I'm not a bot



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to Take Passport PhotosHere's how to make passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home. "Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our passport photos at home." Upload the image to our pass
choose how you want to receive your picture: Via email (digital passport photo) or by mail (printed copies). Next, one of our photography experts will check your image to ensure it meets all official requirements. We're available 24/7, so it won't take long. That's it! You can download your digital image or wait 23 business days (on average) for your
printed photographs. Making passport photos with our tool is hassle-free and secure. Follow our easy guide, use our smart editor, and join the thousands whove streamlined their photo process. Discover the difference today. FAQCan I take my own passport photograph? Yes, you can take your own passport photos. With Passport Photo Online, you can
 simply use your smartphone to snap a photo or upload an existing one. The service will get your photo ready for paper and digital applications, making sure it meets all the official requirements. Whats the cheapest place to get a passport photo? For physical US passport photos, Walmart offers them at only $7.64 nationwide. However, for digital
passport photos, Passport Photo Online provides compliant pictures at an extremely competitive price of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos, with delivery included. Whats the best place to get a passport photo Online provides compliant pictures at an extremely competitive price of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos, with delivery included. Whats the best place to get a passport photo Online provides compliant pictures at an extremely competitive price of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos, with delivery included. Whats the best place to get a passport photo Online provides compliant pictures at an extremely competitive price of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos, with delivery included. Whats the best place to get a passport photos of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos, with delivery included. Whats the best place to get a passport photos of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos, with delivery included. Whats the best place to get a passport photos of $16.95 for digital and $19.95 for printed photos.
 USPS offers a full range of services, including photos. If you prefer to take your pictures at home, Passport Photo Online ensures that your photo meets all necessary requirements. Passport Front covers of different United States
passport typesThe polycarbonate data page of a contemporary next generation United States biometric passport TypePassport States biometric passport booklet) [1] 2021 (next
generation passport booklet)[2]Incirculation170 million[3]PurposeIdentificationValid inAll countries except North Korea[4]EligibilityUnited States nationalityExpirationNormally 10 years after acquisition for people at least age 16; 5 years for minors under 16[5]CostBooklet: $165 (first), $130 (renewal), $135 (minors)Card: $65 (first), $30 (when
applying for or holder of a valid passport booklet), $30 (renewal), $50 (minor), $15 (minor, when applying for passports.html/United States citizenship and immigrationImmigrationImmigrationImmigration to the United StatesEmigration from the United StatesImmigration policy of the United
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Control Act of 1986Immigration Act of 1990Child Citizenship Act of 2000 United States passports are passports are passports issued to citizens and non-citizen nationals of the United States passport cards are issued
subject to the same requirements.[9] It is unlawful for US citizens and nationals to enter or exit the country without a valid US passport or passport
passport, and the exit requirement is not enforced. As of December 2024, a United States passport allows visa-free travel to 186 countries and territories, being ranked as the eighth most powerful in the world in terms of travel freedom per the Henley Passport Index. U.S. passport booklets conform with recommended standards (i.e., size,
composition, layout, technology) of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).[13] There are five types of passport since August 2007.[14] US passports are federal property and must be returned upon demand.[15]By law, a valid unexpired U.S. passport (or passport card) is
conclusive (and not just prima facie) proof of U.S. citizenship, with the same force and effect as proof as certificates of naturalization or citizenship if issued to a U.S. citizenship for the full period allowed by law.[16] U.S. law does not prohibit its citizens from also holding passports of other countries.[17]Signature page and data page of a non-biometric
United States passport (pre-2007)American consular officials issued passports to some of the thirteen states during the American Revolutionary War (17751783). Passports were sheets of paper printed on one side, included a description of the bearer, and were valid for three to six months. The minister to France, Benjamin Franklin,
based the design of passports issued by his mission on that of the French passport requirement. The Articles of Confederation government (17831789) did not have a passport requirement. The Articles of Confederation government had a passport requirement.
carried over by the Articles of Confederation government (17831789), continued to issue passports. In July 1789, the Department of Foreign Affairs was carried over by the government of State. The department handled foreign
relations and issued passports, and until the mid-19th century had various domestic duties. For decades thereafter, passports were issued not only by the Department of State but also by states and cities, and by notaries public. For example, an internal passport dated 1815 was presented to Massachusetts citizen George Barker to allow him to travel
as a free black man to visit relatives in Southern slave states. [20] Passports issued by American authorities other than the Department of State breached propriety and caused confusion abroad. Some European countries refused to recognize passports not issued by the Department of State, unless United States consular officials endorsed them. The
problems led the Congress in 1856 to give the Department of State the sole authority to issue passports. [21][a] From 1789 through late 1941, the federal government required passports of citizens only during two periods: during the American Civil War (18611865), as well as during and shortly after World War I (19141918). The passport requirement
of the Civil War era lacked statutory authority.[23] During World War I (19141918), European countries instituted passport requirements. The Travel Control Act of May 22, 1918, permitted the president, when the United States was at war, to proclaim a passport requirement, and President Wilson issued such a proclamation on August 18, 1918.
World War I ended on November 11, 1918, but the passport requirement lingered until March 3, 1921, the last day of the Wilson administration. [24]In Europe, general peace between the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815) and the development of railroads, gave rise to international travel by large numbers of
people. Countries such as the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire maintained passport requirements. Foreign passport requirements undercut the absence of a passport requirement under US law for Americans exiting the country between 1921 and 1941.
[25]The contemporary period of required passports for Americans under United States law began on November 29, 1941.[26] A 1978 amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 made it unlawful to enter or depart the United States without an issued passport even in peacetime.[27]Even when passports were not usually required,
 Americans requested them. Records of the Department of State show that 130,360 passports were issued between 1810 and 1873 and that 369,844 passports were issued between 1877 and 1909. Some of those passports were issued between 1870 and that 369,844 passports were issued between 1870 and 1873 and that 369,844 passports were issued between 1870 and 1873 and that 369,844 passports were issued between 1870 and 1870 
 servants, or a woman traveling under the protection of a man. The passport would be issued to the man. Similarly, a passport would be issued to the mother. The number of Americans who traveled without passports is unknown. [28] The League of Nations held a conference in
1920 concerning passports and through-train travel, and conferences in 1926 and 1927 concerning passports. The 1920 conferences followed up. Those guidelines were steps in the shaping of contemporary passports. One of the guidelines was about
32-page passport booklets, such as the U.S. type III mentioned in this section, below. Another guideline was about languages in passports. A conference on travel and tourism held by the United Nations in 1963 did not result in standardized passports. A conference on travel and tourism held by the United Nations in 1963 did not result in standardized passports.
Aviation Organization. The design and contents of U.S. passports has changed over the years. [29] Prior to World War I the passport was typically a large (11 in 17 in/28cm 43cm) diploma, with a large engraved seal of the Department of State at the top, repeated in red wax at the bottom, the bearer's description and signature on the left, and his name
on the right above space for data such as "accompanied by his wife," all in ornate script.[citation needed] In 1926, the Department of State introduced the type III passport number was visible. That style of passport contained 32 pages.[30][full citation needed] American
passports had green covers from 1941 until 1976, when the cover was changed to blue, as part of the U.S. bicentennial celebration of 19751977, and remained blue afterwards until 1993. Green covers were again issued from April 1993 until March 1994, and included a special tribute to Benjamin Franklin in commemoration of the 200th anniversary
of the United States Consular Service. After March 1994, blue passports, with pages showing U.S. state seals, were reissued. In 2007, images showcasing landscapes of the United States as well as places and objects of significance to U.S. history were introduced. Initially, a U.S. passport was issued for two years, although by the 1950s on application
by the holder a passport could be stamped so that this time was extended without reissue. Stamping for a further extension is not permitted at present. In the succeeding decades the periods of validity for adult applicants were gradually extended to three, five, and eventually ten years, the current standard. In 1981, the United States became the first
country to introduce machine-readable passports.[31][full citation needed] In 2000, the Department of State started to issue passports with digital photos, and as of 2010, all previous series have expired. In 2006, the Department of State started to issue passports with digital photos, and as of 2010, all previous series have expired. In 2006, the Department of State began to issue passports with digital photos, and as of 2010, all previous series have expired.
issued to the public.[1] Since August 2007, the department has issued only biometric passports, which include RFID chips.[33] The United States participates in the Five Nations Passport issuing authorities in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia to "share best
practices and discuss innovations related to the development of passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of State has announced, and, in March 2021, started to issue, the next generation passport (2021 present) The United States Department of States Department (2021 present) The United States Dep
 smaller through pagesjust one of several components of the "Next Generation" passport, including artwork upgrade, new security features such as a watermark, "tactile features," and more "optically variable" inks.[35] Some designs on pages will be raised, and inkdepending on the viewing anglewill appear to be different colors.[36][37] On November
18, 2022, the Department of State announced that they are now issuing all passport books as Next Generation Passports [38] In June 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced that an option for American passport holders to select a third gender category on their passports was planned but would take time to implement. [39] Additionally,
applicants changing their gender would no longer be required to provide external documentation like a court order or medical certification.[40] Dana Zzyym, who had sued the first US passport with an "X" gender designation in October
2021.[41] "X" was added as a gender option for all applicants on April 11, 2022.[42] Issuance of passports with the "X" marker was suspended in January 2025 after the second Trump administration declared the federal government would only recognize binary sex assigned at conception via an executive order.[43]The Biden administration issued an
executive order in December 2021 requiring the creation of an online passport renewal system. The State Department found the program successful, some legislators in Congress criticized the technical issues that
some customers experienced. [44] Another online renewal pilot was launched in June 2024 and became available to the general public in September. [45] The
Department of State has issued regulations governing such passports, [49] and its internal policy concerning issuance of passport waivers, and travel letters is contained in the Foreign Affairs Manual. [50] Passport waivers, and travel letters is contained in the Foreign Affairs within the Department of State, is responsible for passport issuance. It
 operates 26 regional passport agencies that are open to the general public. They are located in Arkansas; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Colorado; Connecticut; Dallas; Detroit; El Paso; Honolulu; Houston; Los Angeles; Miami; Minneapolis; New Hampshire; New Orleans; New York City; Philadelphia; San Diego; San Francisco; San Juan; Seattle,
 Tucson; Vermont; and Washington, D.C. Two additional passport agencies are not open to the general public: one in Charleston, and the Special Issuance Agency in Washington, D.C., which issues officials, and Peace Corps volunteers.[51]There are about
9,000 passport acceptance facilities in the United States, designated by Passport Services, at which routine passport applications may be filed. These facilities include United States courts, state courts, post offices, public libraries, county offices, public libraries, county offices, and city offices, public libraries, county offices, public
1,741,527 passport cards) and there were 143,116,633 valid U.S. passports in circulation.[53] The passport replacement document compliant with the
 Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), or without an exception or waiver.[10][11][12]The use of passports may be restricted for foreign policy reasons. In September 1939, in order to preserve the United States' neutrality in relation to the breakout of World War II, then Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued regulations declaring that
outstanding passports, together with passports issued thereafter, could not be used for travel to Europe without specific validation by the Department of State, and such notice given in the Federal Register, [56] and such notice was issued in 2017, so that
passports were "declared invalid for travel to, in, or through the DPRK unless specially validated for such travel to, in, or through the DPRK unless specially validated for such travel to, in, or through the DPRK unless specially validated for such travel to, in, or through the DPRK unless specially validated for such travel."[57]As confirmed in Haig v. Agee (1981), the administration may deny or revoke passports for foreign policy or national security reasons at any time, [10] and for other reasons as prescribed by regulations. [58] A notable example of
enforcement of this was the 1948 denial of a passport to U.S. Representative Leo Isacson, who sought to go to Paris to attend a conference as an observer for the American Council for a Democratic Greece, a Communist front organization, because of the group's role in opposing the Greek government in the Greek Civil War.[59][60] Denial or
revocation of a passport does not prevent the use of outstanding valid passports. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The lack of a valid passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officially taken by an arresting officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for travel until officer or by a court. [61] The physical revocation of a passport can be used for tr
are entitled "to the absolute right to enter its borders." [62] Lower federal courts went as far as to declare that "the Government cannot say to its citizen, standing beyond its border, that his reentry into the land of his allegiance is a criminal offense; and this we conclude is a sound principle whether or not the citizen has a passport, and however
 wrongful may have been his conduct in effecting his departure."[63] Therefore, even in the absence of a valid passport, U.S. citizens cannot be denied entry into the United States, though they may be delayed while the CBP attempts to verify their identity and citizenship status. [64] The U.S. does not exercise passport control on exit from the country
[65] so an individual attempting to depart from the U.S. only needs to have valid documents granting the right to entry into the country of destination. In most cases, these are inspected at check-in before the individual can be issued a boarding pass by an airline or cruise operator/shipping company, or by immigration authorities at Canadian or
Mexican ports of entry on land. Travel of U.S. citizens and nationals around the United States and across its international borders is generally controlled by means other than passports, such as the No Fly List. United States and non-citizen nationals around the United States and non-citizen nationals around the United States and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens and non-citizen nationals around the United States i.e., citizens around t
of the United States.[66]Under the 14th amendment to the US Constitution, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States.
 Palmyra Atoll, an incorporated territory due to the Insular Cases. By acts of Congress, every person born in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands is a United States
citizen by birth.[70] Other acts of Congress provide for acquisition of citizenship by persons born abroad.[71]Message in the passport holder is a national of the United States, but not every national is a citizen. The only current example
 of non-citizen US nationals are those born in American Samoa (including Swains Island).[72] Unlike the other current US territories, people born in American Samoa are not automatically granted US citizenship by birth as the territory is not incorporated and an act of Congress granting it, similar to other US territories, has not yet been passed for
American Samoa.[73] The other historical groups of non-citizen US nationals include those of former US territories and during periods of time before the acts of Congress granting citizenship nationality are made to the Department of State
 which are issuable by the department. Production of a limited number of certificates would be costly, which if produced would have to meet stringent security standards. Due to this, the Department of State chooses not to issue such certificates; instead, passports are issued to non-citizen nationals. The issued passport certifies the status of a non-
 citizen national.[74] The certification is in the form of "U.S. National" instead of "USA" on the front of the passport card, or an endorsement in the passport book: "The bearer is a United States national and not a United States citizen."[75]United States law permits dual nationality.[76] Consequently, it is permissible to have and use a foreign passport
 However, U.S. citizens are required to use a U.S. passport when leaving or entering the United States. [77] This requirement extends to a U.S. citizen who is a dual national. [78] An application is required for the issuance of a passport. [79] If a fugitive being extradited to the United States refuses to sign a passport application, the consular officer can
 sign it "without recourse."[80]An application for a United States passport made abroad is forwarded by a U.S. embassy or consulate to Passport Services for processing in the United States. The resulting passport is issuable by the embassy or consulate. As per
Haig v. Agee, the presidential administration may deny or revoke passports for foreign policy or national security reasons at any time. Places where a U.S. passport may be applied for include some post offices and libraries. [81] Some passports can be renewed online. As of October 2024, the processing time for a regular application is four to six weeks
not including shipping times.[82] Previously, a processing time of six to eight weeks was the norm before the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused passport applicant has never been issued a U.S. passportThe applicant is over age 16The applicant was
under age 16 when upon the issuance of the applicant's previous passport was issued more than 15 years agoThe applicant's name has changed since the applicant's U.S. passport was issued and the applicant is unable to legally document the change of
 nameAll applicants using a form DS-11 must appear in person, and pay an additional $35 execution fee, in addition to the cost of their passport book and/or card. Form DS82 Renewal[85] The applicant was age 16 or olderWas issued
 within the last 15 yearsWas issued in the applicant's current name or the applicant can legally document a change of nameThe advantage of the DS-82 passport renewal form is a traveller can mail in the form on their own, and they also do not have to pay the $35 processing fee associated with a DS-11 passport application.DS64 Lost[86]Lost or stoler
passport requires DS64 in addition to DS11 only if the lost passport for official businessMore than one valid United States passport for personal use, and a second passport for personal use, and a second passport for personal use, and a second passport for official businessMore than one valid United States passport for personal use, and a second passport for personal use, and a second passport for official businessMore than one valid United States passport for personal use, and a second passport for personal use, and a second passport for official businessMore than one valid United States passport for personal use, and a second passport f
 routine for the Department of State to authorize a holder of a regular passport to hold, in addition, a diplomatic passport or an official passport or a no-fee passport or a no-fee passport or a no-fee passport or an official passport or a no-fee passport. One circumstance which may call for issuance of a second regular passport or an official passport.
 which refuses to grant entry to a person with a passport that indicates travel to Israel. The period of validity of a second passport issued under either circumstance is generally four years from the date of issue. [88] Diplomatic couriers are usually issued multiple diplomatic passports to support that indicates travel to Israel. The period of validity of a second passport issued multiple diplomatic passport that indicates travel to Israel.
countries they may travel to.[89][90]Proof of identity (such as a valid state ID)If applying out-of-state, another piece of proof of identity is required. Proof of U.S. nationality (such as a previous U.S. passport, birth certificate from a state or US territory, Certificate of Naturalization / Citizenship, or Consular Report of Birth Abroad)If the applicant has
been issued a U.S. passport or a Consular Report of Birth Abroad, and is unable or unwilling to submit them, they can request the State Department to perform a "file search fee for the State Department to manually search the paper records.2in
2in photographPassport photo requirements are very specific.[91][92][93] Official State Department photographic guidelines are available online.[94]2in 2in (5.1cm 5.1cm)The height is between 1+18 to 1+38 inches (29 to 35mm) from the bottom of
the photoFront view, full face, open eyes, closed mouth, and neutral expressionFull head from the top of the hair to the shouldersPlain white or off-white backgroundNo sunglasses (unless medically necessary). As of November 1, 2016, the wearing of eyeglasses in U.S. passport photos is not allowed.[95]No
hat or head covering (unless for religious purposes; religious purposes; religious head covering must not obscure hairline) Normal contrast and lighting Fees for applying vary based on whether or not an applicant is under the age of 16.A passport
fee was first levied in 1856 at one dollar, and over the years remained at or under $10 (including a $1 execution fee introduced in 1920) through 1932.[96] In 1983, the State Department declared that the existing passport fee of $10 was insufficient to cover costs, so the fee was raised from $10 to $35, and new passports were changed to be valid for
a decade instead of for five years.[97] The fee for individuals under 18 years of age was also raised by one dollar since 1932.[97] In a 2004 USPS Passport Services publication, "Fees total $85 for adults (16 years and older), with separate payments of $30 to
the U.S. Postal Service for its processing fee and $55 to the Department of State for its passport application fee. "[98]Prices were again increased in 2010. Fees for
a brand-new passport went from $100 to $135 (from $85 to $105 for those under 16), and renewal fees climbed from $75 to $110.[99] The State Department raised these and other fees after conducting "an exhaustive study of the true cost of providing consular
 services."[99] In 2018, first-time adult applicants were charged $110 per passport book and $30 per passport card. Additionally, a $35 execution fee was also charged $130 per passport book and $30 per passport card. Additionally, a $35 execution fee was also charged $110 per passport book and $30 per passport card. Additionally, a $35 execution
fee is charged per transaction, but only for first application pay only one execution fee.[101]All minor applicants are considered first-time applicants until they reach age 16. Minor applicants pay a $100 application fee for the
passport book and a $15 application fee for the passport card. The same $35 execution fee is charged per application at a cost of $130 for the passport book and $30 for the passport card. Passport card. Passport card. Passport card. Passport card. Passport card. The same $35 execution fee is charged per application fee is charged per application fee is charged per application at a cost of $130 for the passport card. Passpo
 already in possession of a passport book or card as evidence of citizenship and apply for a renewal to avoid paying a $35 execution fee. However, if the passport book or card holder is unable or unwilling to relinquish their currently valid
passport for the duration of the processing, they may submit other primary evidence of citizenship, such as a U.S. birth certificate or naturalization certificate, and apply as a first time applicant, paying the execution fee and submitting a written explanation as to why they are applying in this manner.[100]Extra pages added to a U.S. passport, along
 with immigration stamps from Swaziland, Zambia, and South Africa. An expedite fee of $60 is charged when applying at an acceptance facility. The same fee is charged for expedited service when applying at an acceptance facility. The same fee is charged for expedited service when applying at an acceptance facility.
[102]In addition to the expedite fee, applicants may pay an additional $21.36 to receive their passport Information with the application fee when applying, or added later by calling the National Passport Information with the application fee when applying, or added later by calling the National Passport Information with the application fee when applying, or added later by calling the National Passport Information with the application fee when applying, or added later by calling the National Passport Information with the application fee when applying and information with the application fee when applying a supply applying and information with the application fee wh
Passport cards may not be overnight mailed.[103]As of January 1, 2016, passports may no longer have pages added to them. When applying for a 28-page passport, with no additional cost for obtaining the 52-page passport may no longer have pages added to them. When applying for a 28-page passport, with no additional cost for obtaining the 52-page passport.
passport or Consular Report of Birth Abroad, and if the said document was issued prior to 1994, then the applicant needs to pay $150 as the "file search fee". Cover of a biometric regular passport (dark blue cover) Issuable to all citizens and non-citizen nationals. Periods of validity: for those age 16 or over, generally ten years from the
date of issue; for those 15 and younger, generally five years from the date of issue.[105][106] A sub-type of regular passports is no-fee passports.
of issue.[107] A no-fee passport has an endorsement which prohibits its use for a purpose other than a specified purpose. Service (gray cover) Issuable to "certain non-personal services contractors who travel abroad in support of and pursuant to a contract with the U.S. government", to demonstrate the passport holder is travelling "to conduct work in
support of the U.S. government while simultaneously indicating that the traveler has a more attenuated relationship with the U.S. government that does not justify a diplomatic or official passport."[108][109][110] Period of validity: generally five years from the date of issue.[111]Cover of a biometric official passportOfficial (maroon cover)Issuable to
citizen-employees of the United States assigned overseas, either permanently or temporarily, and their eligible dependents, and to some members of Congress who travel abroad on official business. Also issued to U.S. military personnel when deployed overseas, either permanently or temporarily, and their eligible dependents, and to some members of Congress who travel abroad on official business. Also issued to U.S. military personnel when deployed overseas, either permanently or temporarily, and their eligible dependents, and to some members of Congress who travel abroad on official business.
passport. Diplomatic (black cover) Issuable to American diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work, to the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work and the President of the United States and travel abroad for diplomatic work and the President of the United States and the United States and the United St
The Chief Justice, Supreme Court Justices, current cabinet members of congress, and deputy secretaries of state, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretaries of state, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretaries of state, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General and Deputy Secretaries of S
officeholder are known as "Courtesy Diplomatic Passports."[112][113] Period of validity: generally five years from the date of issue.[114]Cover of a USCIS travel document. Refugee Passport, but issued to aliens who have been
classified as refugees or asylees. [115]Re-entry permit (green cover), cover titled "Travel Document" Not a full passport, but issued to a permanent resident alien in lieu of a passport. The re-entry permit (are also be used by
 permanent residents who are stateless or cannot get a passport for international travel, or who wish to visit a country they cannot on their passport. [118] Emergency (violet cover) [119] Issuable to citizens overseas, in urgent circumstances, e.g. imminent death and funeral of a family member, lost or stolen passport while abroad, or similar situation
 Period of validity: generally one year from the date of issue.[120] An emergency passport may be exchanged for a full-term passport. [121]U.S. passport cardNot a full passport, but a small ID card issued by the U.S. government for crossing land and sea borders with Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda. All persons eligible for a regular
passport book are eligible for a passport card. The card does not denote the bearer's official or diplomatic status, if any. The ID card is valid for international air travel.[9] It is possible to hold the U.S. passport card in addition to a regular passport.[122]
 These ID cards are WHTI and Real ID compliant, making them valid for domestic air travel, and have digitally-signed biometrics within an internal RFID chip, readable at a land or sea port of entry into or out of the United States. On the front cover, a representation of the Great Seal of the United States is at the center. "PASSPORT" (in all capital
letters) appears above the representation of the Great Seal, and "United States of America" appears below (in Garamond italic on non-biometric passports, and Minion italic passports,
 capital letters of "PASSPORT". A diplomatic passport has "DIPLOMATIC" (in all capital letters of "PASSPORT". The capital letters of "PASSPORT". The capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "PASSPORT". The capital letters of "PASSPORT". The capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC" are somewhat smaller than the capital letters of "DIPLOMATIC
 Security instead of the Great Seal of the United States. Above the seal is the legend "Issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services" in upper and lower case. In 2007, the passport was redesigned after a previous redesign in 1993. There are 13 quotes in the 28-page
 version of the passport and patriotic-themed images on the background of the pages.[123] biometric passport symbol at the bottom. There are 32 pages in a biometric passport, [124] but, as of January
1, 2016, the service was discontinued entirely for security reasons.[104]Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric passport (20072021)Signature page and data page of a biometric page and data page of a biometric page and data page of a biometric page and data page and data page a
country, which is "USA" for "United States of America"]Passport NumberSurnameGiven NameNationality (United States of America)Date of ExpirationAuthority (United States Department of State)EndorsementsThe machine-readable zone is present at the bottom of the page. A
 signature page has a line for the signature of a passport holder. A passport is not valid until it is signed by the passport holder in black or blue ink. If a holder is unable to sign their passport, it is to be signed by the passport holder in black or blue ink. If a holder is unable to sign on the holder is unable to sign their passport, it is to be signed by a person who has legal authority to sign on the holder is unable to sign their passport, it is to be signed by a person who has legal authority to sign on the holder is unable to sign their passport holder.
starting a process to allow for a third gender on passports, as well as allowing applications using the gender marking "X" due to the
signing of Executive Order 14168 which defined sex as only being either male or female.[130] However, on April 18, 2025, a federal judge blocked the policy.[131]Place of birth was first added to U.S. passports in 1917. The standards for the names of places of birth that appear in passports are listed in volume 8 of the Foreign Affairs Manual,
published by the Department of State.[132] A request to list no place of birth in a passport is never accepted.[133] For birthplaces within the United States and its territories, it contains the name of the state or territory followed by "U.S.A." (e.g. North Carolina, U.S.A), except for the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa which are listed alone. For
 persons born in Washington State or the District of Columbia, passports indicate "Washington, U.S.A." or "Washington, D.C., U.S.A.", respectively, as the place of birth.[134]For Americans whose place of birth is located outside the United States, only the country or dependent territory is mentioned. The name of the country is the current name of the
 country that is presently in control of the territory of the place of birth and thus changes upon a change of a country name. For example, Americans born before 1991 in the former Soviet Union was never recognized by the U.S.) would have the post-Soviet country name listed as the
  place of birth, e.g. Armenia instead of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, Soviet Union. Another example is that for Americans born in the former Panama Canal Zone, "Panama" is listed as the place of birth. A citizen born
outside the United States, who objects to the standard country name, may be able to have his city or town of birth entered on the passport. However, if a foreign country denies a visa or entry due to the place-of-birth designation, the Department of State will issue a replacement passport at normal fees, and will not facilitate entry into the foreign
country.[135]Special provisions exist to deal with the complexities of American passport holders born in the Greater China as the sole legal government of China, while considering the status of Taiwan to be undetermined.[136][137][138] However,
Americans born in Taiwan can choose to have either "Taiwan", "China", or their city of birth as "Hong Kong or Macau would have their place of birth as "Hong Kong" or "Macau" without "SAR") is not available. As Tibet is
recognized as part of China, the place of birth for Americans born in Tibet is written as "China", with the option of listing only the city of birth. [139] Special provisions are in place for Americans born in Israel and the Palestinian territories. For births in places other than Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, "Israel", "West Bank", or "Gaza Strip" is used. If
born before 1948 or in other cases, "Palestine" may be used. For births in the Golan Heights, "Israel" has been used since March 2019 when the US recognized the Golan Heights as part of Israel; [140] previously "Syria" was used regardless of date of birth. [141] Prior to October 2020, due to the legal uncertainty of the status of Jerusalem, "Jerusalem"
was used for births in Jerusalem within its 1948 municipal borders regardless of date of birth. [141] In 2002, Congress passed legislation that said that American citizens born in Jerusalem may list "Israel" as their country of birth, although Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama did not allow it. [142] A federal appeals court declared the 2002
law invalid on July 23, 2013,[143] and the Supreme Court upheld that decision on June 8, 2015.[144] In October 2020, the Department of State announced that it had changed its policy and stated that Americans born in Jerusalem would be permitted to have either "Jerusalem" or "Israel" designated as their place of birth.[145] However, for those who
were born before 1948 in areas outside of Jerusalem's 1948 municipal limits but now are included within Jerusalem, their place of birth is listed as "Palestine" or the area's name as known before the expansion of Jerusalem. Those born after 1948 in these areas may choose to have the area's name listed as their place of birth, but not as "Jordan" or
"West Bank".[140]In all cases, the city or town of birth may be used in place of the standard designations.[141]For an American born aboard an aircraft or ship, if the birth occurs in an area where no country has sovereignty (i.e. in or over international waters), the place of birth is listed as "in the air" or "at sea" where appropriate.[146]Passports of
many countries contain a message, nominally from the official who is in charge of passport issuance (e.g., secretary of state, minister of foreign affairs), addressed to authorities of other country, and
requests further that, when necessary, the bearer be given help consistent with international norms. In American passports, the message is in English. The Merican passports, the message reads: In English in English. The message is in English. The Secretary of States
named herein to pass without delay or hindrance and in case of need to give all lawful aid and protection.in French:Le Secrtaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis titulaire du prsent passeport, sans dlai ni difficult et, en cas de besoin, de lui
accorder toute aide et protection lgitimes and in Spanish: El Secretario de Estados Unidos de Amrica por el presente solicita a las autoridades competentes permitir el paso del ciudadano o nacional de los Estados Unidos de Amrica por el presente solicita a las autoridades, y en caso de necesidad, prestarle toda la ayuda y proteccin lcitas. The term
 "citizen/national" and its equivalent terms ("citoyen ou ressortissant"; "ciudadano o nacional") are used in the message as some people born in American Samoa, including Swains Island, are nationals but not citizens of the United States. The masculine inflections of "Le Secretaire d'Etat" and "El Secretario de Estado" are used in all passports,
regardless of the sex of the Secretary of State at the time of issue. In November 2017, pursuant to the International Megan's Law, the Department of State announced that passports of US citizens previously convicted of sex crimes against a minor, and is a
covered sex offender pursuant to [U.S. law]."[147]At a League of Nations conference in 1920 about passports and through-train travel, a recommendation was that passports be written in French (historically, the language of the United States, has always been used in U.S.
passports. At some point after 1920, English and French were used in passport message, the field names and emergency instructions on the personal data and emergency contact page, and the designations of the amendments-
and-endorsements pages, are printed in English, French, and Spanish. The legal driving force behind biometric passports is the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, which states that smart-card identity cards may be used in lieu of visas. That law also provides that foreigners who travel to the U.S., and want to enter the U.S.
visa-free under the Visa Waiver Program, must bear machine-readable passport stores an image of the photograph of the passport holder, passport was issued on or after October 26, 2006, that passport stores an image of the photograph of the passport holder, passport
data, and personal data of the passport holder; and has capacity to store additional data.[33] The capacity of the radio-frequency identification (RFID) chip is 64 kilobytes, which is large enough to store additional biometric identificate issued to
the U.S. Department of State by the ICAO Public Key Directory. Any and all data must be authentic and untampered, or else the signature will be invalidated. Data in a passport chip is scannable by electronic readers, a capability which is intended to speed up immigration processing. This data, along with the signature, is verified to either be valid or
invalid. Like toll-road chips, data in passport chips can be read when passport chips are adjacent to readers. The passport cover contains a radio-frequency shield in the form of a wire mesh within the cover, so the cover must be opened for the data to be read. This cover acts as a Faraday cage. According to the Department of State, the Basic Access
Control (BAC) security protocol prevents access to that data unless the printed information within the passport is also known or can be guessed. [148] According to privacy advocates, the BAC and the shielded cover are ineffective when a passport is open, and a passport may have to be opened for inspection in a public place such as a hotel, a bank, or
an Internet cafe. An open passport is subject to unwelcome reading of chip data, such as by a government agent who is tracking a passport holder's movements for United States citizens for holders of regular United States
passports United States and territories belonging to the sameFreedom of movementVisa free accessVisa issued upon arrival and eVisa availableVisa requirements for United States citizens are administrative entry restrictions by the authorities of
other states placed on citizens of the United States. As of July 2024, holders of a United States passport and territories without a visa on arrival, ranking it eighth in terms of travel freedom according to the Henley Passport Index. [150] Additionally, Arton Capital's Passport Index ranked the United States passport
fourth in the world in terms of travel freedom, with a visa-free score of 160 (tied with Belgium, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland), as of January 2022.[151] United States prohibited all U.S. nationals from traveling to North Korea
 without special permission, making all United States passports invalid for travel to, in, or through the country, [153]These are the numbers of visitors American Samoa[note 1][154]17,560 Angola[155]17,259 Anguilla[note 2][156]44,983 Antarctica[note 2]
[157]14,893Antigua and Barbuda[note 2][158]96,347Aruba[note 3][159]576,793Australia[note 2][160]781,000Austria[note 4][note 1][161]702,900Azerbaijan[note 1][165]299,907Belize[note 1][165]299,907Belize[note 4][note 4][166]254,544Bermuda[note 2]
[167]551,976Bhutan[note 2][168]9,220Bolivia[note 2][170]25,926Botswana[171]49,451Brazil[note 2][170]25,926Bots
[178]24,335,415Cape Verde[note 4][180]8onaireSabaSint Eustatius5,9002,0002,7001,200Cayman Islands[note 2][180]8onaireSabaSint Eustatius5,9002,0002,7002,7002,7002,7002,7002,70
 Rica[note 2][189]1,199,241Croatia[note 2][190]451,947Cuba[191]91,254Curacao[note 1][192]59,714Cyprus[note 2][193]25,388Czech Republic[note 2][196]2,073,963Ecuador[note 3][197]259,406El Salvador[note 8][198]447,628Estonia[note 4][note 2][199]38,381Eswatini[note 1]
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 3][213]447,140Guyana[note 9][214]82,966Haiti[note 1)[215]266,793Hong Kong[note 2][216]1,215,629Hungary[note 4][note 1][217]275,314Iceland[note 1][221]1,294,000Israel[note 2][222]778,600Italy[note 1][223]3,567,000]amaica[note 2]
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 [187][246]6,906Moldova[note 2][247]21,878Mongolia[note 2][248]16,684
Montenegro[note 4][052]30,128Niue[note 2][253]42,687
Netherlands[note 2][254]1,450,000
New Caledonia[note 2][187]639
New Zealand[note 2][252]30,128
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 [256]239Nicaragua[note 1][257]288,538North Macedonia[note 4][258]11,495Northern Mariana Islands[note 2][260]58,598Pakistan[note 2][260]58,598Pakistan[note 2][261]73,129Palau[note 2][261]73,129Palau[note 2][260]58,598Pakistan[note 2][260]
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[297]153,778United Arab Emirates[note 2][298]633,000United Kingdom[note 2][299]3,308,000Uzbekistan[note 13]17,160
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2013^ a b c d Data for arrivals by air only. a b Data for 2012^ Excluding one-day visits a b c d e Data for 2015^ a b Data for 
1976)Cover of a non-biometric passport issued prior to August 2007Five Nations Passport GroupIroquois passport Real ID ActRuth Shipley, head of the Passport Division, 1928 to 1955Visa policy of the United States visa requirements for United States citizens However, pursuant to the Dred Scott decision, the Secretary of State refused a passport to
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this is not possible, the application may be submitted by a third party provided they do the following;>>show identification, and>>are 16 years of age or older, There is an additional requirement that the third party should be one of the following, your;>> parent,>> child,>> parents spouse or common-law partner,>> childs spouse or common-law
artner,>> brother or sister,>> half-brother or half-sister,>> stepbrother or stepsister,>> spouse or common-law partner, or half-brother or half-brother or half-brother or half-brother or half-brother or sister,>> half-brother or half-bro
ster,>> stepbrother or stepsister. In all cases, the person listed above must provide identification. If the person does not live at the same address as you then must also bring a written statement signed by you, authorizing him or her to submit your passport application. Remember urgent or expressapplications can not be submitted by a third party.

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