



GMS Flash Alert

Immigration Edition

2021-219 | August 23, 2021



United States - Border Restrictions for Canada, Mexico Extended Till September 21

Restrictions on non-essential travels across U.S. land borders with Canada and Mexico continue to be enforced by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) **through September 21, 2021**, with possible extensions beyond this date if deemed necessary.¹ “Non-essential” travel generally refers to travel that is considered tourism or recreational in nature.

Restrictions on non-essential travel at land borders between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico were originally implemented on March 21, 2020, for a period of 30 days, and have been extended on a monthly basis since.² These restrictions remain applicable to travelers seeking admission to the U.S. via ferry and passenger rail, while air travel continues to be unaffected at this time.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Employees traveling to the U.S. via land borders, ferries, and passenger rail must be prepared to explain how their employment or business activities in the U.S. are “essential.” As CBP has wide discretion to inspect those seeking entry, travelers should expect detailed questioning on their intended activities in the U.S., and make sure they have documentation further evidencing their exemption from the border restrictions.

Border restrictions will continue to impact those who frequently travel between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico as business visitors. It is prudent to limit business travels, if possible, to prevent complications and the possibility of being refused entry at the border, as the situation continues to be fluid and highly discretionary. Where travel is unavoidable, travelers should confirm specific requirements at the particular port of entry through which they would be traveling, and anticipate increased scrutiny from CBP when seeking admission to the United States.

“Essential” Travel Defined

The U.S., Canada, and Mexico have confirmed that normal operations and processes for entry will be limited to only those travelers engaged in “essential” travel. CBP defines “non-essential” travel as travel that is considered tourism or recreational in nature.

© 2021 KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has discretion to determine what qualifies as essential travel. Authorities can also determine that other forms of travel, such as those in furtherance of economic stability or social order, constitute essential travel. Such determinations can extend to individual humanitarian services or other purposes in the national interest. In accordance with earlier restriction guidelines, the current border restrictions will not impact trade between the countries nor disrupt critical supply chains that help to ensure food, fuel, medicine, and other critical materials continue to reach individuals on both sides of the border.

Exemptions from Border Restrictions

The following non-exhaustive list indicates those people who continue to be exempt from the border restrictions on U.S. entry by land, ferry, and commuter rail:

- U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents returning to the United States;
- Individuals traveling for medical purposes (e.g., to receive medical treatment in the United States);
- Individuals in the Visa Waiver Program who are not otherwise subject to travel restrictions;
- Individuals traveling to attend educational institutions;
- Individuals traveling to work in the United States who hold valid travel documents (e.g., individuals working in the farming or agriculture industry who must travel between the United States and Canada in furtherance of such work);
- Individuals traveling for emergency response and public health purposes (e.g., government officials or emergency responders entering the United States to support federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial government efforts to respond to COVID-19 or other emergencies);
- Individuals engaged in lawful cross-border trade (e.g., truck drivers supporting the movement of cargo between the United States and Canada);
- Individuals engaged in official government travel or diplomatic travel;
- Members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and the spouses and children of members of the U.S. Armed Forces, returning to the United States; and
- Individuals engaged in military-related travel or operations.

Further communications have emphasized that those who work in a critical infrastructure industry, as defined by the DHS, have a special responsibility to maintain their normal work schedules.

Air Travel

Air travel continues to be unaffected at this time. Those travelling by air, however, should anticipate additional scrutiny from CBP officers, and be prepared with relevant documentation describing the critical nature of their activities in the United States.³

Travelers should also be aware that effective January 26, 2021, all airline passengers bound for the U.S. are only permitted to board their flights if they have received a negative COVID test result within three (3) calendar days of departure, or can provide documentation confirming recovery from COVID-19 and clearance for travel. For more details on this pre-departure requirement for air travel to the U.S., see [GMS Flash Alert 2021-026](#) (January 15, 2021).

KPMG NOTE

KPMG Law LLP in Canada is tracking this matter closely. We will endeavor to keep readers of GMS Flash Alert posted on any important developments as and when they occur.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 For further information, please see the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) "[Temporary Travel Restrictions Applicable to Land Ports of Entry and Ferries Service between the United States and Canada](#)" and "[Temporary Travel Restrictions Applicable to Land Ports of Entry and Ferries Service between the United States and Mexico](#)" as published (online) in the *Federal Register*.
- 2 For prior coverage of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico border restrictions, read the following issues of *GMS Flash Alert*: [2021-187](#) (June 29, 2021); [2021-136](#) (May 7, 2021); [2021-097](#) (March 30, 2021); [2021-062](#) (February 24, 2021); [2021-031](#) (January 19, 2021), [2020-512](#) (December 23, 2020), [2020-475](#) (November 30, 2020), [2020-407](#) (September 23, 2020), [2020-366](#) (August 21, 2020), [2020-286](#) (June 17, 2020), [2020-240](#) (May 21, 2020), [2020-194](#) (April 23, 2020), and [2020-110](#) (March 25, 2020).
- 3 For updated travel requirements imposed by the Canadian government for travel into Canada, see [GMS Flash Alert 2021-205](#) (July 27, 2021).

Contact us

For additional information or assistance, please contact your local GMS or People Services professional* or one of the following professionals with the KPMG International member firm in Canada:



Sylvia Yong

Associate Attorney

U.S. Immigration

KPMG Law LLP – Tax + Immigration, Canada

Tel. +1-416-943-7894

sylviayong@kpmg.ca



Shameen Woods

Senior Manager / Senior Attorney

U.S. Immigration

KPMG Law LLP – Tax + Immigration, Canada

Tel. +1-416-943-7387

shameenwoods@kpmg.ca

** Please note the KPMG International member firm in the United States does not provide immigration or labour law services. However, KPMG Law LLP in Canada can assist clients with U.S. immigration matters.*

The information contained in this newsletter was submitted by the KPMG International member firm in Canada.

© 2021 KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.

www.kpmg.com

kpmg.com/socialmedia



© 2021 KPMG LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S.A. NDPPS 530159

The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International. The KPMG name and logo are trademarks used under license by the independent member firms of the KPMG global organization.

KPMG LLP is the U.S. firm of the KPMG global organization of independent professional services firms providing Audit, Tax and Advisory services. The KPMG global organization operates in 147 countries and territories and has more than 219,000 people working in member firms around the world.

Each KPMG firm is a legally distinct and separate entity and describes itself as such. KPMG International Limited is a private English company limited by guarantee. KPMG International Limited and its related entities do not provide services to clients.

Flash Alert is a GMS publication of KPMG LLP's Washington National Tax practice. To view this publication or recent prior issues online, please click here. To learn more about our GMS practice, please visit us on the Internet: click here or go to <http://www.kpmg.com>.