



EXPORTUSA

ExportUSA consists of three programs: the New Exporters to Border States program (NEBS), the Exporters to the United States program (EXTUS) and the Reverse NEBS, which, through the efforts of Team Canada Inc. partners, support the government's initiative to increase the number of active exporters to the United States. Since 1984, over 15,000 Canadian companies have participated in these export programs.

NEBS focuses on export education and targets Canadian companies considering exporting to the United States. NEBS introduces the essentials of exporting, including practical export information and first-hand exposure to markets in the United States.

EXTUS, formerly known as NEBS Plus, is a program that serves Canadian companies already exporting to the United States. By combining sessions with industry experts, entry to a major national/regional trade show and a networking opportunity with distributors, representatives

and buyers, EXTUS focuses on expanding the markets of successful exporters to other regions of the United States.

The Reverse NEBS program, serves Canadian companies not yet exporting to the United States by providing seminars in Canada covering the essentials of exporting.

For a listing of upcoming trade missions, contact the International Trade Centre in your province or check the Web site: <http://www.can-am.gc.ca/nebs/runtime/search-e.asp>



THE JAY TREATY

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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NATIVE INDIANS BORN IN CANADA

The Jay Treaty signed in 1794 between Great Britain and the United States, provided that Indians could travel freely across the international boundary. The United States has codified this obligation in the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended. Native Indians born in Canada therefore are entitled to enter the United States for the purpose of employment, study, retirement, investing, and/or immigration to the United States. Section 289 of the INA reads as follows:

"Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the right of American Indians born in Canada to pass the borders of the United States, but such right shall extend only to persons who possess at least (50%) per centum of blood of the American Indian race."

In order to qualify under this section, eligible persons must provide evidence of their Indian background to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS) officer at the intended Port of Entry. The documentation must be sufficient to show that the bearer has at least fifty (50%) percent blood of the American Indian race. Such persons may then be admitted without having secured any visa.

Generally such evidence would include either an identification card from the Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs, or a written statement from an official of the Tribe from which you or your ancestor(s) originate - substantiated by documentary evidence [tribe records and civil long form birth certificates bearing name(s) of parent(s)]. Such a statement should be on the Tribe's official letterhead and should explicitly state what percentage of American Indian blood that you, or your parent(s) possess, based on official documents/records. You should also provide photographic identification such as a driver's license.

The INA act does not distinguish between 'treaty' and "non-treaty" or "status" and "non-status" Indians as determined by Canadian law. The only relevant factor is whether or not the individual is at least 50% Indian by blood. Similarly, letters or identification cards from Metis associations generally cannot be accepted, as the Metis are not a federally recognized Indian tribe. If such identification helps to establish that an individual is at least 50% Indian, it can also be included with other more conclusive evidence.

If not documented at the Port of Entry, you can apply for permanent resident alien (SI-3) status by applying at the nearest USINS office. To apply you should provide: proof of your legal entry to the United States, your long form birth certificate (bearing names of parents), documentation of your American Indian heritage, and any other documentation USINS requests.

Persons granted permanent resident alien status would be issued a resident alien (I-151) "green" card by USINS. Recipients are entitled to all rights and privileges accorded legal immigrants of the United States—including, if they wish, eventual naturalization as American citizens, and the right to sponsor immediate family members into the United States. Resident aliens are entitled to file on behalf of a spouse and unmarried children if they are not also eligible to be admitted under Section 289 of the INA.

U.S. Immigration (USINS) Calgary (403) 221-1730
U.S. Immigration (USINS) Edmonton (403) 890-4486
U.S. Immigration (USINS) Winnipeg (204) 783-2340

U.S. Immigration (USINS) Sweetgrass, Mont. (406) 335-2921
U.S. Immigration (USINS) Pembina, N. D. (701) 825-6722
U.S. Immigration (USINS) Portal, N.D. (701) 926-4221

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