drop files here to upload

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Parole Document For An Individual Outside United States Not Under A Specific Parole Program

If you are applying for a Parole Document for an individual who is outside the United States (either for yourself or another individual), other than under a specific parole program or process, upload:

- 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;
- Copies of the petitioner's official identity documents and, if applicable, 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);
- A detailed description of the urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit reason for which a 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;
- Form I-134, Declaration of Financial Support, completed as directed in the Form I-134 Instructions, including the supporter's official identity documents and, if applicable, 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);
- 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;
- If applicable, a statement explaining why a waiver of inadmissibility cannot be obtained to allow issuance of a visa, including when and where attempts were made to obtain a waiver, and a copy of any DHS decision on the waiver request, or an explanation of why a waiver has not been sought;
- If applicable, 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; and
- Additional information regarding types of evidence that may be relevant to specific types of parole requests is described under "Humanitarian Parole" on the Humanitarian Parole page.

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

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
- No encrypted or password-protected files
- If your documents are in a foreign language, upload a full English translation and the translator's certification with each original document.
- Upload no more than five documents at a time
- Accepted file name characters: English letters, numbers, spaces, periods, hyphens, underscores, and parentheses
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Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record

If you are applying for re-parole, a new period of parole for an individual (either you or someone else) who is inside the United States, upload:

- Evidence you were previously paroled into the United States. This includes, but is not limited to, a copy of your previously issued Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record;
- A detailed description of the urgent humanitarian reason or significant public benefit for which a new period of parole is requested, an explanation for the length of time for which parole is requested and why the previously authorized time frame is not sufficient to accomplish the purpose of parole, and copies of evidence that support the basis for your request; and
- A statement explaining why a U.S. visa or other immigration status cannot be obtained, including when and where attempts were made to obtain a visa or request an immigration benefit.

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

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
- No encrypted or password-protected files
- If your documents are in a foreign language, upload a full English translation and the translator's certification with each original document.
- Upload no more than five documents at a time
- Accepted file name characters: English letters, numbers, spaces, periods, hyphens, underscores, and parentheses
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Evidence Of Military Service

If you are applying as a current or former service member, you must upload:

- vidence that you are or were a member of the U.S. armed forces or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, such as a photocopy of the front and back of your military identification card or DD Form 214;
- If applying based on being a former service member, evidence that you have not received a dishonorable discharge upon separation from military service; and
- Evidence of any additional favorable discretionary factors that you would like us to consider.

If you are applying as a family member of a current or former service member, you must upload:

- Evidence of the family relationship to the service member, such as:
  - Marriage certificate;
  - Documentation of termination of previous marriage;
  - Your birth certificate with your parent's name;
  - Service member's birth certificate with parent's name; or
  - Proof of enrollment in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS);
  - Evidence that your family member is a current or former member of the U.S. armed forces or in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, such as a photocopy of the front and back of the service member's military identification card or DD Form 214;
  - If applying based on a former service member, evidence that your family member has not received a dishonorable discharge upon separation from military service;
  - For parents of current and former service members, evidence that the current or former service member supports the application for parole in place;
  - Evidence that granting the request would enable military family unity that would constitute a significant public benefit; and
  - Evidence you are the beneficiary of a Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, filed by the current or former service member, or, if the former service member is deceased, you filed Form I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant, on your own behalf; and
  - Evidence of any additional favorable discretionary factors that you would like us to consider.

If you are applying for parole in place and are NOT a current or former service member or family member of a current or former service member, you must upload:

- Evidence of urgent humanitarian reason or significant public benefit; and
- Evidence of any additional favorable discretionary factors that you would like us to consider.

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
- No encrypted or password-protected files
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- Upload no more than five documents at a time
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Department of State (DOS) Letter of Support

Upload a Letter of Support from the Department of State (DOS) recommending the self-petitioner for parole. The DOS Letter of Support should:

- Appear on DOS letterhead;
- List the self-petitioner's name and derivative family members;
- Include a justification for significant public benefit;
- Provide relevant information to USCIS outlining why paroling this individual will be a significant public benefit to the United States; and
- Outline any additional urgent humanitarian issues.

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
- No encrypted or password-protected files
- If your documents are in a foreign language, upload a full English translation and the translator's certification with each original document.
- Upload no more than five documents at a time
- Accepted file name characters: English letters, numbers, spaces, periods, hyphens, underscores, and parentheses
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Additional information

If you need to provide any additional information for any of your answers to the questions in this form, enter it into the space below. You should include the questions that you are referencing.

If you do not need to provide any additional information, you may leave this section blank.

+ Add a response

Response	Action
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Review your application

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Check your application before you submit

Please review your ${formType} and check it for accuracy and completeness before you submit it.

We encourage you to provide as many responses as you can throughout the ${formType}. Missing or incomplete information may slow down the review process after you submit your ${formType}.

You can return to this page to review your ${formType} as many times as you want before you submit it.

Your fee

Your form filing fee is: [$XXX}

Refund policy: USCIS does not refund fees, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. By continuing this transaction, you acknowledge that you must submit fees in the exact amount and that you are paying the fees for a government service.

Alerts and warnings

We found no alerts or warnings in your application.

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Review the I-131 form information

Here is a summary of all the information you provided in your application.

Make sure you have provided responses for everything that applies to you before you submit your application. You can edit your responses by going to each application section using the side navigation.

We also prepared a draft case snapshot with your responses, which you can download below.

View draft snapshot | Print

Getting Started

Basis of eligibility	
What type of application are you applying for?	I am outside the United States, and I am applying for an Advance Parole Document
Are you requesting expedited processing?	Yes
Are you applying for re-parole?	No
Preparer information	
Is someone assisting you with completing this application?	Yes
Is a preparer assisting you with completing this application?	Yes
What is your preparer's full name?	
Given name (first name)	Test
Family name (last name)	Preparer
What is your preparer's business or organization name?	Organization Name
What is your preparer's mailing address?	
Country	United States
Address line 1	800 N GLEBE RD
Address line 2	SUITE 700
City or town	ARLINGTON
State	Virginia
ZIP code	22203

About You

Your name	
What is your current legal name?	
Given name (first name)	Ronny
Middle name	Tom
Family name (last name)	Jard
Your contact information	
What is your daytime phone number?	5555555555
What is your physical address?	
In care of name (if any)	
Country	United States
Address line 1	800 N GLEBE RD
Address line 2	SUITE 700
City or town	ARLINGTON
State	New York
ZIP code	22203
Other information	
What is your gender?	Male
What is your A-Number?	282000804
What is your U.S. Social Security number (SSN)?	123-45-6789
What is your class of admission?	384 - Vawa, T Or U Petition Has Been Filed (Confidentiality Provisions Associated With These Types Of Petitions Apply To The Individual.) Removal Proceedings Should Not Be Initiated During Pendency Of Case.
I am requesting an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) concurrently with my new Operation Allies Welcome (OAW) period of parole.	

Application Information

About beneficiary	
What is the beneficiary's name?	
Given name (first name)	
Middle name	
Family name (last name)	
What is the beneficiary's date of birth?	
What is the beneficiary's country of birth?	
What is the beneficiary's country of citizenship?	
What is the beneficiary's daytime phone number?	
What is the beneficiary's physical address?	
In care of name (if any)	
Country	
Address line 1	
Address line 2	
City or town	
State	
ZIP code	
Your request	
What is your date of intended departure?	01/01/2045
What is the expected length of your trip (in days)?	730
Are you, or any person included in this application, now in exclusion, deportation, removal or rescission proceedings?	Yes
If "Yes," what is the name of the DHS office?	Office of Removal
Have you ever before been issued a reentry permit or Refugee Travel Document?	Yes
What was the date issued?	01/01/2020
What was the disposition (attached, lost, etc.)?	Lost
Where do you want this travel document sent?	
Where do you want this travel document sent?	To a DHS office overseas
City or town	
Country	
If you selected U.S. Embassy or DHS office overseas, where do you want the notice to pick up the travel document be sent?	
In care of name (if any)	
Country	
Address line 1	
Address line 2	
City or town	
State	
ZIP code	
If you selected U.S. Embassy or DHS office overseas, where do you want the notice to pick up the travel document be sent?	
In care of name (if any)	
Country	
Address line 1	
Address line 2	
City or town	
State	
ZIP code	
Advance parole document	
Explain how you or the beneficiary qualify for an Advance Parole Document and what circumstances warrant issuance for advance parole.	Insert very long essay here
How many trips do you intend to use this document?	One
Is the person intended to receive an Advance Parole Document outside the United States?	Yes
What is the city or town of the U.S. Embassy or consulate or the DHS overseas office that you want us to notify?	City
What is the country of the U.S. Embassy or consulate or the DHS overseas office that you want us to notify?	Afghanistan
If the travel document will be delivered to an overseas office, where should the notice to pick up the document be sent?	
In care of name (if any)	
Country	
Address line 1	
Address line 2	
City or town	
State	
ZIP code	
Postal code	
If you selected U.S. Embassy or DHS office overseas, where do you want the notice to pick up the travel document be sent?	
In care of name (if any)	
Country	
Address line 1	
Address line 2	
City or town	
State	
ZIP code	

Evidence

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2" x 2" photo of you	
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Photo identity documents	
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Preparer's certification and signature

Your preparer must read and agree to the certification below.

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that I prepared this application for the applicant at their request and with express consent and that all the responses and information contained in and submitted with the application are complete, true, and correct and reflects only information provided by the applicant. The applicant reviewed the responses and information and informed me that they understand the responses and information in or submitted with the application.

As the applicant's preparer, you must sign on paper and provide your signature page to the applicant. Follow these steps:

1. Download the Preparer Signature page
2. Print the Preparer Signature page
3. Read and sign the Preparer Signature page
4. Give the signed Preparer Signature page to the applicant

The applicant will need to scan and upload your completed signature page on the next screen.

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Preparer Signature Upload

Scan and upload your preparer's completed signature page below.

File requirements

- Clear and readable
- Accepted file formats: JPG, JPEG, PDF, TIF or TIFF
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- If your documents are in a foreign language, upload a full English translation and the translator's certification with each original document.
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Interpreter signature

Your signature

Interpreter's certification and signature

Your interpreter must read and agree to the certification below.

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that I am fluent in English and [Fillable language field], and I have interpreted every question on the application and Instructions and interpreted the applicant's answers to the questions in that language, and the applicant informed me that they understood every instruction, question, and answer on the application.

As the applicant's interpreter, you must sign on paper and provide your signature page to the applicant. Follow these steps:

1. Download the Interpreter Signature page
2. Print the Interpreter Signature page
3. Read and sign the Interpreter Signature page
4. Give the signed Interpreter Signature page to the applicant

The applicant will need to scan and upload your completed signature page on the next screen.

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Interpreter Signature Upload

Scan and upload your interpreter's completed signature page below.

File requirements

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Applicant certification and signature

You must read and agree to the certification below. If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with your application, we can deny your application and may deny any other immigration benefit. You may also face criminal prosecution and penalties provided by the law.

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that I provided or authorized all of the responses and information contained in and submitted with my application, I read and understand or, if interpreted to me in a language in which I am fluent by the interpreter listed in the Getting Started section of this application, understood, all of the responses and information contained in, and submitted with, my application (as explained to me by the interpreter), and that all of the responses and the information are complete, true and correct. Furthermore, I authorize the release of any information from any and all of my records that USCIS may need to determine my eligibility for an immigration request and to other entities and persons where necessary for the administration and enforcement of U.S. immigration law.

☑ I have read and agree to the applicant's statement

Applicant Signature

You must provide your digital signature below by typing your full legal name. We may deny your application if you do not completely fill out this application or fail to submit required documents. We will record the date of your signature with your application.

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Pay for and submit your application

The final step to submit your Form I-131, Application for Travel Document, is to pay the required fee.

Your application fee is: [$XXX.00]

Refund policy: By continuing this transaction, you agree that you are paying for a government service and that the filing fee, biometric services fee and all related financial transactions are final and not refundable, regardless of any action USCIS takes on an application, petition or request, or how long USCIS takes to reach a decision. You must submit all fees in the exact amounts.

We will send you to Pay.gov — our safe, secure payment website — to pay your fees and submit your form online.

Here are the steps in the payment and submission process:

1. Provide your billing information on Pay.gov
2. Provide your credit card or U.S. bank account information
3. Submit your payment

Pay.gov will redirect you to a uscis.gov confirmation screen, which will include your receipt number. Please keep a copy of your receipt number for your records. You can track the status of your application through your USCIS online account.

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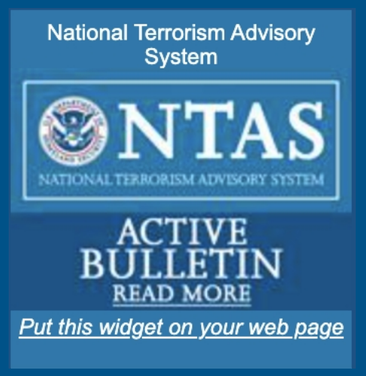

You did not submit your I-131

Your payment failed because your credit or debit card was declined.

You can try again now to sign and submit your form or save and exit. We will save your form for 30 days from when you started it.

Sign and submit

You did not submit your I-131

Your payment failed or was canceled before it could be processed on Pay.gov.

You can try again now to sign and submit your form or save your form and exit. We will save your form for 30 days from when you started it.

Sign and submit