

(b) Expansion, operation, and maintenance of information systems for non-immigrant control;

(c) Construction costs, including those associated with adding new primary traffic lanes (with the concurrence of the General Services Administration);

(d) Procuring detection devices and conducting training to identify fraudulent documents used by applicants for entry to the United States;

(e) Other administrative costs associated with the PORTPASS Program; and

(f) Costs associated with the administration of the Land Border Inspection Fee account.

[60 FR 50390, Sept. 29, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 53833, Oct. 16, 1996]

§286.9 Fee for processing applications and issuing documentation at land border Ports-of-Entry.

(a) *General.* A fee may be charged and collected by the Commissioner for the processing and issuance of specified Service documents at land border Ports-of-Entry. These fees, as specified in §103.7(b)(1) of this chapter, shall be dedicated to funding the cost of providing application-processing services at land border ports.

(b) *Forms for which a fee may be charged.* (1) A nonimmigrant alien who is required to be issued, or requests to be issued, Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, for admission at a land border Port-of-Entry must remit the required fee for issuance of Form I-94 upon determination of admissibility.

(2) A nonimmigrant alien applying for admission at a land border Port-of-Entry as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program applicant pursuant to §217.2(c) or §217.3(c) of this chapter must remit the required fee for issuance of Form I-94W upon determination of admissibility.

(3) A Mexican national in possession of a valid nonresident alien border crossing card or nonimmigrant B-1/B-2 visa who is required to be issued Form I-444, Mexican Border Visitors Permit, pursuant to §235.1(g) of this chapter, must remit the required fee for issuance of Form I-444 upon determination of admissibility.

(4) A citizen or lawful permanent resident alien of the United States, Ca-

nadian national, or lawful permanent resident of Canada having a common nationality with Canadians, who requests Form I-68, Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit, pursuant to §235.1(e) of this chapter, for entry to the United States from Canada as an eligible pleasure boater on a designated body of water, must remit the required fee at time of application for Form I-68.

(5) A Canadian national or a lawful permanent resident of Canada having a common nationality with nationals of Canada, who submits Form I-175, Application for Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card, must remit the required fee at time of application for Form I-185.

(6) A Mexican national who submits Form I-190, Application for Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card, for replacement of a lost, stolen, or mutilated Form I-586, Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card, must remit the required fee at time of application for a replacement Form I-586.

[60 FR 40069, Aug. 7, 1995]

**PART 287—FIELD OFFICERS;
POWERS AND DUTIES**

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1182, 1225, 1226, 1251, 1252, 1357; 8 CFR part 2.

§287.1 Definitions.

(a)(1) *External boundary.* The term *external boundary*, as used in section 287(a)(3) of the Act, means the land boundaries and the territorial sea of the United States extending 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law.

(2) *Reasonable distance.* The term *reasonable distance*, as used in section 287(a) (3) of the Act, means within 100 air miles from any external boundary of the United States or any shorter distance which may be fixed by the district director, or, so far as the power to board and search aircraft is concerned any distance fixed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Reasonable distance; fixing by district directors.* In fixing distances not exceeding 100 air miles pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, district directors shall take into consideration topography, confluence of arteries of transportation leading from external boundaries, density of population, possible inconvenience to the traveling public, types of conveyances used, and reliable information as to movements of persons effecting illegal entry into the United States: *Provided*, That whenever in the opinion of a district director a distance in his district of more than 100 air miles from any external boundary of the United States would because of unusual circumstances be reasonable, such district director shall forward a complete report with respect to the matter to the Commissioner, who may, if he determines that such action is justified, declare such distance to be reasonable.

(c) *Patrolling the border.* The phrase *patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States* as used in section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act means conducting such activities as are customary, or reasonable and necessary, to prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

(d) *Arrested by federal, state, or local law enforcement official.* The term *arrested*, as used in section 287(d) of the Act (as amended by section 1701 (Subtitle M) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-509), means that an alien has been—

(1) Physically taken into custody for a criminal violation of the controlled substance laws; and

(2) Subsequently booked, charged or otherwise officially processed; or

(3) Provided an initial appearance before a judicial officer where the alien has been informed of the charges and the right to counsel.

(e) *Law enforcement or other official.* The phrase *law enforcement official (or other official)*, as used in section 287(d) of the Act, and §242.2(a) of this part means an officer or employee of an agency engaged in the administration of criminal justice pursuant to statute or executive order, including (1) courts; (2) a government agency or component which performs the administration of criminal justice as defined in 28 CFR part 20 including performance of any of the following activities: detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders.

(f) *Controlled substance.* The term *controlled substance*, as used in section 287(d)(3) of the Act, shall mean the same as that referenced in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, and shall include any substance contained in Schedules I through V of 21 CFR 1308.1 *et seq.* For the purposes of this chapter, the term *controlled substance* includes controlled substance analogues as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802(23) and 813.

(g) *Basic immigration law enforcement training.* The phrase *basic immigration law enforcement training*, as used in §§287.5 and 287.8 of this part, means the successful completion of one of the following courses of training provided at the Immigration Officer Academy or Border Patrol Academy: Immigration Officer Basic Training Course after 1971; Border Patrol Basic Training Course after 1950; and Immigration Detention Enforcement Officer Basic Training Course after 1977; or training substantially equivalent thereto as determined by the Commissioner with the approval of the Deputy Attorney General. The phrase *basic immigration law enforcement training* also means the successful completion of the Other than Permanent Full-Time (OTP) Immigration Inspector Basic Training Course after 1991 in the case of individuals who are OTP immigration inspectors. Conversion by OTP immigration

to any other status requires training applicable to that position.

[22 FR 9808, Dec. 6, 1957, as amended at 29 FR 13244, Sept. 24, 1964; 53 FR 9283, Mar. 22, 1988; 57 FR 47258, Oct. 15, 1992; 59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994]

§ 287.2 Disposition of criminal cases.

Whenever a district director or chief patrol agent has reason to believe that there has been a violation punishable under any criminal provision of the laws administered or enforced by the Service, he or she shall immediately initiate an investigation to determine all the pertinent facts and circumstances and shall take such further action as he or she deems necessary. In no case shall this investigation prejudice the right of an arrested person to be taken without unnecessary delay before a United States magistrate judge, a United States district judge, or, if necessary, a judicial officer empowered in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3041 to commit persons charged with offenses against the laws of the United States.

[59 FR 42415, Aug. 17, 1994]

§ 287.3 Disposition of cases of aliens arrested without warrant.

An alien arrested without a warrant of arrest under the authority contained in section 287(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be examined as therein provided by an officer other than the arresting officer. If no other qualified officer is readily available and the taking of the alien before another officer would entail unnecessary delay, the arresting officer, if the conduct of such examination is a part of the duties assigned to him/her, may examine the alien. If such examining officer is satisfied that there is prima facie evidence establishing that the arrested alien was entering or attempting to enter the United States in violation of the immigration laws, he/she shall refer the case to an immigration judge for further inquiry in accordance with parts 235 and 236 of this chapter or take whatever other action may be appropriate or required under the laws or regulations applicable to the particular case. If the examining officer is satisfied that there is prima facie evidence establishing that the arrested alien is in the United States in violation of the

immigration laws, further action in the case shall be taken as provided in part 242 of this chapter. After the examining officer has determined that formal proceedings under sections 236, 237, or 242 of the Act, will be instituted, an alien arrested without warrant of arrest shall be advised of the reason for his/her arrest and the right to be represented by counsel of his/her choice, at no expense to the government. The alien shall also be provided with a list of the available free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized pursuant to § 292.2 of this chapter which are located in the district where the deportation hearing will be held. It shall be noted on Form I-213 that such a list was provided to the alien. The alien shall also be advised that any statement made may be used against him/her in a subsequent proceeding and that a decision will be made within 24 hours as to whether he/she will be continued in custody or released on bond or recognizance. Unless voluntary departure has been granted pursuant to § 242.5 of this chapter, the alien's case shall be presented promptly, and in any event within 24 hours, for a determination as to whether there is prima facie evidence that the arrested alien is in the United States in violation of law and for issuance of an order to show cause and warrant of arrest as prescribed in part 242 of this chapter.

[51 FR 34082, Sept. 25, 1986]

§ 287.4 Subpoena.

(a) *Who may issue*—(1) *Criminal or civil investigations*. All District Directors, Deputy District Directors, Chief Patrol Agents, Deputy Chief Patrol Agents, Assistant Chief Patrol Agents, Officers-in-Charge, Patrol Agents in Charge, Assistant District Directors, Investigations, Supervisory Criminal Investigators (Anti-Smuggling), Regional Directors, Office of Professional Responsibility, Service Center Directors, and Assistant District Directors for Examinations, may issue a subpoena requiring the production of records and evidence for use in criminal or civil investigations.