A sample entry visa. If an individual requires a visa, he or she will have to apply for it at a United States consulate located in the country of citizenship or residence. **Canadians do not require a visa for J-1 entries.** If entering as Visitors for Business, they should specifically request an I-94 card. See below.

This is the machine-readable portion of the entry visa. It's scanned by the CBP inspector. The scanner decodes the information and displays it on the inspector's computer.

A sample I-94 card. These are issued at the port of entry. The inspector staples this inside the visitor's passport. Always get a copy of this document.

The INS no longer exists, but there's a lot of old stock out there!

**Family Name**

**First or Given Name**

**Country of Citizenship**

This is the date to which the visitor is allowed to remain in the US. It is usually ninety days from the date of admission, but can be more or less; it's largely up to the inspector's discretion how long a visitor may remain in the US. Also note that it is unrelated to the expiration date of the entry visa, above. B-1 visitors can apply for an extension of stay, but WB visitors (from visa waiver countries) cannot. **J-1 visitors will have a “D/S” designation rather than a date.**

This is the classification or “class.” Ignore the “visa type.” Class may be B-1, B-1/B-2 or J-1.

Note that the date of birth is in **day-month-year** format. This can cause a lot of confusion, so be careful with dates.