



Citizenship/Eligible Immigration Status Documentation

Documents must be original and unexpired, and must appear to Housing Connect to be reasonably genuine and related to the applicant. If the household consists of more than one person, the applicant may execute the written declaration and present documentation on behalf of the other members of the household.

Please note that this list is not meant to be exhaustive and Housing Connect should accept any reasonable documentary evidence of U.S. citizenship, U.S. nationality, or eligible non-citizenship. Eligibility and documentation is also always subject to change per federal guidance.

U.S. Citizens and U.S. Nationals Acceptable Documentation

U.S. Citizens and U.S. Nationals should supply documentation to prove eligibility. If none of the following forms of documentation can be located, Housing Connect may accept a written declaration made under penalty of law from one or more third parties indicating a reasonable basis for personal knowledge that an applicant who cannot produce evidence of U.S. nationality or citizenship under this section is a U.S. national or citizen of the United States. Housing Connect may require the applicant to demonstrate why the documentary evidence above does not exist or cannot readily be obtained.

Most Common Forms of Documentation

- Birth certificate showing proof of birth in one of the 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico (on or after 12/13/1994), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after 12/17/1917), American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after 11/04/1986)
- Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550 or N-570)
- Certificate of Citizenship for citizens who derive citizenship through parent (Form N-560 or N-561)
- United States Passport
- Report of birth abroad of a U.S. citizen (FS-240)
- Certificate of Birth (FS-545) or Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350)
- United States Citizen Identification Card (Form I-197)
- Northern Marianas Card (Form I-873)
- Statement provided by a U.S. consular official certifying that the individual is a U.S. citizen
- American Indian Card or other tribal documents (Form I-872 or prior versions)

Other Forms of Documentation

- Letter of no record
- Final adoption decree
- Evidence of U.S. Civil Service employment before June 1, 1976
- Early public or private documents are documents that were created and/or issued early in the applicant's life, preferably in the first five years, that should include full name, date of birth, and place of birth, for example: Baptism certificate, Hospital birth certificate (often shows baby's footprints), U.S. Census record, Early school records, Family Bible record, Doctor's records of post-natal care, Birth Affidavit (Form DS-10), or Census record
- Any other document that establishes a U.S. place of birth or in some way indicates U.S. citizenship (e.g., a contemporaneous hospital record of birth in that hospital in one of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917), American Samoa, Swain's Island or the Northern Mariana Islands (unless the person was born to foreign diplomats residing in such a jurisdiction)
- Documentation of U.S. citizenship for collectively naturalized individuals (listed in Attachment 4 of the Department of Justice [interim guidance](#))





Eligible Non-Citizens Acceptable Documentation

Eligible non-citizens should supply documentation that lists one or more of the following:

- Alien Number
- SEVIS Identifier
- I-94 Number
- Passport number
- Naturalization/Citizenship Number
- Receipt/Card Number
- Visa Number

After receiving the appropriate documentation, the Housing Specialist will verify an eligible non-citizen’s status (unless eligible as a battered non-citizen) through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) database. For more information, see: [SAVE Guide to Commonly Used Immigration Documents](#)

Most Common Forms of Documentation for Eligible Non-Citizens
Permanent residents: Form I-551 (Alien Registration Receipt Card, commonly known as a green card) or unexpired temporary I-551 stamp in foreign passport or on Form I-94, or Form I-327
Asylees: Form I-94 that says “Section 208” or “Asylum,” Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A5,” grant letter from the Asylum Office of INS, or order of an immigration judge granting asylum, or Form I-668B (Employment Authorization Card) marked “ 274a. 12(a)(5)”
Refugees: Form I-94 that says "Admitted as a Refugee Pursuant to Section 207," Form I-668B (Employment Authorization Card) marked 274a. 12(a)(3)," Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A3,” or Form I-571 (Refugee Travel Document)
Parolees: Form I-94 (Arrival-Departure Record) with stamp showing admission for at least one year that says “Paroled Pursuant to Section 221 (d)(5) of the USCIS”
Non-Citizen Whose Deportation or Removal Was Withheld: Form I-94 that says “ “Section 243(h)” or “Deportation stayed by Attorney General, Form I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) annotated “274a.12(a)(10),” Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A10,” or order from an immigration judge showing deportation withheld under § 243(h) of the INA as in effect prior to April 1, 1997, or removal withheld under § 241(b)(3) of the INA
Cuban/Haitian Entrant: Form I-551 (Alien Registration Receipt Card, commonly known as a “green card”) with code CU6/CU7/CH6, Unexpired temporary I-551 stamp in foreign passport or on Form I-94 with code CU6/CU7, or Form I-94 with stamp showing parole as “Cuba/Haitian Entrant” under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA
Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants: Iraqi passport with an immigrant visa stamp noting that the individual has been admitted under IV (Immigrant Visa) Category SQ1, SQ2, or SQ3 and DHS stamp or notation on passport or I-94 showing date of entry; or DHS Form I-551 (“green card”) showing Iraqi nationality (or Iraqi passport), with an IV (immigrant visa) code of SQ6, SQ7, or SQ9; or Afghan passport with an immigrant visa stamp noting the individual has been admitted under IV (Immigrant Visa) Category SQ1, SQ2, SQ3, SI1, SI2, or SI3; or DHS Form I-551 (“green card”) showing Afghan nationality (or Afghan passport), with an IV (immigrant visa) code of SQ6, SQ7, SQ9, SI6, SI17, or SI9
Victims of trafficking: Form I-914, for T-1 Nonimmigrant visa followed by written confirmation that application is "bona fide"
Victims of domestic violence: An immigrant who, or whose child or parent, has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty in the United State by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse or parent can be considered a qualified alien. The immigrant can be considered a qualified alien when it is determined that there is substantial connection between the battery, abuse or cruelty and the need for benefits. In lieu of or in addition to eligible non-citizen registration, they must provide an approved or pending prima facie petition under one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Form I-130 petition filed by their spouse, or in the case of a child, by the parent or in the case of an unmarried adult son or daughter of a lawful permanent resident (LPR), by the parent.





- A Form I-360 petition as a widow(er) of a United States citizen (USC) under 8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(A)(ii).
- An approved self-petition filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) on Form I-360 OR an I-360 pending with the USCIS, and USCIS has issued a Notice of Prima Facie Determination. In addition, a child of a self-petitioner may also derive immigration status from the self-petition. USCIS should include the names of any qualifying children on the Notice of Approval or Notice of Prima Facie Determination. Review of these VAWA applications includes a determination that the applicant has been subject to battery or extreme cruelty.
- An application for VAWA cancellation of removal or suspension of deportation has been granted OR is pending and the immigration court finds that the applicant has a prima facie case for this relief. Review of VAWA applications for cancellation/suspension includes a determination that the applicant has been subject to battery or extreme cruelty.

Other acceptable forms of documentation:

- Receipt from the USCIS stating application for replacement document (for one of the above) has been made and you are entitled to a replacement copy. If an applicant, over the age of 14, has either not registered with USCIS or whose evidence has been lost, they may contact USCIS for the purpose of applying for new evidence and Housing Connect may accept, as temporary evidence of registration, an INS receipt indicating the request. If the applicant is under 14, Housing Connect may waive the evidence requirement.
- Other acceptable evidence. This is non-exhaustive, evolving list.

Note: PRWORA does not require eligible non-citizens to provide documentation that on its face shows the alien is an eligible qualified alien, because the applicant will not always have it. Rather, alien applicants need only present the evidence of alien registration that they already are legally required to have on their persons. This procedure will provide the basic initial information that the alien applicant is known to USCIS, which will provide the information necessary to make a further verification inquiry through SAVE.

