

Family Name/Given Name/Middle Initial	A-Number	Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year)	Receipt Number
<p>TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION: Presentation of the original of this document authorizes a transportation line to accept the named bearer on board for travel to the United States without liability under section 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for bringing an alien who does not have a visa.</p>			
<p>TO RECIPIENT: This document authorizes a single departure from the United States <i>on or after 10/15/2016</i>, and a related return <i>on or before 01/15/2017</i>. Warning: Your travel must be within this authorized period. Departing before or returning after this period may result in termination of DACA. Note: The date you receive this notice (or the date it is issued) does <i>not</i> begin the authorized travel period.</p>			
<p>FOR CBP USE ONLY</p> <p>The named bearer of this authorization is an individual whose removal has been deferred under the Secretary of Homeland Security's June 15, 2012, memorandum authorizing Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).</p> <p>Parole period is valid until: ONE DAY Parole purpose is: DACA Parole authorization is valid for: ONE ENTRY</p> <p>The named bearer departed the United States temporarily and intends to return to the United States. Presentation of the original of this document allows a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Inspector at a port-of-entry to parole the named bearer, whose photograph appears on this authorization, into the United States based on the parole authority contained in INA 212(d)(5)(A).</p>			
<p>WARNINGS</p>			
<p>NOTICE - READ BEFORE YOU TRAVEL ABROAD</p> <p>Parole is not admission into the United States. Presentation of this authorization will allow a CBP Inspector at a port-of-entry to parole you into the United States. If CBP paroles you into the United States, your case will generally continue to be deferred. The deferral will continue until the date specified by USCIS or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in your deferral notice or until the decision to defer removal action in your case has been terminated, whichever is earlier. Parole is not an "admission," so even while you are paroled you will remain an "applicant for admission." If you are found inadmissible, you will need to apply and qualify for a waiver of inadmissibility. If your waiver application is denied, you may be subject to removal proceedings as an inadmissible alien under 235(b)(1) or 240 of the Act. Parole into the United States is not guaranteed. In all cases, you are still subject to immigration inspection at a port-of-entry to determine whether you are eligible to come into the United States via the terms of this document. Even if you have previously been granted parole, the Department of Homeland Security retains discretion to deny you parole if the Department determines approving your parole application would not serve the public interest of the United States.</p> <p>DHS can revoke or terminate your advance parole document at any time. If you are outside the United States when you are notified that DHS has revoked or terminated your advanced parole document, the revocation or termination of your advance parole document may leave you unable to return to the United States unless you have a valid visa or other document that permits you to travel to the United States and seek admission. If you are in the United States when DHS revokes or terminates your parole, you will return to the status of an unparoled applicant for admission, and you may be subject to removal under INA section 212, rather than INA section 237.</p> <p>Travel Warnings: Leaving the United States, even with your advance parole document, does not guarantee that you will be paroled into the United States. CBP has discretion to deny a request for parole. Traveling outside the authorization period indicated above may result in termination of DACA.</p> <p>If you have been ordered deported or removed, departing from the United States without having had your exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings reopened and administratively closed or terminated will result in your being considered excluded, deported or removed, with potentially serious future immigration consequences, even if USCIS or ICE has deferred action in your case. If you have been unlawfully present in the United States, you may want to ask an immigration attorney or a representative at an immigrant assistance organization accredited by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), whether leaving the United States would make you inadmissible and therefore ineligible for adjustment of status. Under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the Act, aliens who depart the United States after being unlawfully present in the United States for certain periods may become subject to new or additional grounds of inadmissibility because of their travel abroad.</p> <p>Inadmissibility in general. If you have concerns about admissibility and waivers you should contact an immigration attorney or an immigrant assistance organization accredited by the BIA before making foreign travel plans.</p>			


Mark Hazuda

Nebraska Service Center
850 S. Street
Lincoln, NE 68508

(Authorizing Office)
Parole Stamp

