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CST-204 DBMS

Prof. Elble
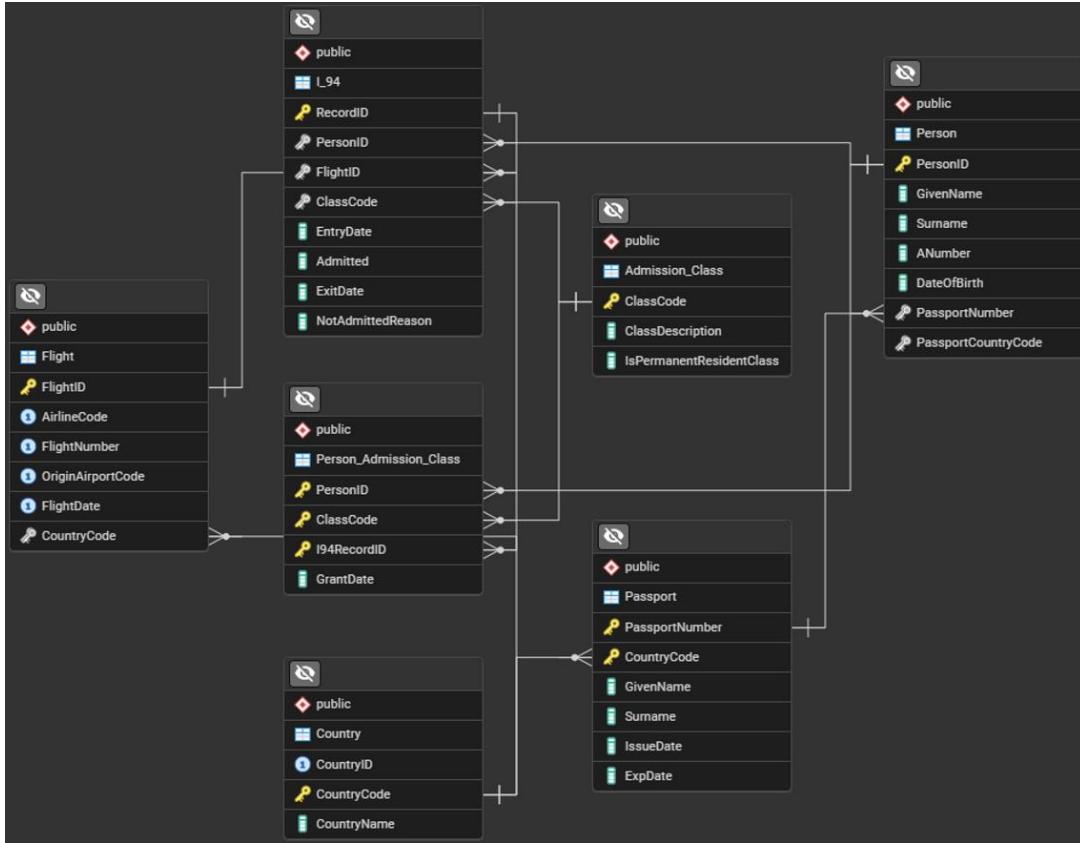
<div align="center">Final Project Report</div>

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A Representation of International Arrival and Immigration Through Newark Airport

Proposal

</div>

Daily, around the United States, almost one million people apply for admission into the United States through its various air/sea/land ports of entry. These individuals consist of US citizens, returning permanent residents, tourists, new immigrants beginning their American dream, and all in between. To enter the United States, all must present for inspection to a US Customs and Border Protection officer (CBP), and those who enter are admitted in various manners depending on their class of admission. And those who are not admitted to the US are removed and processed accordingly.   Below the hood of someone simply stepping to an officer's booth, presenting their passport, taking their photo, answering some questions, and being admitted, is an intricate system that tracks, creates profiles, and logs individual data, their application for admission, and the record keeping that goes into entering the United States.

While building a scalable system to a tee would involve more than a simple home laptop and databasing and years of development, this proposal will create an example of that entry-exit system in use today around US Airports, integrated to process individuals presenting for inspection and their history, to weigh the multiple bases for admission. This project will track the entry of a traveler presenting for inspection and their potential exit. This database will store the data of the traveler and administrative information held, the Passport used for entry, the admission record and permitted stay duration (I-94), the flight for entry and origin, and admission classes an applicant for entry will use (Citizens, their passport; Permanent Residents, their Alien Registration Card (ARC/Permanent Resident Card/"Green card"); Visas, or under the Visa Waiver Program) along with considering visitors, permanent residents, or citizens; and who will possess an A-Number or not. This sample of a real-world problem provides an important logging of immigration compliance, record keeping, and gives the Department of Homeland Security a visual of travel to the United States: In the project's case, Newark Liberty International Airport's Entry-Exit System from an Immigration Officer's perspective.

Final Entity-Relationship Diagram

Table Name	Purpose	Primary Key (PK)	Key Fields/Relationships
Country	Stores a comprehensive list of countries used for validation of passport issuance and flight origins.	CountryCode (3-character ISO code)	CountryName
Admission_Class	Defines all categories of admission (e.g., visa types, status) used in the U.S. immigration system.	ClassCode (e.g., 'B1', 'F1', 'PR')	ClassDescription, IsPermanentResidentClass (Boolean)
Passport	Stores biographic and issuance data for a traveler's passport document.	Composite PK: (PassportNumber, CountryCode)	GivenName, Surname, IssueDate, ExpDate
Person	The central entity representing an individual traveler.	PersonID (Primary Key)	ANumber (Alien Registration Number, if assigned). Links to Passport via a composite Foreign Key.
Flight	Records a specific incoming flight arrival event.	FlightID (Primary Key)	Uniqueness Constraint: (AirlineCode, FlightNumber, OriginAirportCode, FlightDate).
I_94	The core record of inspection, similar to the electronic Form I-94.	RecordID (Primary Key)	Foreign Keys to Person, Flight, and Admission_Class. Records EntryDate, Admitted (Boolean), and NotAdmittedReason.
Person_Admission_Class	A historical log and bridge table tracking every time a person is granted a specific class of admission.	Composite PK: (PersonID, ClassCode, I94RecordID)	GrantDate (Entry Date of the I-94 record).

Justification

To be in Third Normal Form, a database must have no repeating groups, no partial-key dependencies, and no transitive dependencies. The tables that compose the schema depend only on the keys within their respective tables. The tables consist of reference/lookup tables to populate the event table I_94, allowing the Foreign Keys to provide the needed information, without information spillover, redundancy, and ensuring that no non-key attribute determines another non-key attribute in any table. To show this –

REFERENCE/LOOKUP TABLES:

- **Admission_Class** table – This primarily serves as a reference table for other tables, which will cite the primary key of the table: the *ClassCode*. The other attributes, consisting of '*ClassDescription*', and *'IsPermanentResidentClass'*, only describe the *ClassCode* key and depend *only* on that key. This is vital as it prevents repeating groups in other tables, where admission class codes will be used for the I-94 record, and other citations to valid codes in the table. This consistency prevents spillover into other tables and preserves referential integrity.
- **Country** table – This table also serves as a reference table for other tables, of which, cite the primary key: the *CountryCode*. This sole key prevents any repeating groups across tables, which requires multiple uses of it for various purposes; namely, in the Flight and Passport tables. *CountryName* only depends on the *CountryCode*, and *CountryID* is simply a unique alternative identifier, and does not introduce transitive dependencies.

ENTITY TABLES:

- **Passport** table – The most important business rule of the process exists in the Composite Primary Key *PassportNumber+CountryCode*. Enforcing that unique passport numbers can be the same, but that unique passport number can only exist once, if issued by that specific country*,* requiring the entire key for proper use and enforcement. All other attributes on the table, consisting of the GivenName, Surname, IssueDate, and ExpDate, solely depend on the entire composite key. No non-key attributes are dependent on other non-key attributes. The CountryCode portion of the composite Primary Key is validated by the Foreign Key to *Country*.
- **Person** table – The primary key of the table is the unique *PersonID*. The attributes of the primary key (GivenName, Surname, DateOfBirth, ANumber) only depend on the primary key. Passport identity is stored by the Passport foreign key and is not duplicated. Using the constraint *Person_Unique_Passport* enforces the one-to-one relationship that a Passport maps to only one *PersonID*. Because Person references Passport, passport dates are retrieved via join and are not duplicated in Person.
- **Flight** table – The primary key is *FlightID*, and all non-key attributes (AirlineCode, FlightNumber, OriginAirportCode, FlightDate, CountryCode) depend only on *FlightID*. A real-world flight occurrence is additionally prevented from duplication by the *Flight_Unique_Event* constraint on (AirlineCode, FlightNumber, OriginAirportCode,

FlightDate). *CountryCode* is a foreign key to Country, so country names are not repeated in flight rows.

EVENT TABLES:

- **I_94** table – The table records the core admission/inspection event that is input from the *Admit_New_Traveler* function. The Primary Key *RecordID*'s attributes (Admitted, ExitDate, NotAdmittedReason) depend exclusively on the *RecordID* and describe that single I-94 record. Passport information is accessible via joins from I_94 to Person to Passport, and flight details are accessible via I_94 to Flight, so biographic, passport, and flight data are not redundantly stored in I_94. This minimizes redundant (biographical data, origin, passport) or inconsistent data, ensuring data integrity when the system is queried to generate a traveler record, and eliminates transitive dependencies. The *ClassCode* is a foreign key to reference the Admission_Class table and does not store duplicates.
- **Person_Admission_Class** table – The bridge table functions as a method to resolve the many-to-many (that a person can enter over their lifetime using many different admission classes) issue that a traveler's history can create. Instead of class history being stuffed and redundantly applied in a person's personal history, or a specific passport's history (where some people may never use their passport during that period, or will fly daily and record numerous admission classes), the Composite Key for this table consists of the unique sets of *PersonID, ClassCode,* and *I94RecordID*. This ensures that every admission event is unique, and the GrantDate depends on the entire key and not a portion of it. Foreign Keys in this bridge table ensure normalization by pointing to those unique entities in their individual tables.

<center>**Initial Data**</center>

To provide usage for the database, the following is input before the creation of any I-94 records. Providing the necessary references for appropriate use and constraint enforcement.

- **Country list** (data.sql Lines:10-258) – All Country Codes and their longform names are input to provide acceptable references for Flight data, and citizenship data via Passport
- **Admission Class list** (data.sql Lines: 262-381) – All usable Admission Classes will be populated for reference and constraint in the I-94 record (I_94 table) and I-94 history (Person_Admission_Class table).
- **Flights** (data.sql Lines: 473-3507) **–** The following flights are created to populate the database and provide a varied number of admissions and outcomes. This provides healthy data for the views and I-94 lookups of individuals and provides a basis to observe the variety of entries considering the regions.
  - Initial John Childs Case Study: JBU20, BAW302 (data.sql Lines: 386-446)
  - Initial Sarah Chen Case Study: UAL302. (data.sql Lines: 447-472)
  - UAL Flight 340 from Punta Cana (PUJ), Dominican Republic (DOM) (data.sql Lines: 473-3507)
    - 70 Citizens
    - 15 Permanent Residents
    - 5 B1
    - 20 B2 tourists
    - 5 Immigrant Visas
    - 5 inadmissible
  - JAL Flight 30 from Tokyo Narita (NRT), Japan (JPN) (data.sql Lines: 2334-2612)
    - 76 Citizens
    - 123 VWPs
    - 25 Students
    - 10 Permanent Residents
    - 7 B2 tourists
    - 7 Immigrant Visas
    - 4 Inadmissible
  - QTR Flight 402 from Dubai (DXB), UAE (ARE) (data.sql Lines: 2613-2913)
    - 98 Citizens
    - 50 VWPs
    - 28 B2 tourists
    - 20 Worker visas
    - 30 students/exchange visitors
    - 14 Permanent Residents
    - 14 Immigrant Visas
    - 9 Inadmissible
  - UAL Flight 187 from Johannesburg (JNB), South Africa (ZAF) (data.sql Lines: 2914-3154)
    - 50 Citizens

- 23 VWPs
- 66 B2 tourists
- 19 Worker visas
- 11 Immigrant Visas
- 12 Permanent Residents
- 9 Inadmissible
- UAL Flight 190 from Amsterdam (AMS), Netherlands (NLD) (data.sql Lines: 3155-3311)
  - 49 Citizens
  - 50 VWPs
  - 14 Permanent Residents
  - 12 Students/exchange visitors
  - 5 Worker visas
  - 10 Immigrant Visas
  - 3 Inadmissible
- UAL 412 from San Pedro Sula (SAP), Honduras (HND) (data.sql Lines: 3312-3507)
  - 63 Citizens
  - 66 B1/B2 tourists
  - 18 Permanent Residents
  - 18 Students/exchange visitors
  - 12 Immigrant Visas
  - 3 Parolees
  - 5 Inadmissible

Queries

1. **Add_New_Traveler (Query lines: 9-83 | Schema lines: 374-478)**

While not a query, per se, the *Admit_New_Traveler* function is the fundamental transaction that handles all data insertion into the database. The transaction is long, and saves from multiple inserts into multiple tables, but handles all three phases of the admission process –

   a. Recording Traveler Information
   b. Processing the origin flight of the traveler
   c. Recording the basis of admission, determining the permitted length of stay, and whether to admit or not admit a traveler to the US. If a person is not admitted, a reason under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA, hereinafter), and subsequently removed from the United States.

This function will record the admission and INSERT or UPSERT existing person records in the instance of a status change in future entries (ex: an individual assigned an Alien Number (Person.ANumber) during the removal process or a person with an existing entry and passport details, and entry with an immigrant visa and now registers their ANumber, this case will be explored below).

When a successful entry is recorded, the function will return –
- The PersonID – Recording the new person and the unique ID assigned to the person's composite details from referencing their Passport Number and Issuing Country Code (A composite combination of passport number and Issuing Country will only ever be one for that combination, as one passport number will only be assigned to one person. Many people can have the same passport number, but they are issued in different countries, and remain unique), or if a person was recorded prior, it will return the PersonID that was referenced in the prior Passport Number and Issuing Country composite key. Overall, this unique PersonID will be used to provide tracking over theoretically multiple entries and departures. This will be explored in the I-94 lookup functions.
- The I-94 Record Number – This important ID provides the recorded entry, connected to a single PersonID. While a person may generate multiple I-94 records over time, the I-94 record is pointed to **only** one PersonID. Each I-94 record entry provides future options for look ups, not limited to: individual traveler history, tracking port of entry-specific immigration enforcement and removals, and gathering origin data.
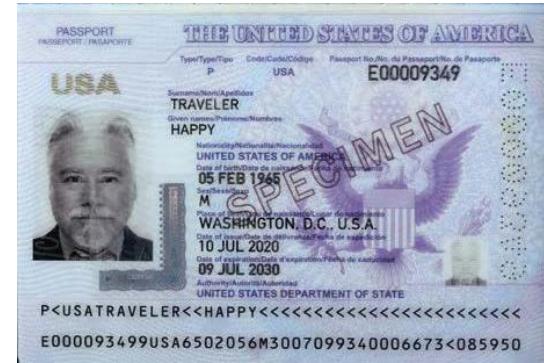
Further, the function provides internal validation of entered values to ensure data integrity, prevents redundant person creation by checking that the PassportNumber + CountryCode composite key matches an existing individual, and prevents redundant A-Number assignments if an A-Number exists to another individual, or upserts an ANumber if one is entered.

In execution of the function, the following data is recorded:

a. Phase A: Recording Traveler Information

Passport (Biographical Data (Person/Passport) –

- p_given_name
- p_surname
- p_dob
- p_passport_num
- p_passport_country_code
- p_passport_issue_date
- p_passport_exp_date

b. Phase B: Processing the origin flight of the traveler –

Boarding Pass (Flight Data)

- p_flight_airline_code
- p_flight_number
- p_flight_origin_code
- p_flight_country_code (Can be implied by questioning or general knowledge (LHR is in GBR)
- p_arrival_date

c. Phase C: Recording the basis of admission –

Alien Registration Card *(ARC/LPR Card/Green Card)*

- p_admission_class_code[1]
- p_admitted
- p_a_number

---

[1] As a matter of law, Permanent Residents *(p_admission_class_code = 'PR')* and US Citizens *(p_admission_class_code = 'C')* holding a USA Passport (See Phase A), by right cannot be denied entry to the US and will always have {*p_admitted := TRUE, p_a_number := NULL* (for citizens/PRs **must** have their A-Number recorded), p_exit_date:=NULL, *p_not_admitted_reason:=NULL*},

Immigrant Visa[2] (Newly Arriving Immigrants without ARC)

- p_a_number ('REGISTRATION No.')
- p_admission_class_code (IR1, IR2, EB1, FX1, etc)
- p_admitted (Boolean)

Nonimmigrant Visa holders (NIV)/Visa Waiver Program (VWP) applicants[3] –

- **Admitted NIVS/VWPs (p_admitted:=TRUE)**
  - p_admission_class_code (B1/B2/J1/C1/H1B/F1, etc.)
  - p_admitted
  - p_exit_date
- **Aliens Not Admitted (p_admitted:=FALSE)**
  - p_admission_class_code (attempted to enter under)
  - p_admitted
  - p_a_number (An A-Number MUST be issued if it does not exist)
  - p_exit_date (Generally the same day or day after entry, serves as the deportation/removal date of the traveler)
  - p_not_admitted_reason (A Reason for denial and removal will be provided under the INA)

---

[2] Immigrant Visas, as noted above, are still applicants for admission until they are initially admitted and are considered permanent residents. But upon admission, they are given p_exit_date :=NULL.

[3] NIVs and VWP applicants for admission can be denied admission. While generally, a NIV/VWP does not get assigned an A-Number, if one is denied entry to the US, they will be issued an A-Number, and p_a_number is NOT NULL. NIVs given Duration of Status, for simplicity, are issued exit dates well in advance (4 years for students or program length, H1B employees 2 years until renewed).

Sequence of Admit_New_Traveler

```sql
SELECT * FROM public."Admit_New_Traveler"(
    p_given_name := 'Alejandro', p_surname := 'Vargas', p_dob := '1985-06-15',
    p_passport_num := 'D10938472', p_passport_country_code := 'DOM', p_passport_issue_date := '2023-03-10', p_passport_exp_date := '2033-03-10',
    p_flight_airline_code := 'UAL', p_flight_number := '340', p_flight_origin_code := 'PUJ', p_flight_country_code := 'DOM', p_arrival_date := '2025-10-01',
    p_admission_class_code := 'PR', p_admitted := TRUE, p_a_number := 'A301859341', p_exit_date := NULL, p_not_admitted_reason := NULL
);
```

Figure 1: Execution of the Admit_New_Traveler function. Function basis details will be recorded in the schema.sql file (lines: 374-478)

As the function inserts data into multiple tables, the above admission will be recorded as PersonID=1203, tracking Alejandro Vargas, a returning LPR from the Dominican Republic

PassportNumber [PK] character vary	CountryCode [PK] character (3)	GivenName character varying (50)	Surname character varying (50)	IssueDate date	ExpDate date
D10938472	DOM	Alejandro	Vargas	2023-03-10	2033-03-10

Phase A: Passport table - Recording the biographical details and preparing the composite keys for PassportNumber and CountryCode

PersonID [PK] intege	GivenName character var	Surname character va	ANumber character varyin	DateOfBirth date	PassportNumb character varyi	PassportCountryCode character (3)
1203	Alejandro	Vargas	A301859341	1985-06-15	D10938472	DOM

Phase A continued: Person Table - Entry and assignment of PersonID = 1203

FlightID [PK] integ	AirlineCode character va	FlightNumber character varyin	OriginAirportCode character varying (3	FlightDate date	CountryCode character (3)
5	UAL	340	PUJ	2025-10-01	DOM

Phase B: Flight table - Recording flight details to prepare for admission, creating a unique FlightID, and permitting multiple people to be connected to the arriving flight.

RecordID [PK] integer	PersonID integer	FlightID integer	ClassCode character varying (4)	EntryDate date	Admitted boolean	ExitDate date	NotAdmittedReason character varying (255)
1391	1203	5	PR	2025-10-01	true	[null]	[null]

Phase C: I_94 table - With the connected FlightID and PersonID, a person's admission information will be entered, and the I-94 RecordID will be generated, to connect the entire entry to one person.

PersonID [PK] integer	ClassCode [PK] characte	I94RecordID [PK] integer	GrantDate date
1203	PR	1391	2025-10-01

Phase C continued: Person_Admission_Class table – The bridge connecting a person's admission, class, date of entry, and I-94 record to that specific admission.

2. **I-94 Lookup Function and traveler history (Query Lines: 85-103 | Schema Lines: 480-581)**

The Lookup_I94_Record function enables the retrieval of an individual's full entry and exit history of I-94 records.

In real-life practice, a citizen and Lawful Permanent Resident do not have I-94 Records and must request them from CBP using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), but for the sake of this, everyone receives an I-94 record of their entry.

For foreign nationals and those seeking immigration benefits, the determination of maintaining lawful status can determine admissibility for future entry. The use of an I-94 proves lawful status while inside the United States by showing: A lawful entry and inspection by a CBP officer, and the authorized duration of stay for a specific individual. Often in initial immigration benefits applications (I-130, I-485), applicants are required to provide their most recent I-94 record number and class of admission to prove lawful admission and no overstays. In contrast, a person who Entered Without Inspection (EWI) is inadmissible and subject to removal or unable to seek immigration benefits without seeking a waiver or consular processing. Or even an overstay by a day can create lifelong issues to future admissibility. The I-94 lookup function provides the output result of the Admit_New_Traveler function, provides history of all admissions and potential overstays, and gives the base for further querying by using I-94 records. To further assist with verification, a NOTICE is raised of the person returned using the information.

The function prioritizes identity verification by providing two options:
1. A-Number Lookup (Highest Priority): Used by Lawful Permanent Residents or aliens who have been assigned an A-Number by USCIS/ICE/CBP. Most importantly, this tracking using the A-Number will provide coverage when an alien is issued an A-Number, and over time receives a new passport, but the same identifying registration number is connected to the person.

```
1  SELECT * FROM public."Lookup_I94_Record"(
2      p_a_number := 'A203430239'
3  );
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2   Page No: 1   of 1

I-94 # integer	Passport text	Flight text	Origin character	EntryDate date	ExitDate date	COA charact	Admitted boolean	NotAdmittedReason character varying
1	4	GBR GB4897423	BAW 3…	GBR	2025-10-30	2025-10-31	VWP	false	Inadmissible for crimes of moral terpetude INA(2)(A)(i). No waiver or visa presented.
2	3	GBR GB4897423	JBU 20	GBR	2020-05-10	2020-06-10	VWP	true	[null]

```
NOTICE:   Found the following: Childs, John
```

2. Passport Lookup: Used by U.S. Citizens and non-immigrant visitors who may not have an A-Number assigned. For this use case, I've volunteered my expired passport and my prior entries to the US from my prior travels to retrieve an I-94 record.

```sql
1   SELECT * FROM public."Lookup_I94_Record"(
2       p_passport_num := '561171535',
3       p_passport_country_code := 'USA'
4   );
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

I-94 # integer	Passport text	Flight text	Origin character	EntryDate date	ExitDate date	COA character varying	Admitted boolean	NotAdmittedReason character varying
1	306	USA 561171535	UAL 263	CAN	2025-11-07	[null]	C	true	[null]
2	319	USA 561171535	UAL 236	CAN	2024-08-16	[null]	C	true	[null]
3	318	USA 561171535	UAL 302	CAN	2023-04-22	[null]	C	true	[null]
4	316	USA 561171535	UAL 2623	DOM	2021-08-29	[null]	C	true	[null]
5	317	USA 561171535	UAL 232	FRA	2019-09-09	[null]	C	true	[null]
6	315	USA 561171535	ACA 10	DOM	2017-09-10	[null]	C	true	[null]

```
NOTICE:   Found the following: ALVARADO JR, EDUARDO A
```

3. Flight Manifest View

The base view provides a complete passenger manifest of all flights that made entry into the United States. While a base view can assist in overall viewing, its use is limited. The main purpose of the flight manifest lookup is to generate a return using the parameterized query of a specific flight on a given day. This view is meant to provide a list of passengers and basic biographical details, and is not specific to the results of an inspection, as the I-94 record is inspection-specific.

a. Manifest filter for a manifest of a flight

The heart of the query uses the following parameters to return the manifest of a specific flight: AirlineCode, FlightNumber, and FlightDate. This assists officers in a uniform lookup without requiring the FlightID or encapsulated details.

```sql
SELECT * FROM public."Flight_Manifest"
WHERE "Airline" = 'QTR'
    AND "FlightNumber" = '402'
    AND "Date" = '2025-11-24'
ORDER BY "Surname", "GivenName";
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 280   Page No: 1   of 1

	Airline	FlightNumber	Date	Origin	Surname	GivenName	PassportNumber	Nationality	DOB	Admit	COA	ClassDescription
1	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Abdallah	Zain	190275846	QAT	1983-04-19	true	A1	Ambassador, Public Minister, Career Diplomatic/Consular Officer
2	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Abdullahi	Isaac	M91456098	NGA	1972-04-06	true	A1	Ambassador, Public Minister, Career Diplomatic/Consular Officer
3	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Abdullahi	Kofi	468406154	ZAF	2002-10-27	true	B1	Business Visitor
4	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Abebe	Chinedu	DA9365195	KEN	1983-07-08	true	B1	Business Visitor
5	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Abebe	David	027685252	KEN	2005-05-29	true	B2	Tourist Visitor or Medical Treatment
6	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Adams	Emma	326064868	CAN	1964-03-30	true	VWP	Visa Waiver Program (ESTA)
7	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Alemu	Ayalew	397159776	ETH	1971-08-18	true	B2	Tourist Visitor or Medical Treatment
8	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Alemu	Fatou	NQ8521462	SDN	1985-03-05	true	B1	Business Visitor
9	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Alemu	Fatou	GT5021614	NGA	1983-05-28	true	C1	Transit Alien
10	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Al-Farsi	Nadia	234737000	SAU	1966-12-29	true	B2	Tourist Visitor or Medical Treatment
11	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Al-Sayed	Layla	P24470890	EGY	1969-02-15	true	B2	Tourist Visitor or Medical Treatment
12	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Anderson	Charlotte	588792226	CAN	1958-12-14	true	VWP	Visa Waiver Program (ESTA)
13	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Anderson	Isabella	N40781418	USA	1973-10-12	true	C	Citizen (Used for record identification)
14	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Anderson	John	903082549	USA	1976-01-30	true	C	Citizen (Used for record identification)
15	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Anderson	Lauren	484368694	USA	1975-03-03	true	C	Citizen (Used for record identification)
16	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Anderson	Rachel	UA5851553	USA	1982-04-04	true	C	Citizen (Used for record identification)
17	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Baker	Ethan	X06659317	CAN	1987-09-01	true	VWP	Visa Waiver Program (ESTA)
18	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Baker	William	147753795	CAN	1985-11-01	true	VWP	Visa Waiver Program (ESTA)
19	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Basu	Amit	843726678	CHN	1968-04-27	true	PR	Lawful Permanent Resident (General Status)
20	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Bekele	Amina	U67118170	NGA	2004-10-03	true	B1	Business Visitor
21	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Bekele	Fatou	KE0782868	DZA	1972-11-28	true	B1	Business Visitor
22	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Bekele	Fatou	946419373	NGA	1991-08-17	true	J1	Exchange Visitor
23	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Bekele	Nia	UO0059813	NGA	1982-01-02	false	H1B	Specialty Occupation Professional
24	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Bianchi	Anna	N72955046	NLD	1996-09-16	true	VWP	Visa Waiver Program (ESTA)
25	QTR	402	2025-11-24	DXB	Bianchi	Clara	CD1073810	ESP	1967-04-22	true	VWP	Visa Waiver Program (ESTA)

4. Overstay Watchlist (Query Lines: 155-181)

This will query the database to return a view of all non-immigrant visa holders whose authorized stay is about to expire (ExitDate less than 2 weeks). This is especially important for enforcement of transit visa holders (C1), who are only allowed to enter the U.S. as a stopover while en route to their destination, and for certain B2 visa holders from high-risk overstay countries. In practical use, this overstay detection would flag individuals whose exit has not been recorded beyond their authorized stay, providing a basis for ICE to initiate removal proceedings or seek expedited removal against a non-immigrant alien.

```
1    SELECT * FROM public."OverstayWatchlist"
```

	Surname character varying (50)	GivenName character varying (50)	Nationality character (3)	PassportNumber character varying (9)	EntryDate date	ClassCode character varying (4)	Expected Departure date
1	Mendoza	Paula	SLV	R89646354	2025-11-29	B2	2025-12-09
2	Ramos	Jose	GTM	O98482538	2025-11-29	B2	2025-12-09
3	Rodriguez	Juan	GTM	YL3294503	2025-11-29	B1	2025-12-11
4	Garcia	Sofia	GTM	B44837937	2025-11-29	B2	2025-12-15
5	Perez	Juan	SLV	MA6627245	2025-11-29	B2	2025-12-15

Figure 2- Foreign nationals of specific high-risk countries, non-immigrants who were admitted on or after 11/29, and were expected to depart in two weeks.

5. **System Overview View (Query Lines 185-208)**

This view will query the database to provide the total number of inspections that have taken place and all flights entered into the database. This subdivides into counting flights, all inspections, by certain classes of admission, certain special categories of observation, such as employees and students, tourists, and inadmissible aliens.

- Flights Processed in the DB
- Persons Inspected
- Citizens Inspected (C)
- Permanent Residents Inspected (PR)
- Immigrant Visa holders inspected (all IV classes)
- Visa Waiver Program applicants inspected (VWP)
- Tourists (B1/B2 visas) inspected
- Students and Exchange Visitors (F1/J visas) inspected
- All other categories of admission inspected
- Inadmissible individuals (Admitted=FALSE)

Flights Recorded	17
Persons Inspected	1221
Citizens Inspected	424
PRs Inspected	84
IVs Inspected	60
Nonimmigrants	653
Alien Employees Inspected	45
Alien Students Inspected	79
Tourists Inspected	497
Persons Admitted	1182
Inadmissible Aliens	39

6. Inadmissibility Report (Query Lines 212-243)

The base query will return a view of all individuals (Admitted=FALSE) who have been rendered inadmissible to the US and removed. Inside will provide flight details, First and Last name, Country of Citizenship, date of attempted entry, country of embarkation (Flight.CountryCode)[4] date of removal from the US (ExitDate), reason for inadmissibility (NotAdmittedReason), and Alien Number (ANumber).

Tracking removal statistics from a specific port of entry, provides vital details to officers and policymakers alike to detect trends in methods used to conceal material facts during inspection, general trends in the amount of inadmissibility is recorded by a certain country's nationals, or to determine future administration of the Visa Waiver Program, as a certain number of inadmissible passengers and overstays determines whether a nation can participate in the program or be subject to procuring a tourist visa.

```
SELECT * FROM public."InadmissibilityReport"
```

Showing rows: 1 to 39 · Page No: 1 of 1

#	AirlineCode	FlightNumber	FlightDate	Surname	GivenName	Alien Number	Nationality	Class Code	EntryDate	Removal Date	Removed to	Removal/Deportation Reason
1	JBU	20	2025-05-10	VILLALOBOS	SELENA F	A328000009	COL	C1	2025-05-10	2025-05-11	GBR	INA 237(a)(1)(C)(i) FAILURE TO MAINTAIN C-1 Transit Alien status by canceling return Itinerary. w/ intent to remain.
2	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Rivas	Teresa	A328000005	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(4) - Insufficient Funds, likely to become Public Charge
3	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Jimenez	Marta	A328000003	DOM	B1	2025-10-01	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(4) - Insufficient Funds, likely to become Public Charge
4	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Lopez	Pedro	A328000004	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of admission for immigration
5	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Dumas	Franck	A270233991	HTI	B2	2025-10-01	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) - Prior Unlawful Presence
6	UAL	340	2025-10-01	De La Cruz	Ramona	A328000001	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of admission for immigration
7	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Alcantara	Jesus	A328000002	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) - Prior Crimes involving moral terpetude
8	BAW	302	2025-10-30	Childs	John	A203430239	GBR	VWP	2025-10-30	2025-10-31	GBR	Inadmissible for crimes of moral terpetude INA(2)(A)(i). No waiver or visa presented.
9	UAL	263	2025-11-07	MILAGRO CORDERO	ROSARIO ...	A328000007	DOM	B2	2025-11-07	2025-11-08	CAN	INA 212(a)(6)(C)(i) Misrepresentation of Admission to work illegally.
10	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Moyo	Blessing	A328000010	ZWE	B1	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) - Unlawfully Present after Admission on 4/10/2023 (Permitted until 4/25/2023) Did not Exit Until 2025. 10 year ban.
11	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Khumalo	Thabo	A328000011	ZAF	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of Admission for the purposes of trip for illegal work.
12	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Khumalo	Lerato	A328000012	ZAF	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of Admission for the purposes of trip for illegal work.
13	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Machel	Jorge	A328000013	MOZ	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(4)- Determined likely to become a public charge based on totality of circumstances (age, health, family, assets, resources, education). Applicant lacks sufficient means of self-sup...
14	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Coetzee	Willem	A328000014	ZAF	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(II) - Attempted entry with an expired visa. Application for admission withdrawn.
15	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Naidoo	Priyen	A328000015	ZAF	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 214(b) - Failed to overcome presumption of immigrant intent. Applicant did not demonstrate sufficiently strong social, economic, or familial ties to their home country to compel a return ...
16	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Botha	Christiaan	A328000016	ZAF	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) - Prior Crime Involving Moral Terpetude of Armed Robbery
17	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Dube	Precious	A328000017	ZAF	F1	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(6)(G) - Prior violation via switching to a Public Inst without waiver.
18	UAL	187	2025-11-22	Louw	Pieter	A328000018	ZAF	B2	2025-11-22	2025-11-23	ZAF	INA 212(a)(9)(B) - Prior unlawful presence after authorized entrance 2023-10-23 (Permitted until 2023-11-02) Over 90 days 2024-02-10 3 year ban.
19	JAL	30	2025-11-23	Kimura	Kaito	A562824850	JPN	VWP	2025-11-23	2025-11-24	JPN	INA 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) - Insufficient documentation for claimed VWP purpose. Applicant lacked evidence supporting the stated itinerary and duration.
20	JAL	30	2025-11-23	Ito	Yuki	A298950967	JPN	VWP	2025-11-23	2025-11-24	JPN	INA 212(a)(4) - Likely to become a public charge. Applicant could not demonstrate sufficient funds to cover the visit without assistance.
21	JAL	30	2025-11-23	Takahashi	Yuki	A025763521	JPN	VWP	2025-11-23	2025-11-24	JPN	INA 212(a)(2) - Available records indicate a foreign criminal conviction inconsistent with VWP eligibility. Prior assault.
22	JAL	30	2025-11-23	Haddad	Rina	A283235346	KOR	F1	2025-11-23	2025-11-24	JPN	INA 237(a)(1)(C)(i) - Failure to maintain NIV status. Student failed to reenroll in classes and SEVIS canceled.
23	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Weber	Thomas	A883750533	NLD	VWP	2025-11-24	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 212(a)(2) - Certain criminal activity. Available records indicate a foreign criminal conviction inconsistent with VWP eligibility.
24	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Iqbal	Omar	A122728831	IND	H1B	2025-11-24	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 214(b) - Failure to qualify for H1B classification. Proposed position did not meet the specialty occupation criteria.
25	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Bekele	Nia	A091782350	NGA	H1B	2025-11-24	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of employment. Applicant misrepresented the actual employer or worksite during inspection.
26	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Qadir	Ahmed	A154792829	ARE	F1	2025-11-24	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Fraud or willful misrepresentation. Applicant misrepresented prior academic history and F-1 status to gain admission.
27	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Nair	Kiran	A519559007	IND	F1	2025-11-24	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) - Applicant lacking proper documentation. Student arrived without a valid I-20 or proof of active SEVIS record.
28	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Weber	Thomas	A636645445	NOR	VWP	2025-11-24	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) - Insufficient documentation for claimed VWP purpose. Applicant lacked evidence supporting the stated itinerary and duration.

---

[4] As a general matter of practice, except for Immigration Court Final Orders of Removal or voluntary departure (which for the sake of I's, and your sanity, will not explain the mind-numbing intricacies and vagueness (and increasing arbitrariness…) of DHS policy and the Immigration and Nationality Act), most aliens subject to expedited removal at an airport Port of Entry will be removed on the next flight to the country they embarked from. Generally, this is the country of their citizenship; sometimes, they may have transited through. In situations like this, an alien is presented the option to use their funds to return home directly, or if refused, CBP will arrange for a flight with the airline the alien used to attempt entry to remove them and will be processed by the other country. So, using Flight.CountryCode provides an instance of the individual's country of removal for expedited removal and removes the need for creating additional case-by-case columns of redundant country information and additional complications.

a. Filter of inadmissible aliens of a specific flight (Query Lines 245-256)

Entering parameters of the combined entry of: Date of Flight, Airline, and Flight Number – will return the above view, and those who were not admitted to the US from that flight.

```sql
SELECT *
FROM public."InadmissibilityReport"
WHERE "Airline" = 'UAL'
    AND "FlightNumber"  = '340'
    AND "EntryDate"     = '2025-10-01';
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 6

	Airline	FlightNumber	EntryDate	Surname	GivenName	A-Number	Nationality	COA	Removal Date	Removed to	Removal/Deportation Reason
1	UAL	340	2025-10-01	De La Cruz	Ramona	A328000001	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of admission for immigration
2	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Alcantara	Jesus	A328000002	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) - Prior Crimes involving moral terpetude
3	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Jimenez	Marta	A328000003	DOM	B1	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(4) - Insufficient Funds, likely to become Public Charge
4	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Lopez	Pedro	A328000004	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(6)(C)(i) - Misrepresentation of admission for immigration
5	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Rivas	Teresa	A328000005	DOM	B2	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(4) - Insufficient Funds, likely to become Public Charge
6	UAL	340	2025-10-01	Dumas	Franck	A270233991	HTI	B2	2025-10-01	DOM	212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) - Prior Unlawful Presence

Figure 3- All inadmissible aliens who attempted entry on United 340 from Punta Cana (PUJ), DR (DOM) on 10/01/2025,

b. Filter of inadmissible aliens from a specific Country of Citizenship (Query Lines: 258-267)

Entering the parameters of (Passport.CountryCode) will return the above view of all inadmissible individuals from that country of citizenship.

```sql
SELECT *
FROM public."InadmissibilityReport"
WHERE "Nationality" = 'NLD';
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2   Page No: 1   of 1

	Airline	FlightNu	EntryDate	Surname	GivenName	A-Number	Nationality	COA	Removal Date	Removed to	Removal/Deportation Reason
1	QTR	402	2025-11-24	Weber	Thomas	A883750533	NLD	VWP	2025-11-25	ARE	INA 212(a)(2) - Certain criminal activity. Available records indicate a foreign criminal conviction inconsistent with VWP eligibility.
2	UAL	190	2025-11-28	Muller	Marie	A594745185	NLD	VWP	2025-11-29	NLD	INA 217 - Ineligible for Visa Waiver Program after ESTA denial. Applicant failed to obtain a proper nonimmigrant visa before seeking admission.

Figure 4- All Inadmissible aliens who are passport holders (citizens) of the Netherlands (NLD). Showing all inadmissible Dutch travelers and their various flights and attempted entries.

7. Immigrant Visa Admission Log (Query Lines: 269-315)

Returns a view of all individuals who have entered with an Immigrant Visa (Where all Admission Classes on IsPermanentResident are true, but not the 'PR' class, as those are returning permanent residents and not initial entry immigrants). The view will return a *descending* list by Last Name (to assist in showing familial units entering) and Nationality; First Name, Date of Entry, Alien Number, I-94 Record number, and Class of Admission.

In immigration law, the admission of an immigrant is important under the INA, as even with a visa, admission is not guaranteed until inspection to determine admissibility. The initial admission and endorsement stamp on the visa signifies that the immigrant has been admitted and has entered Lawful Permanent Residency. They can request a LPR Card with that admission class and date information. According to the INA, an individual may apply for naturalization five years after admission. Thus, this view serves as a vital exhibit on immigration, although these numbers are inflated for the sake of the simulation. It offers a poignant insight into the road to opening an American chapter in someone's life.

```
1  SELECT * FROM public."IVAdmissionLog"
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	Surname character varying (50)	GivenName character varying (50)	Nationality character (3)	Resident Since date	IV Class character varying (4)	I-94 Record integer	A-Number character varying (10)
34	Khan	Samir	LBN	2025-11-24	EB1	725	A920371206
35	Kimura	Yui	JPN	2025-11-23	IR2	571	A950756945
36	Kimura	Haruto	JPN	2025-11-23	IR1	567	A950756941
37	Kimura	Yuto	JPN	2025-11-23	IR2	568	A950756942
38	Kimura	Aoi	JPN	2025-11-23	IR2	569	A950756943
39	Kimura	Nanami	JPN	2025-11-23	IR2	570	A950756944
40	LEWIS	JULIETTA CARINA	CAN	2025-11-07	IR2	311	A328000008
41	Mabena	David	NGA	2025-11-24	IR1	723	A394441966
42	Mabena	Sipho	NGA	2025-11-24	IR1	722	A175329729
43	Martinez	Javier	GTM	2025-11-29	IR1	1303	A614935258
44	Ndlovu	Thandiwe	ZAF	2025-11-22	IR2	905	A325496553
45	Ndlovu	Siphiwe	ZAF	2025-11-22	IR2	906	A325496554
46	Ndlovu	Zola	ZAF	2025-11-22	IR2	907	A325496555
47	Ndlovu	Bhekizizwe	ZAF	2025-11-22	IR1	904	A325496552
48	Ramos	Maria	HND	2025-11-29	FX1	1220	A958568124
49	Ramos	Juan	HND	2025-11-29	FX2	1222	A619539331
50	Ramos	Ana	HND	2025-11-29	FX2	1221	A809434417
51	Ramos	Roberto	PHL	2025-10-01	F3	294	A327902143
52	Ramos	Jose	SLV	2025-11-29	IR2	1302	A821374313
53	Rao	Aditya	PAK	2025-11-24	IR2	718	A657695943
54	Rao	Arjun	PAK	2025-11-24	IR2	717	A567523039
55	Rao	Arjun	PAK	2025-11-24	IR2	716	A486794102
56	Rossi	Lucas	CZE	2025-11-28	EB1	1143	A801577437
57	Rossi	Elena	CZE	2025-11-28	EB1	1141	A546604117
58	Rossi	Oscar	CZE	2025-11-28	EB1	1142	A906053632
59	Thomas	Emily	BRA	2025-11-23	IR2	407	A423821398
60	Wei	Zhang	CHN	2025-11-22	EB1	939	A536475869
61	Yang	Liu	CHN	2025-11-22	EB1	940	A647586970

The following output and highlight show the entry of a Japanese family (Kimura) making an initial entry to the US as a unit with Haruto (IR1 – Spouse of a US Citizen), and Yui, Yuto, Aoi, and Nanami (IR2 – Children of a US Citizen). Their petitioning parent isn't shown as they are a US Citizen entering with their American passport.

8. Flight Entries Log (Query Lines: 318-364)

The log uses a view to create a descending list of flights recorded in the database, providing an overview of passenger counts, outcomes, and specific admission classes for the entering pools. When analyzing demographics, there's a difference between certain Visa Waiver Program (VWP) recipient nationals and countries where most travelers require visas to enter. For example, a flight from Japan (JAL30) may have mostly VWP tourists from countries that participate in the program, where the overstay rate is relatively low. In contrast, a flight from South Africa (UAL187) or Central America (UAL412) involves travelers from regions where visas are required for entry into the US. Similarly, a flight from Dubai (QTR 402) can record 58 VWP travelers, but 96 visa holders are required. This reveals a nuance in policy: some Middle Eastern passport holders may experience VWP admission, but the majority do not. Additional insight suggests that Dubai, as a hub for Middle Eastern and East Asian flights, naturally mixes VWP and visa travelers, reflecting the varied interests of different nationalities. When combined with the manifest view, these data points can inform analytics regarding admission trends and occasional policy biases toward certain groups.

```
1  SELECT * FROM public."FlightEntriesLog"
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 17

Flight text	Dep. Airport character var	Dep. Country character (3)	FlightDate date	PassengerCount bigint	TotalAdmitted bigint	TotalNotAdmitted bigint	Citizens bigint	PermanentResidents bigint	Immigrant Visa bigint	Visa Waivers bigint	Other Non-immigrants bigint
1 UAL 412	SAP	HND	2025-11-29	180	175	5	63	18	12	0	87
2 UAL 190	AMS	NLD	2025-11-28	140	137	3	49	14	10	50	17
3 QTR 402	DXB	ARE	2025-11-24	280	271	9	98	14	14	58	96
4 JAL 30	NRT	JPN	2025-11-23	249	245	4	75	10	7	123	34
5 UAL 187	JNB	ZAF	2025-11-22	219	210	9	50	12	11	23	123
6 UAL 9456	DBV	HRV	2025-11-17	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
7 UAL 263	YUL	CAN	2025-11-07	9	8	1	2	1	1	1	4
8 UAL 302	TPE	TWN	2025-10-30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9 BAW 302	LHR	GBR	2025-10-30	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
10 UAL 340	PUJ	DOM	2025-10-01	132	127	6	82	15	5	3	28

9. High Risk Flights by Inadmissibility Rate (Query Lines: 367-415)

This view identifies and returns flights where the rate of passengers found inadmissible is unusually high. Using two criteria for retrieval:

1. When a flight, greater than or equal to 20 passengers, has more than 2 passengers found inadmissible. OR,
2. When a given flight returns greater than or equal to 5% of passengers rendered inadmissible and removed.

	Flight text	Date date	Dep. Airport character varying (3)	Dep. Country character (3)	Inspections bigint	Denied bigint	DeniedRatePct numeric
1	UAL 340	2025-10-01	PUJ	DOM	133	6	4.51
2	UAL 187	2025-11-22	JNB	ZAF	219	9	4.11
3	QTR 402	2025-11-24	DXB	ARE	280	9	3.21
4	UAL 412	2025-11-29	SAP	HND	180	5	2.78
5	UAL 190	2025-11-28	AMS	NLD	140	3	2.14
6	JAL 30	2025-11-23	NRT	JPN	249	4	1.61

For the sake of the simulation, the number of inadmissible aliens on a given flight is artificially inflated to accommodate the data spread, given the scale of the system. But in proper daily practice, this provides an operational view for officers and duty chiefs to consider which flights or countries of origin should receive increased scrutiny for immigration-related matters if a trend is found for that particular flight sequence.

Notwithstanding the Immigration context, this system is also expandable to apply to the Customs enforcement context. Providing officers with the overall, flight-by-flight view of passengers seeking admission, logged problematic interactions from contraband being found on a given flight at a high rate, agricultural violations, or currency reporting violations.

Query 10: Re-Entry After Prior Denial/Inadmissibility (Query Lines: 418-455)

While removal from the United States may end many people's ability to return, it does not always close the door permanently. Some individuals later resolve problems through corrections to prior records (for example, students whose documentation was not properly reflected at entry), through approved waivers of inadmissibility, or—particularly in certain DACA-related circumstances—through consular processing abroad. For these situations, this view uses an individual's A-Number to pull a subquery of I-94 history and identify lawful admissions (Admitted = TRUE) that occur after a prior denial or removal (Admitted = FALSE).

```
1  /*
2  Query 10: Re-Entry after Prior Denial/Removal
3  Finds travelers (by A-Number) who were denied at least once, but were later admitted to the US again.
4  Rationale: Passport number/Country may change over time; but A-Numbers are stable for removed aliens.
5  */
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 1   Page No:

Surname character var	GivenName character var	A-Number character varying	Nationality character (3	Passport text	I-94 # integer	Flight text	Origin character (3)	AdmittedEntryDate date	COA character varying (4)	MostRecentExit/RemovalDate date
1	Hernandez	Valeria	A095362018	MEX	MEX G49826907	1413	AAL 9...	MEX	2025-03-18	IR1	2025-03-15

To demonstrate its practical application, the following scenario reflects a pattern that occurs across the United States: (Query Lines: 458-550)

```
1  SELECT * FROM public."Lookup_I94_Record"(
2      p_a_number := 'A095362018'
3  );
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 3   Page No: 1   of 1

	I-94 # integer	Passport text	Flight text	Origin character	EntryDate date	ExitDate date	COA character varying	Admitted boolean	NotAdmittedReason character varying
1	1413	MEX G49826907	AAL 900	MEX	2025-03-18	[null]	IR1	true	[null]
2	1412	MEX G49826907	AAL 900	MEX	2025-03-18	2025-03-18	PAR	false	Paroled granted, inadmissibility waived at Consular processing. See Next I-94 for IV admission.
3	1411	MEX G49823107	UAL 118	MEX	2009-01-23	2025-03-15	B2	false	AUTOMATED EXIT REPORT: Overstay exit reported; DACA status terminated; inadmissible; prior I-94 terminated

Valeria Hernandez is a Mexican national who entered the United States with her family in 2009 on a B-2 visitor visa (I-94: 1411). Her family initially claimed they were visiting as tourists, but they remained after the period of admission expired. Valeria grew up in the United States and, because she arrived as a child, was able to apply for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). With DACA, she could live and work in the United States as long as she renewed her deferred action on schedule. Even so, she remained in a precarious position: leaving the United States would trigger serious inadmissibility consequences and jeopardize her ability to return.

In 2020, Valeria married a U.S. citizen and became eligible to be petitioned as an immediate relative (IR1). Although her petition was approved, her immigration history meant she could not complete the process through adjustment of status inside the United States. Instead, she needed to depart and process her immigrant visa through a U.S. consulate in Mexico. To avoid being barred from returning, she sought Advance Parole to depart and re-enter for the purpose of completing consular processing.

Valeria departed the United States (see the exit date corresponding to MostRecentExit/RemovalDate), and the departure triggered the inadmissibility consequence tied to her overstay. She then attended her immigrant visa appointment. After review, she received an immigrant visa along with a waiver addressing the inadmissibility arising from unlawful presence. When she returned to the United States, CBP initially paroled her into the country (I-94: 1412) so she could present the necessary documentation and resolve the prior inadmissibility at the port of entry. Immediately following that parole, she was then processed for entry on her immigrant visa and admitted as an IR1 (I-94: 1413, reflected by AdmittedEntryDate). At that point, she was permitted to lawfully reside in the United States as a Lawful Permanent Resident.

This example highlights how rigid statutory rules can produce complicated pathways for people whose lives are rooted in the United States but whose immigration histories create barriers to a straightforward resolution. In certain cases, the path to a lawful status requires Advance Parole, departure for consular processing, approval of a waiver, issuance of an immigrant visa, and then return to a port of entry where parole may be used as a bridge before final admission under the immigrant visa.

Conclusion

Ultimately, this project illustrates that immigration compliance remains essential, but real-world scenarios often involve layered histories and legal constraints that are not obvious at first glance. This project provides a small-scale, low-stakes simulation of the inspection and admission workflow at a major port of entry, showing how a single inspection decision can shape a person's long-term trajectory—and why careful recordkeeping and process clarity matter when individuals' futures depend on them, based on their I-94 record of admission.