



**SENSITIVE - NOT TO BE SHARED WITH PUBLIC**



 Outline






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**Effective Dates:** 11/18/2024 - Present ([View History](#))

# **RM 10211.075 Evidence for a Social Security Number Card for an Alien Lawfully in the United States (U.S.) Without Immigration Documents**

The following types of aliens may be lawfully present in the U.S. without Department of Homeland Security (DHS) documentation. An explanation of their status, the evidence they must present, and the procedure for processing the Social Security Number (SSN) application is shown for each type:

Type of Alien	Reference
Canadian Citizen	<a href="#">RM 10211.075A</a>  in this section
Canadian Born American Indian	<a href="#">RM 10211.075B</a>  in this section
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (aka Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians) and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	<a href="#">RM 10211.075C</a>  in this section
Alien Whose Form I-94 Was Impounded	<a href="#">RM 10211.075D</a>  in this section
Bermuda Citizen	<a href="#">RM 10211.075E</a>  in this section


Type of Alien	Reference
Mexican Border Cross Card (BCC)	<a href="#">RM 10211.075F</a>  in this section
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Employee or Representative	<a href="#">RM 10211.075G</a>  in this section
Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking (VSFT)	<a href="#">RM 10211.075H</a>  in this section

## A. Canadian citizen

### Status: Nonimmigrant

A Canadian citizen may visit in the U.S. as a B-2 (tourist) or a B-1 (business visitor) for up to 6 months without obtaining DHS documentation; they are not authorized to work or be self-employed while in the U.S.

### Required evidence:

1. Evidence of Canadian citizenship (e.g., birth certificate or Canadian passport); and
2. Documentation that the individual has a valid reason for a non-work SSN (See [RM 10211.600](#) )

**Process as:** An application for a non-work SSN card.

## B. Canadian-born American Indian

### Status: Lawful Admission for Permanent Residence (LAPR)

A Canadian-born American Indian may freely cross the U.S.-Canadian border and live and work in the U.S. without U.S. immigration documentation.

**NOTE:** DHS will provide immigration documentation, if the individual so requests.

**Required evidence:** To qualify for an original SSN or replacement card without DHS documentation the applicant must present:

1. Evidence of birth in Canada, as established by a birth record showing birth in Canada, such as a birth certificate issued by a Canadian province or territory showing the person was born in Canada or a Canadian passport showing the place of birth as Canada; **and**
2. Evidence of at least 50 percent American Indian blood, as established by a letter or card issued by the tribe showing the individual has 50 percent American Indian blood from either a:
  - [First Nation Band in Canada as verified through the Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada \(CIRNAC\) and Indigenous Services Canada \(ISC\) website.](#)

When you are on the CIRNAC/ISC website, follow these steps:

- a. Click the First Nation, if necessary.
- b. Click the alphabet letter corresponding to the first letter of the tribe's name, and
- c. Scroll down the list of all tribes and select your tribe.

If you choose to search by province, remember to search in the correct province where the tribe is located.

There is also a search engine at the bottom of the page (under the picture depicting the provinces of Canada), where you can type in the exact spelling of the tribe.

If you locate the tribe on the CIRNAC/ISC website as a First Nation, follow these steps:

- Review the letter from the applicant's actual tribe stating that the applicant has 50 percent American Indian blood.
- Ensure that the individual signing the letter from the tribe is listed as a member of the "GOVERNANCE," for that First Nation on the INACCIRNAC/ISC website.

To find the "GOVERNANCE," button, drill down on the name of the First Nation tribe.

The next screen displays the mailing address and telephone number of the tribe. Confirm that the displayed information matches the information shown on the letterhead of the letter provided by the applicant. On the screen with the address, you will find the button marked "GOVERNANCE."

- Click the "GOVERNANCE," button to show the name of the Chief and any officers in the band.

- If there is any doubt as to the validity of the letter, or if the individual signing the letter is not listed under the "GOVERNANCE," for that First Nation, contact the tribe to verify the applicant's status using the number shown on the CIRNAC/ISC website. Canadian phone calls are treated as domestic long distance calls so international charges do not apply.

**CAUTION:** Do not accept a Certificate of Indian Status card ("Band" Card) issued by the CIRNAC/ISC in Canada or any other document not directly issued by the individual's tribe as evidence of at least 50 percent American Indian blood. A birth certificate issued by a Canadian province or territory (rather than one issued by the reservation certifying at least 50 percent American Indian blood. In these cases, the person must submit a letter or card issued by the tribe showing at least 50 percent American Indian blood.

**OR**

- U.S. federally recognized tribe verified through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) website at:

[Search Federally Recognized Tribes | Indian Affairs \(bia.gov\)](#)

**NOTE:** U.S. tribes are responsible for issuing evidence of at least 50 percent American Indian blood to its members who are born in Canada. Canadian tribes are responsible for issuing evidence of at least 50 percent American Indian blood to their members. U.S. tribes issuing evidence of 50 percent U.S. American Indian blood must be a federally recognized tribe by the BIA. To determine whether the U.S. tribe is recognized, locate the tribe by Region on the Regional Offices pages in the '[Tribal Leadership Directory](#)' section of the BIA website.

In addition, an alphabetical list of BIA federally recognized tribes is available in the notices section of Indian Affairs in the Government Printing Office (GPO) Federal Register (FR) by clicking: [Indian Entities Recognized by and Eligible to Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs](#). The GPO FR updates frequently so review the FR index for changes or call your local BIA office if you have questions.

If you locate the tribe on the INAC website as a First Nation, follow these steps:

**Do not process an SSN application if the three requirements are not met** . If the Canadian tribe issuing the letter of 50 percent American Indian blood is not listed as a First Nation on the CIRNAC/ISC website or the U.S. tribe-issuing the letter is not listed on the BIA website, the

applicant does not meet the requirements for a Canadian-born American Indian, even if the applicant provides a letter from a tribe stating that the applicant has 50 percent American Indian blood.

**Process as:** An application for a work authorized SSN card. (The PRA block entry is "Y.")

**C. Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (aka Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians) and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma**

**Status: LAPR**

Members of the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (aka Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians) and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma may freely cross the U.S./Mexican border and live and work in the U.S. without DHS documentation.


**Required evidence:**

1. A tribal enrollment card issued by BIA showing the bearer is a member of either the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (aka Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians); or,
2. Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma; and
3. Evidence of birth in Mexico.

**Process as:** an application for a work-authorized SSN. The PRA block entry is "Y."

**IMPORTANT:** DHS issues members of the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas (aka Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians) and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma an American Indian Card (I 872) with a classification code of:

- **"KIP,"** when a status of LAPR has been established; or
- **"KIC,"** when the bearer is a U.S. citizen living near the U.S. and Mexican border.

For information on American Indian Cards as evidence of U.S. citizenship, see [RM 10210.505](#) .


You may use a DHS issued American Indian Card in the absence of the required evidence. Please refer to the Administrative Confidential Memorandum (ACM) to see an exhibit of the American Indian Card (I 872).

**D. Alien whose Form I-94 was impounded**

**Status: Nonimmigrant**

Some foreign embassies and consulates in the U.S. impound the I-94s of their nationals and retain them until the alien is ready to leave the U.S.

**Required evidence:** Confirmation of lawful alien status from DHS.


**Process as:** Refer the applicant to DHS for confirmation of alien status. When the DHS response is received, follow the appropriate procedures, depending upon the alien's classification. Aliens who are not authorized to work must provide documentation of a valid reason for a non-work SSN (see [RM 10211.600](#) ).

## **E. Bermuda Citizen**

**Status: Nonimmigrant**

A Bermuda citizen may visit the U.S. as a B-2 (tourist) or B-1 (visitor for business) for up to 6 months without obtaining DHS documentation; however, the individual is not authorized to work while in the U.S.

**Required evidence:**

1. Evidence of Bermuda citizenship (e.g., birth certificate or Bermudan passport); and,
2. Documentation of a valid non-work reason. See [RM 10211.600](#) .

**Process as:** An application for a non-work SSN card.

## **F. Mexican Border Crossing Card (BCC)**



**Status: Nonimmigrant**

A Mexican citizen who has a DSP-150 (biometric BCC – B-1/B-2 Visa) issued by the Department of State may visit in the U.S. as a tourist for up to 72 hours and remain within 25 miles of the Mexican border without obtaining immigration documentation. If BCC/DSP-150 holders want to travel beyond the border area or for longer than 72 hours, they must apply for a Form I 94 at the port of entry.

BCCs/DSP-150s are issued by the Department of State at consulates in Mexico. They are biometric, machine-readable documents.


**Required evidence:**

1. DSP 150 biometric BCC; and,

2. Documentation of a valid non-work reason. For instructions, see [RM 10211.600](#)  and [RM 10211.610](#) .


**Process as:** Application for a non-work SSN card.

**REMINDER:** Only field offices within 25 miles of the Mexican border may process an application when the only evidence of alien status submitted is the BCC/DSP-150 card.


**NOTE:** Due to a change in the Social Security Number Application (SSNAP) drop down menu (DSP-150 is no longer listed in the drop down menu due to DHS systematic changes), please follow the instructions in [RM 10210.170](#) .


## **G. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) employee or representative**

### **Status: Nonimmigrant**

NATO employees and representatives performing their official duties are authorized to work in the U.S. When a NATO employee or representative enters the U.S. through a port of entry, DHS issues evidence of nonimmigrant status per [RM 10211.135](#) . NATO employees and representatives who enter the U.S. through military installations that do not perform DHS inspections do not have DHS documentation.

### **Required Evidence:**

1. Evidence the individual is a NATO employee or representative; and,
2. Evidence of nonimmigrant status per [RM 10211.135](#)  showing the alien classification as NATO 1 (N 1 or N1), NATO 2 (N 2 or N2), NATO 3 (N 3 or N3), NATO 4 (N 4 or N4), NATO 5 (N-5 or N5), NATO-6 (N-6 or N6), or NATO-7 (N-7 or N7).

**Process as:** Refer the alien to DHS for documentation of their alien status (i.e., a Form I-94). When the DHS documentation is presented, process as an application for a work authorized card. See Employment Authorization for Nonimmigrants in [RM 10211.420](#) .

## **H. Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking (VSFT)**

### **Status: Treat as a Nonimmigrant**

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA) of 2000 allows a VSFT nonimmigrant to remain in the U.S. temporarily and receive Federal and State assistance. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) granted status as a VSFT prior to January 01, 2016 and the Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) on or

after January 01, 2016. However, some VSFTs have a concurrent immigration status granted by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Assign an SSN and issue the appropriate SSN card to a VSFT based on the evidence submitted, as described in this subsection.

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