

Group/population	Acceptable document(s)	Land	Ferry	Pleasure vessel	Sea (all other vessels)
All Travelers (U.S., Can., Mex., Berm.) at all sea and land POEs.	Valid Passport book (and valid visa, if necessary for foreign travelers).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
U.S. Citizens at all sea and land POEs when arriving from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda.	Valid Passport card	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
U.S. and Canadian citizen Trusted Traveler Members at all sea and land POEs when arriving from contiguous territory or adjacent islands.	Trusted Traveler Cards (NEXUS, FAST, SENTRI).	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	* Yes.
U.S. Citizen Merchant Mariners on official mariner business at all sea and land POEs.	U.S. Merchant Mariner Document (MMD).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Mexican Nationals arriving from Mexico	Border Crossing Card (BCC)	Yes**	Yes**	Yes**	No.
U.S. Citizen Cruise Ship Passengers on round trip voyages that begin and end in the same U.S. port.	Government-issued photo ID and original or copy of birth certificate; under age 16, birth certificate.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes—for round trip voyages that originate in U.S.
U.S. and Canadian Citizen Children Under 16 at all sea and land POEs when arriving from contiguous territory.	Original or copy of birth certificate*** (government-issued photo ID recommended, but not required).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
U.S. and Canadian Citizen Children—Groups of Children Under Age 19, under adult supervision with parental/guardian consent at all sea and land POEs when arriving from contiguous territory.	Original or copy of birth certificate*** and parental/guardian consent (government-issued photo ID recommended, but not required).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
U.S. Citizen/Alien Members of U.S. Armed Forces traveling under official orders or permit at all air, sea and land POEs.	Military ID and Official Orders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
U.S. and Mexican Kickapoo at land and sea POEs when arriving from contiguous territory and adjacent islands.	Form I-872 American Indian Card	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
U.S. citizen members of Native American tribes recognized by the U.S. Government when arriving from contiguous territory at land and sea POEs.	Tribal Enrollment Documents designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as meeting WHTI tribal document security.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Canadian citizen members of First Nations or bands recognized by the Canadian Government when arriving from Canada at land POEs.	If designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the proposed new INAC card issued by the Government of Canada containing an MRZ.	Yes	Yes	Nos	No.

* Approved for Mexican national members traveling with BCC or a passport and visa.

** In conjunction with a valid I-94 for travel outside the 25- or 75-mile geographic limits of the BCC.

*** U.S. children would also be permitted to present a Certificate of Birth Abroad or Certificate of Naturalization; Canadian children would be permitted to present a Canadian Citizenship Card or Canadian Naturalization Certificate.

VII. Regulatory Analyses

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

This final rule implementing the second phase of WHTI for entries by land and sea is considered to be an economically significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866 because it may result in the expenditure of over \$100 million in any one year. Accordingly, this rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The following summary presents the costs and benefits of requirements for U.S. citizens entering the United States from other countries in the Western Hemisphere by land and sea, plus the costs and benefits of several alternatives considered during the rulemaking process.

The regulatory assessments summarized here consider U.S. travelers

entering the United States via land ports-of-entry on the northern and southern borders (including arrivals by ferry and pleasure boat) as well as certain cruise ship passengers. Costs to obtain the necessary documentation for air travel were considered in a previous analysis examining the implementation of WHTI in the air environment (the Regulatory Assessment for the November 2006 Final Rule for implementation of WHTI in the air environment can be found at www.regulations.gov; document number USCBP-2006-0097-0108). If travelers have already purchased a passport for travel in the air environment, they would not need to purchase a passport for travel in the land or sea environments. CBP does not attempt to estimate with any precision the number of travelers who travel in more than one environment, and, therefore, may have

already obtained a passport due to the air rule and will not incur any burden due to this rule. To the extent that the three traveling populations overlap in the air, land, and sea environments, we have potentially overestimated the direct costs of the rule presented here.

The period of analysis is 2005–2018 (14 years). We calculate costs beginning in 2005 because although the suite of WHTI rules was not yet in place, DOS experienced a dramatic increase in passport applications since the WHTI plan was announced in early 2005. We account for those passports obtained prior to full implementation to more accurately estimate the economic impacts of the rule as well as to incorporate the fairly sizable percentage of travelers who currently hold passports in anticipation of the new requirements.