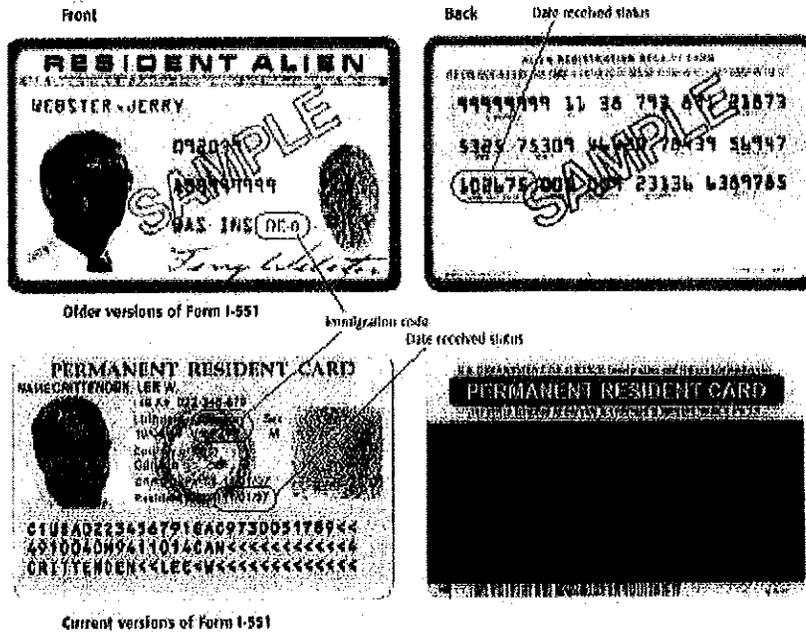


# Identification Documents

## I-551 Permanent Resident Card

This card—various versions of which have been issued since 1978—is proof of Lawful Permanent Resident status. Until 1989 these cards – popularly known as “greencards” – had no expiration date, but cards now being issued expire 10 years after the date of issue. At the end of the 10 years, the Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) does not lose his or her status, but must simply renew the card. Conditional permanent residents are issued cards that are coded “CR” and expire after two years. All I-551 cards (and its predecessor I-151) include codes showing how the individual obtained LPR status—whether through work skills, as the relative of a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, through the visa lottery, as a refugee or asylee, or otherwise.



If the individual does not have a greencard but is a permanent resident, she may have a temporary I-551 stamp on her foreign passport or on her I-94, or she may have an INS Form I-327 Permit to Reenter the United States.

See <http://www.accessproject.org/downloads/NJ.pdf>, pages 35-37 for list of codes on I-551.

## I-94 Arrival/Departure Record

The I-94 is issued to almost all noncitizens upon entry to the United States, and individuals who entered the country without inspection and later have contact with the INS. The card is stamped or handwritten with a notation that indicates the individual's immigration category or the section of the law under which the person is granted admission or parole. The words "Employment Authorized" may also be stamped onto the card. Noncitizens with I-94s include LPRs, persons fleeing persecution, persons with permission to remain in the United States based on a pending application, persons in deportation or removal proceedings, nonimmigrants, and undocumented persons whose period of admission or parole has expired.

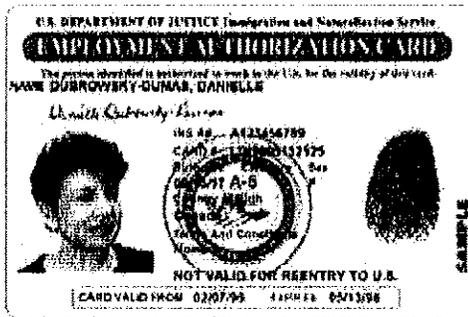
Departure Number <b>742832036 01</b>	<b>SAMPLE</b>
Immigration and Naturalization Service I-94 Departure Record	U.S. IMMIGRATION 250 WAS
	<b>SEP 13 1991</b>
	ADMITTED <b>B-2</b> UNTIL (CLASS)
14 Family Name <b>DOE</b>	<b>July 10, 1993</b>
15 First (Given) Name <b>JOHN</b>	16 Birth Date (Day Mo Yr) <b>11.04.62</b>
17 Country of Citizenship <b>U.K.</b>	

Immigration category of applicant stamped here

For formerly detained asylum seekers, the I-94 and Order of the Immigration Judge often serve as the only form of identification, proof of employment authorization, and proof of immigration status.

See <http://www.accessproject.org/downloads/NJ.pdf>, pages 38-39 for list of codes on I-94.

## I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD)



This document is one of several that indicate an immigrant has been granted permission to work in the United States. Codes on the front of the card indicate the person's immigration status by referencing the subsection of the regulation authorizing employment—8 CFR § 274a.12. Asylees are automatically authorized to work based upon their status. They do not need an EAD, and must apply to receive one. Asylees often use the EAD as a form of picture identification. Employers often illegally demand that the asylee furnish an EAD in order to work.

See <http://www.accessproject.org/downloads/NJ.pdf>, pages 40-41 for list of codes on I-766.

---

## Social Security Card

Often asylees are incorrectly issued social security cards that say "valid for work only with INS authorization." This simple error prevents asylees from gaining legal employment. NOTE: Asylees automatically have work authorization based upon their status. The Social Security Administration should issue asylees unrestricted social security cards.

*Example of **UNRESTRICTED** Social Security Card for Asylees & Refugees*

*Example of **INCORRECT** Social Security Card for Asylees & Refugees*