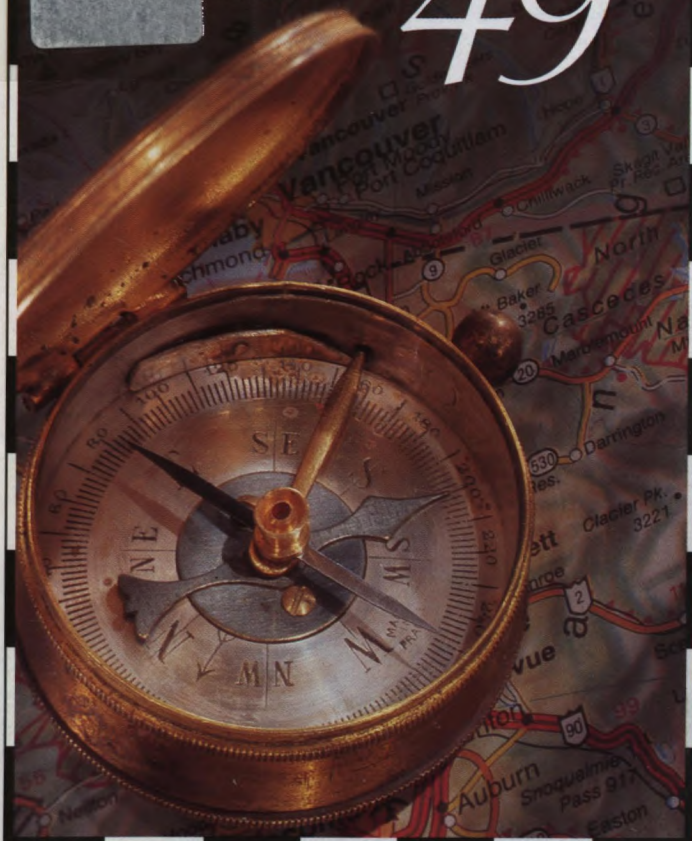


CA1
EA
96C62
ENG
STORAGE

Crossing
the **49th**



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canada

.b2806599(E)

Dept. of External Affairs
Min. des Affaires extérieures

OCT 30 1997

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY
RETOURNER A LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU MINISTÈRE

*Crossing
the
49th*

43.277.390

*A Compendium
of the Bumps on the Road
for Canadians Going South*

May 1997

E74-83/1996Erev

ISBN 0-662-24791-4

Ce document est aussi disponible en français.



CONTENTS

In the beginning.....	5
Our native land.....	6
First things first.....	7
Identification.....	7
Dual nationality.....	7
Criminal records.....	8
Travel with/by children.....	9
Medical insurance.....	9
Other medical matters.....	10
Drugs.....	11
Money matters.....	12
Automobiles.....	13
Other insurance.....	13
Pets.....	14
U.S. Customs.....	14
Transit for cruises.....	15
Canadian taxation status.....	15
U.S. taxation status.....	16
Earning your daily bread.....	16

Being there	19
Admissibility and entry	19
American Border fees	20
Take precautions	21
Crime and punishment.....	22
Canadian consular assistance in the United States	23
Passport services.....	25
Returning home	25
Canada Customs	25
If you have been ill.....	26
For more information	27
1. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	27
2. The Passport Office	27
3. Canadian government offices in the United States	29
4. Revenue Canada	31
5. Agriculture Canada.....	32
6. Citizenship and Immigration Canada	32

7. Social Security.....	33
8. Health issues.....	33
9. Automobiles.....	34
10. U.S. government offices in Canada	34
11. U.S. entry waivers	35
12. Entry under the NAFTA	36
13. Offices of U.S. Customs.....	37
14. U.S. tax information	38

Every effort has been made to provide accurate and up-to-date information. If you encounter problems not covered in this booklet or need additional information, please let us know. Comments should be sent to the Consular Affairs Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2; fax (613) 943-2434; Home Page <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca> on the Internet.

IN THE BEGINNING

Canadians travel. And they travel to the United States in greater numbers and with greater frequency than to anywhere else. The neighbourhood is a shared one. As a former prime minister remarked, "We are not in the same boat, but we are pretty much in the same waters."

We may easily forget that the border — mainly the 49th parallel — is an international frontier. The United States is a foreign country.

It is simple to cross the border. It is equally easy to use the new arrangements for North America-wide business and commerce. In fact, the day is not far off when many Canadians will use something the size of a credit card to complete U.S. entry formalities in seconds.

Still, many Canadians do not make adequate preparations for entering the United States. As a result they encounter serious problems. What was meant to be a visit for pleasure or profit becomes a difficult, nightmarish and (for some) a tragic experience.

The Consular Affairs Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Canadian diplomatic missions in the United States help thousands of such Canadians. Their problems range from the simple ("I'm in West Virginia; how do I get out?") to the complex ("I have been arrested").

U.S. entry requirements and procedures could change or differ from some of the information provided here. If you have an unusual situation concerning entry into the

United States, you should obtain authoritative information from the U.S. authorities immediately before your visit.

Every effort has been made to provide you with accurate and up-to-date information. If you have a problem, call us. We are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Addresses and telephone numbers are in the final section.

OUR NATIVE LAND

Every trip begins at home. What you do before you leave — and the more you do — will help ensure a trouble-free visit.

U.S. entry requirements for Canadians are neither onerous nor complex. Nevertheless, they are legal requirements. To travel in ignorance or with an “it won’t happen to me” mentality, or to expect that your lack of preparation will be overlooked, is to seek trouble. And many who seek will find.

The preparations you must make and the information you require depend on the reason for your visit and the length of time you expect to be in the United States. If you are simply crossing the border to fill your gas tank or shop for a few hours and have done so before, your preparations can be minimal. But if you are going for several weeks or months, if you are moving permanently, or if your visit involves remunerative work, you need to prepare carefully.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Identification

The most important formality on entering the United States is giving proof of citizenship. Typically, U.S. officials have been willing to accept anything from a driver's licence or birth certificate to a Canadian Tire credit card. Increasingly, however, Canadians are being required to show identification that includes a photo and proves their right to re-enter Canada.

Every Canadian should carry a valid Canadian passport for all trips outside Canada, including those to the United States. Your passport is the most widely accepted form of identification available. It confirms your identity and your right to re-enter Canada.

Dual nationality

Some Canadians may have U.S. as well as Canadian citizenship through birth in the United States or through naturalization or descent. Although this is not likely to create problems — and in fact may solve some — it is wise for you to understand your status under U.S. law.

Canadians who are also U.S. citizens should always identify themselves as U.S. citizens when entering the United States. For information on dual nationality dial 1-800-529-4410. With your touch-tone phone choose English or French and then listen to the choices — press #1 for the menu of services, #2 for citizenship information and #3 for information on dual nationality.

Criminal records

If you have a criminal record, you might not be eligible to enter the United States. Under U.S. law, a Canadian pardon does not cancel a *criminal conviction*.

If you need further information, you should contact one of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS) ports of entry listed at the end of this booklet. If you are ineligible to enter the United States and wish to apply for a waiver of ineligibility, you will be asked to complete Form I-192, "Advance Permission to Enter the United States." It may take several months to process your application. Ordinarily, a Canadian citizen convicted of an impaired driving violation need not file Form I-192.

If you left the United States to avoid military service during the Viet Nam war and have not since regularized your status, there might be an outstanding warrant for your arrest or you might be ineligible for U.S. entry. If in doubt you should check with the nearest USINS port of entry listed at the end of this booklet.

U.S. ports of entry are computerized and connected to a centralized data base. Information is readily available on criminal convictions in both Canada and the United States. Even though you may have entered the United States without hindrance in the past, you could run into difficulty if your record shows a criminal conviction.

Travel with/by children

U.S. and Canadian authorities and transportation companies are increasingly vigilant in questioning persons travelling with children. If you are planning to travel to the United States with a child, you should carry documentation such as a custody order or a letter certifying that you have the legal right to bring the child with you. You might need to prove your custody rights for very young children as well. Also, persons under the age of 18 who are travelling on their own should carry documentation showing that they have the permission of custodial parents.

Medical insurance

It is unlikely that your medical insurance in Canada will cover all or most of the costs you might incur for medical services in the United States. Moreover, you might have to pay for services in advance.

Before leaving, all Canadians planning to visit the United States — for whatever period — are advised to purchase medical insurance for travel outside Canada. Out-of-country medical insurance is available through travel agents or directly from insurers listed in the Yellow Pages. Check the following points when purchasing medical insurance for trips outside Canada:

- ✓ Are foreign hospitals and related medical costs paid directly or are you required to pay and seek reimbursement later?

- ✓ Does the insurance cover medical evacuation back to Canada along with any required medical escorts?
- ✓ Are pre-existing medical conditions covered?
- ✓ Are premature births and related neonatal care covered?
- ✓ Will the insurer provide a cash deposit in advance if a hospital requires it?
- ✓ Does the insurance cover costs associated with a death abroad, including the return of remains to Canada?
- ✓ Does the insurer maintain a service centre open 24 hours a day, seven days a week?

You should carry a copy of your insurance policy along with the telephone contact numbers of the insurer's service centre. This information should also be left with a friend or relative at home or with your travelling companion. If you require medical services, obtain a detailed invoice from the doctor or hospital before returning home.

Other medical matters

If you have a medical condition, you should check with your doctor or a Health Canada Travel Clinic for advice and guidance. You should also do the following:

- ✓ Carry a supply of prescription medication along with a copy of your prescription giving both the generic and trade names. Ensure that such

medicines are kept in their original containers. If your medicine is unusual, check whether it is available in the United States.

- ✓ Carry an extra pair of prescription glasses or contact lenses along with a copy of your prescription.
- ✓ Take all the precautions you would at home to avoid infection with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Using intravenous drugs is illegal and dangerous — especially if you share needles.
- ✓ If you use syringes for medical purposes, carry a supply to last you through your trip along with a medical certificate showing they are for medical use.
- ✓ Seek advice from your doctor if you are pregnant.

Drugs

The U.S. Zero Tolerance Policy imposes severe penalties for the possession of even a small amount of an illegal drug. Even prescription drugs and syringes used for legitimate medical purposes come under intense scrutiny.

- ✓ Never carry a package or luggage for someone else unless you have been able to verify the contents completely.

- ✓ Choose your travelling companions wisely. Never cross the border with a hitchhiker or as a hitchhiker. Though you may not be carrying anything illegal, your companions might be and you could be implicated.
- ✓ Be equally careful about who and what you carry in your vehicle. As the driver, you could be held responsible for the misdeeds of your passengers, even if committed without your knowledge or involvement.

Money matters

Canadian currency and travellers' cheques are not widely or easily negotiable in the United States, nor are personal cheques drawn on Canadian banks. Accordingly, you should purchase travellers' cheques in U.S. dollars before you leave Canada. All major credit cards are accepted throughout the United States but only a few banking machines will accept Canadian bank cards. Despite these difficulties, do not carry large amounts of cash.

No limit is placed on the amount of money that travellers may legally bring into or take out of the United States. However, if on any occasion you carry more than US\$10,000 in monetary instruments (such as U.S. or foreign coin, currency, travellers' cheques, money orders, and negotiable instruments or investment securities in bearer form) into or out of the United States, or if you receive more than that amount while in

the United States, you must file a report (Customs Form 4790) with U.S. Customs. Failure to comply can result in civil and criminal penalties, including seizure of the currency or monetary instruments.

Automobiles

If you are entering the United States by personal automobile, you should check with your insurance agent to verify that your existing coverage is valid or sufficient for U.S. areas you will be visiting. If you are going to remain in a specific location in the United States for a considerable period of time, you should verify with the local authorities whether your vehicle registration and/or driver's licence remain valid.

Many states have mandatory automobile insurance requirements and many require motorists to carry appropriate proof of insurance. Each state's Department of Motor Vehicles can provide more specific information. The American Automobile Association (AAA) and the Canadian Automobile Association (CAA) can provide more detailed information.

Other insurance

Lost luggage, theft or flight cancellations are frequent occurrences and may cause major disruptions in your travels. You may wish to purchase a travel insurance package that will help you in the event of such inconveniences.

Pets

When examined at a port of entry, cats and dogs must show no signs of diseases communicable to humans. If there is evidence of poor health, an examination by a licensed veterinarian might be required at the expense of the owner. Vaccination against rabies is not required for cats. Except for puppies under three months of age, dogs must be vaccinated against rabies at least 30 days before entry. Other animals are also subject to controls; further information may be obtained from the U.S. Customs Service offices listed at the end of this booklet.

U.S. Customs

Very specific U.S. regulations govern what you may bring into the United States. These cover alcohol, tobacco, vehicles and gifts. Also included are various prohibited and restricted articles such as lottery tickets, liquor-filled candy, seditious and treasonable materials, obscene and/or pornographic material, products made by convicts or forced labour, and products made from endangered species, such as ivory. Switchblade knives are prohibited, except those owned by persons with one arm.

A non-resident may bring in merchandise worth up to US\$200, free of duty, for personal or household use. On visits of 72 hours or more, you may carry an additional US\$100 worth of merchandise, free of duty, as gifts for

other people. However, there are restrictions. Further information can be obtained by phoning one of the U.S. Customs offices listed at the end of this booklet.

Transit for cruises

Many Canadians enter the United States on their way to join sea cruises to other countries. You must have a valid Canadian passport for such a trip. Some of the countries you may be visiting will not permit entry without a passport. A passport is also important in re-entering the United States at the end of the cruise. Ship authorities may retain your passport during the cruise.

Canadian taxation status

If you are living or travelling in the United States but maintain residential ties in Canada, you are usually considered a **factual resident of Canada** for taxation purposes. However, there are many complicated issues and differing situations involved, and you should review your situation with Revenue Canada to avoid surprises. The Revenue Canada publication *Canadian Residents Going Down South* provides information for individuals. It may be ordered from the address at the end of this booklet. Additional information is available from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service office in Ottawa.

U.S. taxation status

A Canadian resident spending part of the year in the United States could be considered either a **resident alien** or a **non-resident alien** for U.S. taxation purposes. Resident aliens are generally taxed in the United States on income from all sources worldwide; non-resident aliens are generally taxed in the United States only on income from U.S. sources. It is important, therefore, for you to determine your status by contacting the U.S. authorities.

EARNING YOUR DAILY BREAD

Many Canadians mistakenly assume that they may legally enter the United States for remunerative work without first obtaining the proper authorization. Neither the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA) nor the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) permits them to do this. The agreements facilitate the cross-border movement of specific types of business persons who are citizens of the member countries. Chapter 16 of the NAFTA complements rather than replaces existing U.S. laws and regulations concerning temporary entry. The NAFTA does not alter the general immigration provisions of U.S. law as they affect public health, safety and national security.

Both Canada and the United States have publications providing information on U.S. entry for Canadians under the NAFTA. The Canadian government publication *Cross-Border Movement of Business Persons and the*

North American Free Trade Agreement is available from the InfoCentre at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The U.S. publication *The North American Free Trade Agreement — The United States, Canada and Mexico* is available from the USINS offices listed at the end of this booklet.

Under the NAFTA, certain Canadian **professionals** are permitted entry to engage in business activities at a professional level; included are accountants, engineers, librarians, social workers, psychologists, teachers and zoologists. A full listing of the professions covered is found in the two pamphlets mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

There are specific U.S. requirements for a Canadian entering as a **Visitor for Business**, a **Treaty Trader**, a **Treaty Investor** or as an **Intra-company Transferee**. In each case you must meet established legal requirements. If you believe that you fall under the category of **Treaty Trader** or **Treaty Investor**, you should call one of the following numbers for further information: 1-900-451-6330 (recording) or 1-900-451-6663 (to speak to a visa specialist). If you are entering the United States as a **Visitor for Business** or as an **Intra-company Transferee**, call one of the USINS offices listed at the end of this booklet.

Truck drivers and other persons involved in inter-country transportation are permitted entry to transport goods or passengers to or from a point in the United States. After entry, they are not permitted to pick up additional cargo or passengers for delivery within the United

States. In addition, if such persons are entering the United States to fulfil an after-sales service contract that was part of a commercial agreement, they should carry appropriate documentation such as the master contract and the service agreement, as well as documentary details on the reasons for the visit.

Performing artists such as members of Canadian entertainment groups in a creative field (e.g., music, opera, dance, theatre or the circus) who have a signed contract with an enterprise in the United States require a temporary employment visa. Information on how to proceed is available in a pamphlet entitled *Guide for Canadian Performing Artists Entering the United States*, published by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Further, staff at the Canadian Consulate General in New York can provide advice and guidance.

Canadian tradespersons such as carpenters, electricians and plumbers are not covered by the NAFTA and are not permitted to enter the United States for remunerative work.

Canadians planning to enter the United States for **marriage** or **immigration** purposes should call one of the following numbers for additional information: 1-900-451-6330 (recording) or 1-900-451-6663 (to speak to a visa specialist). Canadians planning to enter the United States for **long-term work** should contact one of the USINS officers listed at the end of this booklet.

Canadian citizens need not obtain visas in advance to enter the United States as **students**. They should,

however, have the following ready for presentation to the U.S. Immigration officer at the port of entry:

- ✓ Form I-20 (Certificate of Eligibility), issued by the U.S. school and sent directly to the applicant;
- ✓ documentary evidence of sufficient funds to cover travel, tuition and living expenses in the United States;
- ✓ evidence that the applicant has a residence outside the United States, and has no intention of abandoning it; and
- ✓ evidence of scholastic and linguistic proficiency for the academic programs to be undertaken in the United States.

BEING THERE

Admissibility and entry

As soon as you stop at the U.S. border or at an inland port of entry, you are subject to U.S. law. U.S. Immigration can refuse entry to persons with criminal records or persons who cannot demonstrate that they have a legitimate reason to enter the United States. If refused entry you might simply be forced to return to Canada, but you could also be arrested and detained for days for an immigration hearing.

What you say in answer to questions by immigration or customs officers can be used against you if you are

considered to be inadmissible. Many persons have had their vehicles or vessels seized because they pretended to be Canadian citizens when they were actually landed immigrants or visitors to Canada.

Others have lost vehicles or vessels because they carried passengers who pretended to be Canadian citizens, or who did not admit to having a criminal record (no matter how long ago the conviction or how minor the offence), or who pretended to be visitors while planning to look for work in the United States. A driver can be held responsible for the wrongdoings of passengers regardless of knowledge or association.

A permanent U.S. record is created when a Canadian has been refused entry to the United States. This becomes part of a computerized data base readily available at all border and inland ports of entry. If entry is attempted at another location, the person could be subject to fines and/or vehicle seizure. There are appeal procedures but they are prolonged, costly and unlikely to reverse the original decision.

American Border fees

American border officials collect a US\$6.00 per-person fee for the issuance of an Arrival/Departure Document, Form I-94. This form is issued to **Canadian citizens** and landed immigrants from member countries of the Commonwealth and Ireland **who are entering the United States to study or work** and to visitors from other countries. **The fee does not apply to Canadian citizens and**

landed immigrants from member countries of the Commonwealth and Ireland **who are entering the United States for temporary visits for business or pleasure.** The fee is payable in American dollars only. The fee does not apply to travellers arriving in the United States by air.

Take precautions

The same rules apply in the United States as at home, only more so. You are usually at greater risk than locals; indeed, in some areas of the United States, tourists and non-locals could be targeted. Accordingly, you should keep to the following rules:

- ✓ Know where you are and where you are going at all times. Carefully plan road trips in advance.
- ✓ Do not pick up hitchhikers.
- ✓ Keep valuables out of sight, and never leave them in a parked vehicle.
- ✓ Leave a copy of your itinerary and proof of citizenship (e.g., Canadian birth certificate or certificate of Canadian citizenship) with a family member or friend who can be contacted in an emergency.
- ✓ Phone home if you do not have a fixed schedule.
- ✓ Keep a separate record of your travellers' cheques, credit cards and medical insurance, and ensure that the information is also available to someone back home.

- ✓ Do not carry your passport, tickets, identification documents, cash, credit cards and insurance papers together. Keep them separate so that you do not lose everything in the event of theft or loss.
- ✓ Use the safety deposit box at your hotel. Never leave valuables in your room.

Crime and punishment

In the United States you are subject to U.S. laws and regulations. Canadian citizenship confers no immunity, special protection or rights to preferential treatment.

If you are arrested or detained, you can request the arresting officer to inform the nearest Canadian diplomatic mission. Most U.S. jurisdictions provide the services of a lawyer if you cannot afford one. Do not make any special arrangements with the police or prosecutors without the advice and guidance of your lawyer.

The civil and criminal justice systems in the United States differ significantly from those in Canada. For instance, each U.S. state has its own criminal code. Sentences tend to be longer, especially for crimes involving violence, drugs or "white-collar" offences. As a foreigner, you might have difficulty obtaining bail.

In many jurisdictions in the United States there is only limited eligibility for parole if you are convicted. Also, as a foreigner you might have limited opportunity while in prison for further education or training. After conviction

and settlement of all appeals, Canadian prisoners in most U.S. jurisdictions (but not all) can request transfer to a Canadian prison under the Transfer of Offenders Treaty. The processing of applications is lengthy and many transfer requests are refused.

Canadian consular assistance in the United States

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade has a number of diplomatic offices in the United States. The embassy is located in Washington and there are consulates in Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York and Seattle. There is an honorary consul in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Australian Consulate General in Honolulu, Hawaii, will assist Canadians in an emergency. At each of these offices there are consular and trade officers (for business travel related to the NAFTA) available to help you. The addresses are listed at the end of this booklet.

In co-operation with the Consular Affairs Bureau in Ottawa, these offices provide a range of services to assist you during your visit. The services include:

- ✓ advice and support in the event of accident, crime or illness;
- ✓ communication with relatives and friends;
- ✓ assistance during natural disasters;
- ✓ support and assistance in the event of a death;

- ✓ identification of sources of information on local laws, regulations and facilities;
- ✓ in the event of an arrest, seeking equitable treatment, informing relatives and friends, and assistance in making arrangements for a lawyer; in the event of a conviction, assistance in applying for transfer to Canada under the Transfer Treaty;
- ✓ making arrangements for friends and relatives to transfer funds in emergencies;
- ✓ interventions with local authorities;
- ✓ notarial services such as legalization and certification of documents (a fee is charged for these services);
- ✓ assistance in locating missing persons;
- ✓ emergency passport services; and
- ✓ citizenship services.

Services are available during normal business hours. If you are in Canada you may contact us in Ottawa at the address given at the end of this booklet. In the United States you may contact the nearest Canadian diplomatic mission.

Emergency services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. After normal business hours, calls to offices in the United States are automatically forwarded to our office in Ottawa. You may call our office in Ottawa directly as well.

Passport services

Canadian diplomatic missions in the United States provide only emergency passport services (e.g., assistance for travel to a third country in the event of a death in the immediate family). Full passport services are available through the Central Passport Office in Hull, Quebec, for mail-in applications. Processing mail-in applications usually takes 10 working days if all information and documentation have been provided. Walk-in passport service is available at 28 regional passport offices across Canada. Processing walk-in applications usually takes five working days. Application forms are available from Canadian diplomatic missions.

RETURNING HOME

Canada Customs

On re-entering Canada you must declare everything acquired abroad, whether purchases for yourself or gifts for others. Included are goods bought at Canadian or U.S. duty-free shops. Keep all receipts for possible inspection by a Canada Customs officer.

You may bring in C\$50 worth of goods, excluding alcohol and tobacco, duty-free if you have been away for at least 24 hours. After a 48-hour absence you may claim a duty-free exemption on C\$200 worth of goods. After an absence of seven full days, you may bring in C\$500 worth of goods duty-free without restriction, including alcohol or

tobacco. Specifically, you may bring in up to 40 ounces (1.14 litres) of liquor or wine, or a case of 24 bottles/cans of beer, each containing 12 ounces. You may also bring in 50 cigars, one carton of cigarettes or 200 grams of tobacco. Provincial age restrictions apply to liquor and tobacco products.

Certain other goods are subject to restrictions. Contact Canada Customs in advance for guidance on importing meat or dairy products, weapons, plants, vehicles, or exotic animals or products made from their skins, feathers or bones. Obscene materials, hate propaganda, and goods harmful to the environment may not be brought into Canada.

If you have lived outside Canada for more than a year, you may take advantage of special import provisions for household items and personal belongings when you move back to Canada. Details are found in the Revenue Canada publication *Moving Back to Canada*.

Specific questions concerning imports should be discussed with the local Canada Customs offices. These can be contacted 24 hours a day throughout the year from inside Canada at 1-800-461-9999. From outside Canada call (613) 993-0534.

If you have been ill

If you were ill while abroad or become ill after returning home, you should contact your doctor and provide the details of where you travelled and what treatment you received while away, if any.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

1. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

For specific assistance, advice or guidance:

Consular Operations and Emergency Services Division (JPDO), 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2; tel. 1-800-387-3124 or (613) 943-1055, fax (613) 995-9221. For after-hours and emergency service call (613) 996-8885.

For travel information:

Tel. 1-800-267-6788 or (613) 944-6788; fax 1-800-575-2500 or (613) 944-2500.

For publications:

InfoCentre, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0G2; tel. 1-800-267-8376.

World Wide Web:

Much of the information in this and other departmental publications is available at <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca> — the Department's Home Page on the Internet's World Wide Web.

2. The Passport Office

The Passport Office issues travel documents to Canadians. Applications are usually processed within five working days, if presented in person to one of the 28 regional offices. An application mailed to the Passport Office from a point in Canada or the United States is usually processed within 10 working days if

the required information and supporting documentation are included.

Application forms are available from Canadian missions in the United States, Canadian travel agents and from the North West Company through its network of "Northern" stores in communities in the Far North. There are separate forms for adults and children, both available in English or French.

Telephone enquiries can be made as follows:

Local calls from:

Montreal and area	(514) 283-2152
Ottawa-Hull and area	(819) 994-3500
Toronto and area	(416) 973-3251
Vancouver and area	(604) 775-6250
Toll-free	1-800-567-6868
Visual Ear	(819) 994-3560
From the United States	(613) 994-3500

Mailed-in applications should be sent to the Passport Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa, ON K1A 0G3.

Walk-in service is available at 28 regional offices in the following cities: St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Fredericton, New Brunswick; Jonquière, Sainte-Foy, Montreal, Saint-Laurent, Laval and Hull, Quebec; Ottawa, Scarborough, Toronto, North York, Brampton, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Kitchener, London,

Windsor and Thunder Bay, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta; and Surrey, Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia. Please consult the federal government section of the telephone directory for the street address.

3. Canadian government offices in the United States

Atlanta. Canadian Consulate General, 1175 Peachtree Street N.E., 100 Colony Square, Suite 1700, Atlanta, Georgia 30361-6205; tel. (404) 532-2000, fax (404) 532-2050. *Territory includes Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.*

Boston. Consulate General of Canada, 3 Copley Place, Suite 400, Boston, MA 02116; tel. (617) 262-3760, fax (617) 262-3415. *Territory includes Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.*

Buffalo. Consulate General of Canada, 1 Marine Midland Center, Suite 3000, Buffalo, NY 14203-2884; tel. (716) 858-9500, fax (716) 852-4340. *Territory includes Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the western and northern counties of New York state.*

Chicago. Consulate General of Canada, 2 Prudential Plaza, 180 North Stetson Avenue, Suite 2400, Chicago, IL 60601; tel. (312) 616-1860, fax (312) 616-1877. *Territory includes Illinois, Indiana (counties of Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Newton and Porter), Missouri and Wisconsin.*

Dallas. Consulate General of Canada, St. Paul Place, 750 North St. Paul Street, Suite 1700, Dallas, TX 75201-3247; tel. (214) 922-9806, fax (214) 922-9815. *Territory includes Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.*

Detroit. Consulate General of Canada, 600 Renaissance Center, Suite 1100, Detroit, MI 48243-1798; tel. (313) 567-2340, fax (313) 567-2164. *Territory includes Indiana (except for the counties covered by Chicago), Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.*

Honolulu. Consulate General of Australia, Penthouse Suite, 1000 Bishop Street, Honolulu, HI 96813-4299; tel. (808) 524-5050, fax (808) 531-5142.

Los Angeles. Consulate General of Canada, 550 South Hope Street, 9th floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071-2627; tel. (213) 346-2700, fax (213) 620-8827. *Territory includes Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada and Utah.*

Miami. Consulate of Canada, 200 South Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 1600, Miami, FL 33131; tel. (305) 579-1600, fax (305) 374-6674. *Territory includes Florida.*

Minneapolis. Consulate General of Canada, 701-4th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55415; tel. (612) 333-4641, fax (612) 332-4061. *Territory includes Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming.*

New York. Consulate General of Canada, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10020-1175; tel. (212) 596-1600, fax (212) 596-1790. *Territory*

includes Connecticut, New Jersey, and the eastern and southern counties of New York state.

San Juan, Puerto Rico. Consulate of Canada, 107 Cereipo Street, Alturas de Santa Maria, Guaynabo, PR 00969; tel. (787) 790-2210, fax (787) 790-2205. *Territory includes Puerto Rico.*

Seattle. Consulate General of Canada, 412 Plaza 600, Sixth and Stewart, Seattle, WA 98101-1286; tel. (206) 443-1777, fax (206) 443-1782. *Territory includes Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.*

Washington. Embassy of Canada, 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 682-1740, fax (202) 682-7726. *Territory includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.*

4. Revenue Canada

Customs and Excise has a year-round, 24-hour telephone service to answer questions about what you can and cannot bring back to Canada. From inside Canada call 1-800-461-9999. From the United States call (613) 993-0534.

Revenue Canada also has a number of publications to assist the Canadian traveller. These include *I Declare*, *Moving Back to Canada*, *Importing a Motor Vehicle into Canada* and *Importing a Firearm into Canada*. These can be obtained by writing to the Communications Branch, Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise, Ottawa, ON K1A 0L5, or by calling 1-800-461-9999 or (613) 990-0744. Copies are also available from Canadian diplomatic missions in the United States.

Revenue Canada's **International Tax Services Office** processes the income tax returns of non-residents, deemed residents as well as Canadians posted overseas. It also services all non-resident tax withholding accounts. The Office provides client assistance by telephone, correspondence and counter service.

The Office may be contacted by mail at 2204 Walkley Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1A8, or by fax at (613) 941-2505.

It may also be contacted by telephone from anywhere in Canada or the United States, at the following numbers:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. General enquiries | 1-800-267-5177 |
| 2. Non-Resident Withholding | 1-800-267-3395 |
| 3. Problem resolution | 1-800-661-4985 |

5. Agriculture Canada

The Agriculture Canada booklet *Don't Bring It Back* provides information on importing food products into Canada. A copy can be obtained from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Communications Branch, Publication Distribution, 930 Carling Avenue, Room 118, Ottawa, ON K1A 0C5; tel. (613) 995-5118.

6. Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)

Two CIC publications, *How to Prove You Are a Canadian Citizen* and *Dual Citizenship*, may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Place du Portage, Phase IV, 140 Promenade du Portage, Hull, QC K1A 0J9; tel. (613) 994-6313.

7. Social Security

Canadian citizens seeking information on the Canada-United States Agreement on Social Security should contact the Department of Human Resources Development, Income Security Programs Branch, International Operations, 333 River Road, 10th Floor, Tower A, Vanier, ON K1A 0L4; tel. (613) 957-1954, fax (613) 952-8901.

8. Health issues

The World Health Organization publishes *International Travel and Health*, which can be purchased from the Canadian Public Health Association, 1565 Carling Avenue, Suite 400, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8R1; tel. (613) 725-3769.

The book *Health Information for Canadian Travellers* is available from the Canadian Society for International Health, 170 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 902, Ottawa, ON K1P 5V5; tel. (613) 230-2654.

The National AIDS Clearinghouse has a number of publications providing information on HIV and AIDS. These may be obtained by writing to 1565 Carling Avenue, Suite 400, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8R1, or by calling (613) 725-3769.

Health Canada provides information for travellers through a network of public and private Health and Travel Clinics across the country. Information on the clinic nearest to you may be obtained by calling (613) 957-8739 or by FaxLink at (613) 941-3900.

9. Automobiles

The AAA publishes a book on motor vehicle laws. Also available through the CAA, this provides detailed information on the rules of the road in each U.S. state. The CAA and the AAA will provide information to both members and non-members over the telephone during normal business hours. The CAA national office, located in Ottawa, can be reached at (613) 226-7631 or 1-800-267-8713. The numbers for other CAA offices can be found in your local telephone directory. The CAA and AAA have a reciprocal membership agreement.

10. U.S. government offices in Canada

The U.S. Department of State maintains a number of diplomatic offices in Canada. The embassy is located in Ottawa and there are consulates general in Calgary, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver. At each there are U.S. consular officers available to help you with problems.

Ottawa. Embassy of the United States of America, Consular Section, 85 Albert Street, Ottawa, ON; **mailing address** 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5T1; tel: (613) 238-4470. *Consular district includes eastern Ontario and Baffin Island.*

Calgary. U.S. Consulate General, 615 Macleod Trail SE, Calgary, AB T2G 4T8; tel. (403) 266-8962. *Consular district includes Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Districts of MacKenzie and Keewatin in the Northwest Territories.*

Halifax. U.S. Consulate General, Suite 910, Cogswell Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, NS B3J 3K1; tel. (902) 429-2480. *Consular district includes New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.*

Montreal. U.S. Consulate General, 1155 rue Saint-Alexandre, Montreal, QC H2Z 1Z2; tel. (514) 398-9695. *Consular district includes western Quebec.*

Quebec City. U.S. Consulate, 2 Place Terrasse Dufferin, P.O. Box 939, Quebec, QC G1R 4T9; tel. (418) 692-2095. *Consular district includes eastern Quebec.*

Toronto. U.S. Consulate General, 360 University Avenue, Toronto, ON M5G 1S4; tel. (416) 595-1700. *Consular district includes western Ontario.*

Vancouver. U.S. Consulate General, 1095 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4E9; tel. (604) 685-4311. *Consular district includes British Columbia and the Yukon.*

11. U.S. entry waivers

Canadian citizens requiring waivers to enter the United States should phone the USINS office serving their area:

Halifax	(207) 454-2546
Quebec City	(716) 849-6760
Montreal	(514) 631-2097
Ottawa	(716) 849-6760
Toronto	(905) 676-2563

Winnipeg	(204) 783-2340
Calgary	(403) 221-1730
Edmonton	(403) 890-4486
Vancouver	A-L (360) 354-6661; M-Z (360) 945-5211

In addition, Form I-192, "Advance Permission to Enter the United States," can be obtained by calling one of the USINS hotlines at the following locations:

Portland, ME	(207) 780-3352
Buffalo, NY	(716) 849-6760
Detroit, MI	(313) 259-8560
St. Paul, MN	(612) 854-7754
Helena, MT	(406) 449-5288
Seattle, WA	(206) 553-5956

12. Entry under the NAFTA

There are **Free Trade Specialists** at the U.S. ports of entry listed below. These specialists may be able to provide you with detailed information and the necessary documentation you require. However, the specialists cannot guarantee the admission of any applicant.

Albany, NY	(518) 431-0330
Buffalo, NY	(716) 885-3367
Calais, ME	(207) 454-2546

Calgary International Airport	(403) 221-1728
Champlain, NY	(518) 298-8433
Derby Line, VT	(802) 873-3316
Detroit, MI	(313) 568-6019
Eastport, ID	(208) 267-2183
Grand Portage, MN	(218) 475-2494
Highgate Springs, VT	(802) 868-3349
Houlton, ME	(207) 532-2906
International Falls, MN	(218) 283-8611
Jackman, ME	(207) 668-3151
Madawaska, ME	(207) 728-4565

13. Offices of U.S. Customs

There is a U.S. Customs Attaché with the American Embassy in Ottawa. His address is 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5T1; tel. (613) 238-5335 ext. 322. He can also be contacted from the United States by dialling (407) 646-1740 or 1-800-973-2867.

U.S. Customs can be contacted in Canada at:

Calgary	(403) 221-1733
Edmonton	(403) 890-4515
Montreal	(514) 636-3859
Toronto	(905) 676-3399

Vancouver (604) 278-7422

Winnipeg (204) 783-2206

In the United States at the following border points:

Calais, ME (207) 454-3690

Houlton, ME (207) 532-2131

Highgate Springs, VT (802) 868-2778

Derby Line, VT (802) 873-3489

Champlain, NY (518) 298-8341

Ogdensburg, NY (315) 393-1390

Buffalo, NY (716) 551-4351

Detroit, MI (313) 226-3177

Pembina, ND (701) 825-6551

Sweetgrass, MT (406) 335-2434

Blaine, WA (360) 332-5771

14. U.S. tax information

For information on U.S. tax laws and regulations as they may affect Canadians, contact: a) United States Internal Revenue Office, 60 Queen Street, Suite 201, Ottawa, ON K1P 5Y7; tel. (613) 563-1834, fax (613) 230-1376, E-mail irs@worldlink.ca; or b) Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, Eastern Area Distribution Center, P.O. Box 85074, Richmond, VA 23261-5074, U.S.A. In the United States call 1-800-TAX-FORM (829-3676).

NOTES

NOTES

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E



3 5036 01075632 1



60984 81800