§416.1610 How to prove you are a citizen or a national of the United States.

(a) What you should give us. You can prove that you are a citizen or a national of the United States by giving us:

1. A certified copy of your birth certificate which shows that you were born in the United States;
2. A certified copy of a religious record of your birth or baptism, recorded in the United States within 3 months of your birth, which shows you were born in the United States;
3. Your naturalization certificate;
4. Your United States passport;
5. Your certificate of citizenship;
6. An identification card for use of resident citizens in the United States (Immigration and Naturalization Service Form I-197); or
7. An identification card for use of resident citizens of the United States by both or naturalization of parents (INS Form I-179).

(b) How to prove you are an interim citizen of the United States if you live in the Northern Mariana Islands. As a resident of the Northern Mariana Islands you must meet certain conditions to prove you are an interim citizen of the United States. You must prove that you were domiciled in the Northern Mariana Islands as required by section 8 of the Schedule of Transitional Matters of the Constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands, or that you were born there after March 6, 1977. By “domiciled” we mean that you maintained a residence with the intention of continuing that residence for an unlimited or indefinite period, and that you intended to return to that residence whenever absent, even for an extended period. You must also give us proof of your citizenship if you are a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands of which the Marianas are a part.

1. You can prove you were domiciled in the Northern Mariana Islands by giving us—
   (i) Statements of civil authorities; or
   (ii) Receipts or other evidence that show you were domiciled there.
2. You can prove that you are a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by giving us—
   (i) Your identification card issued by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and a public or religious record of age which shows you were born in this territory;
   (ii) Your voter’s registration card;
   (iii) A Chammoro Family Record showing your birth in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; or
   (iv) Your naturalization certificate.

(c) What to do if you cannot give us the information listed in paragraph (a) or (b). If you cannot give us any of the documents listed in paragraph (a) or (b), we may find you to be a citizen or a national of the United States if you—

1. Explain why you cannot give us any of the documents; and
2. Give us any information you have which shows or results in proof that you are a citizen or a national of the United States. The kind of information we are most concerned about shows—
   (i) The date and place of your birth in the United States;
   (ii) That you have voted or are otherwise known to be a citizen or national of the United States; or
§ 416.1618 When you are considered permanently residing in the United States under color of law.

(a) General. We will consider you to be permanently residing in the United States under color of law and you may be eligible for SSI benefits if you are an alien residing in the United States with the knowledge and permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that agency does not contemplate enforcing your departure. The Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contemplate enforcing your departure if it is the policy or practice of that agency not to enforce the departure of aliens in the same category or if from all the facts and circumstances in your case it appears that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is otherwise permitting you to reside in the United States indefinitely. We make these decisions by verifying your status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service following the rules contained in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(b) Categories of aliens who are permanently residing in the United States under color of law. Aliens who are permanently residing in the United States under color of law are listed below. None of the categories includes applicants for an Immigration and Naturalization status other than those applicants listed in paragraph (b)(6) of this section or those covered under paragraph (b)(17) of this section. None of the categories allows SSI eligibility for nonimmigrants; for example, students or visitors. Also listed are the most common documents that the Immigration and Naturalization Service provides to aliens in these categories:

2. Aliens paroled into the United States pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5) (section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) including Cuban/ Haitian Entrants. We ask for INS Form I–94 with the notation that the alien was paroled pursuant to section

Social Security Administration

§ 416.1615 How to prove you are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(a) What you should give us. You can prove that you are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States by giving us—

1. An Alien Registration Receipt Card issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in accordance with that Agency’s current regulations;
2. A reentry permit;
3. An alien identification card issued by the government of the Northern Mariana Islands showing that you are admitted to the Northern Mariana Islands for permanent residence; or
4. INS Form I–688 which shows that you have been granted lawful temporary resident status under section 210 or section 210A of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(b) What to do if you cannot give us the information listed in paragraph (a). If you cannot give us any of the documents listed in paragraph (a), we may find you to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States if you—

1. Explain why you cannot give us any of the documents; and
2. Give us any information you have which shows or results in proof that you are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0960-0451)


§ 416.1618 When you are considered permanently residing in the United States under color of law.

(a) General. We will consider you to be permanently residing in the United States under color of law and you may be eligible for SSI benefits if you are an alien residing in the United States with the knowledge and permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that agency does not contemplate enforcing your departure. The Immigration and Naturalization Service does not contemplate enforcing your departure if it is the policy or practice of that agency not to enforce the departure of aliens in the same category or if from all the facts and circumstances in your case it appears that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is otherwise permitting you to reside in the United States indefinitely. We make these decisions by verifying your status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service following the rules contained in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section.

(b) Categories of aliens who are permanently residing in the United States under color of law. Aliens who are permanently residing in the United States under color of law are listed below. None of the categories includes applicants for an Immigration and Naturalization status other than those applicants listed in paragraph (b)(6) of this section or those covered under paragraph (b)(17) of this section. None of the categories allows SSI eligibility for nonimmigrants; for example, students or visitors. Also listed are the most common documents that the Immigration and Naturalization Service provides to aliens in these categories:

2. Aliens paroled into the United States pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5) (section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) including Cuban/ Haitian Entrants. We ask for INS Form I–94 with the notation that the alien was paroled pursuant to section