Examples of U.S. Citizenship and Eligible Noncitizen Documents

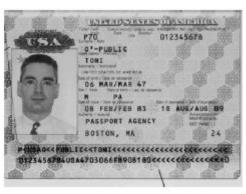
Some common documents used to demonstrate citizenship and status/category of eligible noncitizens are shown below. Note that not all documents shown satisfy citizenship requirements in all cases. See the specific notes on each document shown, and also refer to the discussion of citizenship requirements described in detail earlier in this chapter.

U.S. Passport

Can be used to document citizenship for citizens born in the United States or abroad.

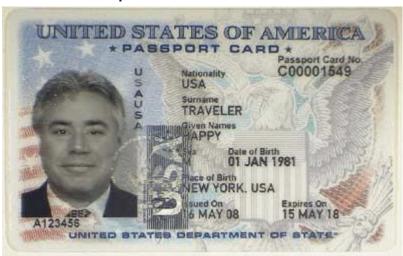
For a noncitizen national, must be stamped "Noncitizen National." (Note that a passport issued by another country may be used to document U.S. lawful permanent resident status if it has the endorsement "Processed for I-551" and has a currently valid expiration date.)







U.S. Passport Card



This resembles a credit card in size and form. Though it cannot be used for international air travel, it is, like the passport book, proof of U.S. citizenship.

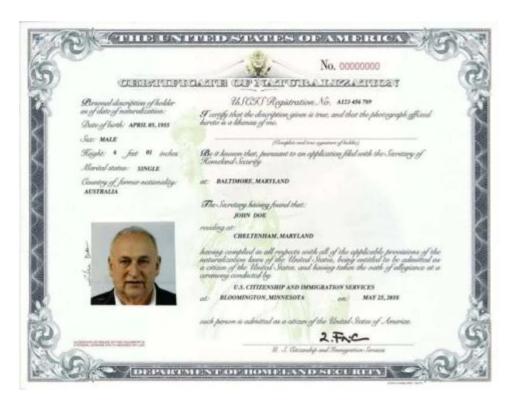
Certificate of Naturalization

The Certificate of Naturalization is issued to naturalized U.S. citizens. USCIS and its predecessor, the U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), have issued several versions of this document. A revised version of the Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550) was created in 2018.

All previously issued certificates remain valid.

The Form N-570 is a replacement certificate issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services when the original Certificate of Naturalization is lost, mutilated, or destroyed, or when the individual's name has legally changed.

USCIS and INS, have issued several versions of this document. All previously issued certificates remain valid.





Certificate of Citizenship

The Certificate of Citizenship is issued to persons who were born abroad of U.S. parent(s), who became citizens when their parents were naturalized, or who were adopted by U.S. parents.



Certification of Birth Abroad

Issued to U.S. citizens born abroad. Must have embossed seal of the State Department.



Form CBP I-94

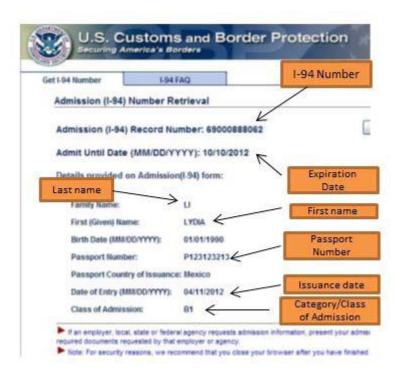
Here is a sample paper form. Although such are no longer normally issued for air and sea arrivals, legacy paper forms are still valid and in use, and one may still encounter recently issued valid paper forms.



Form CBP I-94A

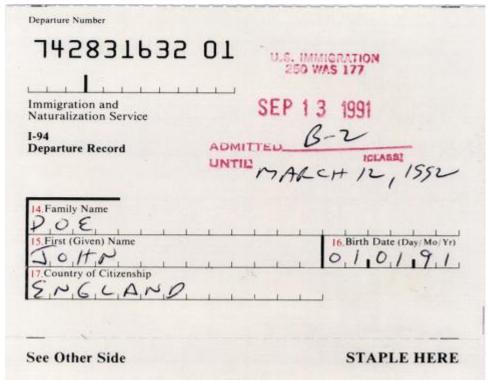
The computer-generated Form CBP I-94A replaces the paper Form I-94 that was completed manually. For eligible noncitizens, it must be annotated as described earlier in this chapter.

See also the I-94 website at: https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/I94/#/home. The website allows you to look up I-94 student data, if the student grants you permission to do so.



For lawful permanent resident status, must be stamped "Processed for I 551" with expiration date or "Temporary Form I-551" with appropriate information filled in. For other eligible noncitizens, must be stamped with the proper information as described for Refugee, Asylum Status, Conditional Entrant (before April 1, 1980), Parolee, or Cuban- Haitian Entrant.

I-94 Arrival-Departure Record



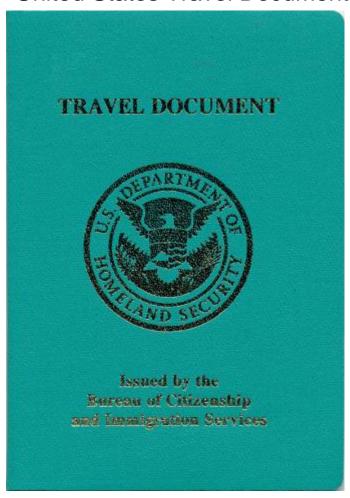
Warning -	
deportatio	A nonimmigrant who accepts unauthorized employment is subject to
Important leave the U	Retain this permit in your possession; you must surrender it when you S. Failure to do so may delay your entry into the U.S. in the future.
You are au remain pa violation o	horized to stay in the U.S. only until the date written on this form. To this date, without permission from immigration authorities, is a the law
Surrender	nis permit when you leave the U.S.:
- By sea - Across - Across	r air, to the transportation line; he Canadian border, to a Canadian Official; he Mexican border, to a U.S. Official.
Students p see "Arriva	anning to reenter the U.S. within 30 days to return to the same school, -Departure" on page 2 of Form 1-20 prior to surrendering this permit.
	Record of Changes
	Departure Record
Port:	
Port: Date:	

USCIS Form I 797A "Tear Off Form I-94"

USCIS issues this document to an applicant as a replacement Form I-94. This typically means that USCIS approved an applicant's change or extension of status/category so they can legally continue to remain in the United States.



United States Travel Document



(front cover) This contains a Reentry Permit (Form I-327) or a Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571). It is used by lawful permanent residents, refugees, and asylees.

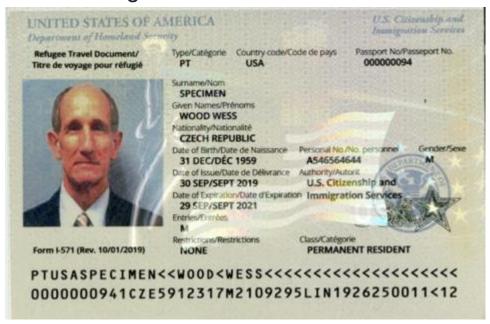
Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (MRIV)



The MRIV will appear in the holder's (foreign) passport. If the passport is unexpired and endorsed with an admission stamp and the statement, "Upon endorsement serves as temporary I-551 evidencing permanent

residence for 1 year," it serves as a temporary Form I-551 and as valid documentation for establishing aid eligibility.

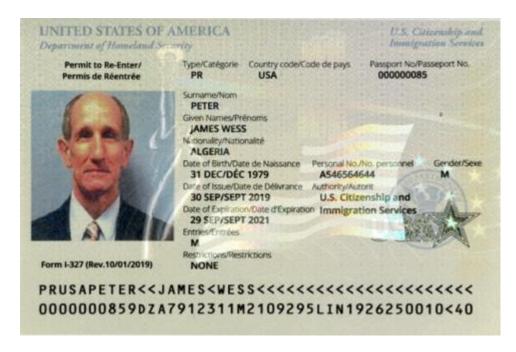
I-571 Refugee Travel document



Contained in the U.S. Travel document, the Form I-571 helps document the status of refugees.

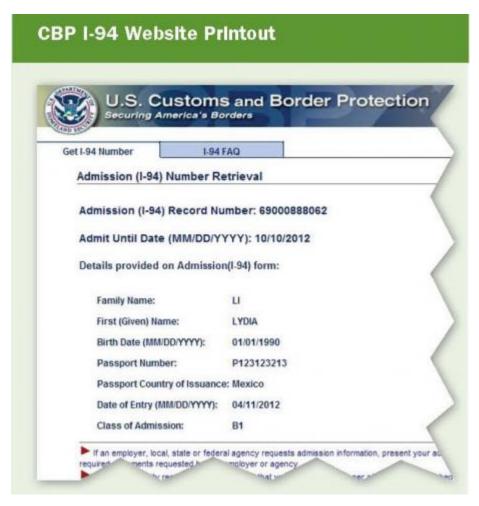
Re-entry Permit

USCIS issues the Form I-327, Permit to Re-Enter the United States to lawful permanent residents and conditional permanent residents to allow them to re-enter the U.S. for a period of two years. The Re-entry Permit is found in the U.S. Travel Document.



CBP I-94 Website Printout

Travelers have access to their electronic Form I-94 via DHS's I-94 website. The website printout serves the same purpose as any other Form I-94. A sample of what the printout looks like is shown here.

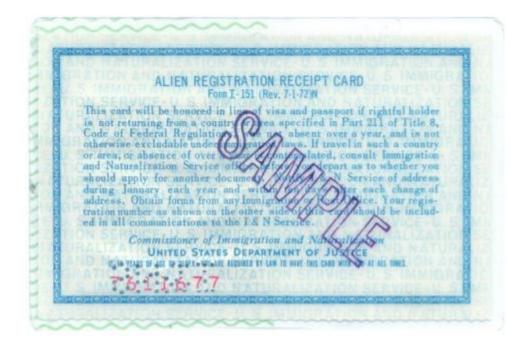


Lawful Permanent Residents are issued identification cards that they are required to have in their possession at all times. The first Alien Registration Receipt Card was introduced in 1946 and through various revisions was primarily green, which caused it to be known as a "green card." This term is still used, though the cards have changed color over the years.

Alien Registration Receipt Card

(front and back) Issued prior to June 1978 to lawful permanent residents. Form I-151 is no longer accepted by USCIS as evidence of permanent residence, though it may be used to receive *Title IV* funds.





Resident Alien Card

(two versions, front only) The Form I-551, Resident Alien Card is a revision of the Alien Registration Receipt Card. It was phased in beginning in January 1977 and was revised in 1989. The "Conditional Resident Alien Card" is identified by a "C" on the front and an expiration date on the back.





(1989)

Permanent Resident Card

(front only for older versions, front and back for the current version) The Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) was introduced in December 1997 and revised in 2004 and 2010. The current version has returned to using green in the design of the front of the card.









Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document

To reduce the risk of fraud and counterfeiting, USCIS redesigns the Employment Authorization Document (EAD) card every three to five years. Introduction of new EAD designs does not mean that previous designs are invalid. Both current and previous cards remain valid until the expiration date shown on the card (unless otherwise noted such as through an automatic extension of the validity period of the EAD indicated on a Form I-797, Notice of Action, or in a Federal Register notice).



