FLYING BETWEEN CANADA & U.S. - Border Crossing Issues



Flying to the States and Back

 If you do a little bit of planning, you can fly regularly and easily to the USA

Access to a computer to makes it easier

This presentation should make it simple.

It might look complicated but it's really not!

We'll talk about the following things

- Electronic Advance Passenger Information System (eAPIS) – US Customs and Border Protection and the sticker
- CANPASS and Canadian Border Services Agency
- Clearing customs in the USA
- Flight plans
- Flying in the USA
- Things to do ahead of time
- Example trip

When flying in Canada and the U.S. there are very few differences and the flying rules are almost the same.



Flying in the USA

- Very similar rules to flying in Canada
- Flight plan not mandatory for VFR in USA but an excellent idea anyway. Plan or itinerary in Canada.
- Circuit entry at 45 degrees to downwind from outside
- Military Operations Areas (MOA's) are common
- "Flight following" is a great help English only
- Ask to "say again" if you don't understand
- Canadians can overfly US airspace e.g. to Maritimes without eAPIS or passport/Canpass but flight plan needed

Aircraft categories

Certified Aircraft:

Aircraft that have an airworthiness certificate equivalent to US standard airworthiness certificate may fly in the U.S. and Canada.



Experimental/ Homebuilt/ Amateur built or Canadian Ultralight:

All these aircraft require a Special Flight Authorization (SFA) which must be carried on board.

Streamlined SFAs are available from the appropriate TC or FAA web sites.

http://www.faa.gov/aircraft/gen_av/ultralights/sfa/

http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/civilaviation/standards/maintenance-regsdocs-validation-2948.htm

U.S. Ultralight aircraft:

Because they are not registered, cannot get blanket authority to operate in Canada. Special authority from TC is required and may be granted on an individual basis.

U.S. LIGHT SPORT (LSA)

A pilot medical certificate is required to operate a U.S. registered LSA in Canada which requires the U.S. pilot to be the holder of at least a PPL.

A Standardised Validation Document must be downloaded and carried on board the aircraft at all times.

http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/civilaviation/standards/ma intenance-regsdocs-standardised_validation-2946.htm

Canadian Owner Maintenance Category Aircraft

Canadian Owner Maintenance

Aircraft are prohibited

from operating in the U.S.



DOCUMENTATION

All documentation for Pilot, Crew, Passengers, should be current and original – <u>no copies</u>

Pilot Document/Licence/Certificate

Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Certificate

Medical Certificate

Passport

DOCUMENTATION cont.

Visa Document – if required

Notarized letter authorizing children to travel from non-present parent or parents

If the aircraft is registered to another person or company it is recommended you carry a notarized letter authorizing the use of the aircraft

Aircraft Documentation

Registration Certificate (temporary certificate not acceptable)

Airworthiness Certificate

Operating limitations including the Standardized Validation of a Special Airworthiness Certificate (for operation in Canada), or Special Flight Authorizations (for operation in US)

Aircraft Documentation cont.

Radio Station Licence

Weight and Balance info

Proof of Liability Insurance – required in Canada

- Up to 2300 lbs. \$100,000 public liability
- 2301 5000 lbs. \$500,000 public liability
- 5001 12500 lbs. \$1,000,000 public liability
 and \$300,000 passenger liability per passenger

Aircraft Documentation

TSA waivers are mandatory for all international flights for aircraft that are not Mode C Transponder or Two Way Radio equipped

To obtain a waiver you must create an account which can take 5 days for approval and an additional 7 days for waiver approval

https://waivers.faa.gov/aap/te_pages.p_login

Aircraft Documentation

FAA Form 337 or STC if fuel tanks have been added in passenger or baggage compartment

U.S. Customs Service Decal

There is an annual US \$27.50 Customs fee. It is best if this is paid in advance as some Airports of Entry may not carry the decal.

Decal and Transponder Online Procurement System (DTOPS).

Annual Customs Decal

- Buy the annual sticker for \$27.50 it saves time
 when you arrive in the US https://dtops.cbp.dhs.gov/ and you'll need to
 register first, then register the aircraft, then request
 the sticker
- When the sticker arrives, attach it somewhere near where you enter the aircraft
- The sticker can also be purchased when you land in the US port of entry but it saves time to do it in advance. It's specific to your aircraft.
- Arrives in just a few days. One per year needed

EQUIPMENT

Charts, Canada Flight Supplement, FAA Airport/Facility Directory, AIM

Two way radio

ELT 121.5 MHz or 406MHz

Survival Equipment.

Make sure you carry the appropriate survival gear for the region and season.

A fire extinguisher is required in Canada

All aircraft must be on an activated VFR, IFR or Defence VFR Flight Plan (if you are flying thru the ADIZ) from Alaska

Make sure you obtain a TSA Transponder or Radio waiver if required.

When flying to the U.S. the first landing must be at an U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Airport Of Entry (AOE).

U.S. CBP requires that you file an Electronic Advance Passenger Information System (e APIS) manifest.

http://www.cbp.gov,

eAPIS

- Advance Passenger Information System has always existed and is automatically used when you fly commercially - "e" is for the web version
- Is used to produce a flight "manifest" of the aircraft, the people and the trip.
- Is needed both to enter and leave the USA
- Needs to be used in conjunction with a flight plan, including border crossing time estimate
- Enroll, then enter info about aircraft, pilot etc.
- Create a manifest for a specific flight

eAPIS enrollment

- Go to https://eapis.cbp.dhs.gov/
- Select enroll
- Input the requested information. You need to do this and receive your account info first.
- Input the information for all your passengers
- You'll need passports/addresses/dates of birth
- You need to carry passports to fly to the US

Once you have registered on line, allow up to 5 days for approval. This will provide you with an ID number which you use each time you file an e APIS Manifest.

U.S. e APIS Manifests must be filed at least 1 hr before departing from or arriving in the U.S. but may be filed as far in advance as you wish. Failure to file is subject to a \$5000 fine for the 1st violation.

Also call CBP at least 1 hr and no more than 23 hrs before your planned arrival time.

An e APIS Manifest does not meet this requirement.

You need to arrive within 15 min of your recorded ETA. If your ETA changes, alert CBP via Flight Service while enroute. Upon arrival wait for Customs official.

Border straddling AOE such as Del Bonita or Piney also require that you file a Flight Plan and e APIS Manifest to transition from Canada to the U.S.

When flying to Canada, as in the U.S., the first landing must be at a Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) Airport of Entry.

www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/do-rb/services/aoeeng.html

An activated Flight Plan is required.

Note: NAV CANADA no longer passes ADCUS

(Advise Customs) notices in flight plans for arrival in Canada.

Advance notification to CSBA of at least 2 hrs but no more than 48 hrs is required by calling CANPASS 1-888-226-7277

You will be required to advise customs about yourself, your flight, passengers, and airport of entry.

An e APIS manifest must also be filed for the flight/return flight to Canada.

Upon your arrival at your Canadian airport of entry, if there is no customs official present, contact CANPASS office to report your arrival and await further instructions.

Remember to close your Flight Plan.

Frequent Canada US flyers may also enroll in the CANPASS program. The fee is \$40 and valid for 5 years.

http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/prog/canpass/menu-eng.html.

Be aware that Terminal Fees (usually in the range of \$15 - \$40) will be charged at Transport Canada airports and some Municipal airports.

NAV CANADA the Air Navigation Service provider in Canada also charges quarterly user fees for foreign registered aircraft. The quarterly fee for up to 4400 lbs. is \$17.

CANPASS

- Allows you to clear customs by phone entering Canada
- Allows you to land at "airports of entry" even if customs is closed and many more airports.
- Download form E672 from CBSA-ASFC site
- http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/prog/canpass/menueng.html
- Normally takes about two weeks to arrive, but can take up to 6 weeks according to their web site
- Can significantly reduce your route home vs. airport where customs is open

Is peeded for every passanger or cannot be used

Example Flight – To Somewhere in the US

- eAPIS already filed and confirmation received
- File Flight Plan with Canadian FIC
- Need to stop at a US port of entry to clear customs.
 Can be in-line with chosen airport, not necessarily the first you pass but must have customs. Phone ahead.
- Take off and open flight plan with Canadian FIC
- Clear customs in Airport of Entry? Takes time!
- 1-800 WXBRIEF in US, 1-866 WXBRIEF in Canada.

Example Flight – The Return to Canada

- CANPASS and eAPIS needed for return.
- Report ETA to CANPASS (1-888-226-7277) between
 2 and 48 hours before arrival
- Check eAPIS confirmation email
- File Flight Plan with US FIC 1-800-WXBRIEF
- Open flight plan, including border crossing time
- Fly direct to Airport of Entry
- On landing call 1-888-226-7277 before exiting aircraft stating that you've arrived. Get #.
- Close flight plan open a beer!

Summary for Canadians

- To do ahead of time
 - Apply for CANPASS
 - Buy Customs Sticker
 - Create eAPIS account and input crew
- To do before you travel
 - File international flight plan
 - File eAPIS manifest
 - Current airport/facility directories and maps?
 - Check receipt of eAPIS confirmation
- Then go fly!

