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This Handbook should not be considered a complete summary of the border crossing rights of Aboriginal Peoples. It is meant to be used as a reference only, and does not represent the totality of Jay Treaty issues and border crossing rights. If you have further questions, please contact an attorney.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

When the Europeans landed in North America, they encountered sovereign pre-existing nations who had their own citizens, territories, governments, and laws. In the beginning, the European settlers conducted their relations with America's inhabitants mindful of their sovereign status....

At the end of the American Revolution, the United States was granted independence. Later, a boundary was fixed to separate America from the balance of the British territories in North America. The exact location of this border was an open dispute until 1794, when the United States and Britain entered into the **Jay Treaty**, an agreement between the two nations that provided free border crossing for United States citizens, British subjects, and most importantly "the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line" who were excused from taxation on their "own proper goods" as they crossed the border. While free border crossing has been traditionally granted, the United States has never provided the freedom from duties it promised in the Jay Treaty.

An even greater victory, and a substantial change in law, was secured through the activities of the Indian Defense League and a legal action led by Paul Diabo, a Kahnawake Mohawk. After these landmark efforts, Canadian-born individuals with a minimum of 50% Aboriginal blood were permitted to enter, live in, and work in the United States without restriction. Moreover, the United States will not deport these individuals for any reason.

Canada also has had a checkered history in terms of honoring its obligations to its Aboriginal Peoples, first disavowing them in the *Francis* case, and then largely restoring them through subsequent legislation. The current Canadian state of affairs suggests that Aboriginal people whose nations are divided by the U.S.-Canadian border can enter Canada as a matter of right. However, the Canadian government, like its American counterpart, has been less inclined to honor its Jay Treaty commitments to exempt Aboriginal Peoples from duties on things they bring across the border. Although the right to import items for personal or collective use has not been litigated, the Supreme Court of Canada has denied Aboriginal Peoples any exemption from the duties that normally attach to the importation of trade goods into Canada.

The political landscape concerning the rights of indigenous people has continued to change, for better and worse. The United Nations is currently debating declaration that would define the rights of indigenous people to include, "[T]he right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual and material relationship with the lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard."¹ And it would provide other groundbreaking protections for the better as well. For the worse, the United States has not yet decided to adopt its provisions.

¹Article 25, 1994/45. Draft UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES at [http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/E.CN.4.SUB.2.RES.1994.45.En?OpenDocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.CN.4.SUB.2.RES.1994.45.En?OpenDocument) (last viewed 1/13/2006).

In the meantime, both the United States and Canada have continued to update their border crossing laws. On this front, the most notable changes to immigration policy have followed in the wake of the September eleventh terrorist attacks. The U.S. government's response has been to make its borders less porous, and correspondingly it has become more difficult to cross the U.S.-Canadian border in recent years.²

²*See e.g. Documentary Requirements for Entry To The United States*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (Last Visited 1/13/2006) at http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/vacation/kbyg/documentary_req.xml (Detailing the heightened scrutiny at points of entry as of December 31st, 2006 and December 31st, 2007).

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

If you have at least *50% Aboriginal blood* and were *born in Canada*³

You have the right to:

- ❑ Cross the U.S.-Canadian border freely.⁴
- ❑ Live, work, and seek an education in the United States.⁵
- ❑ Receive U.S. public benefits, including Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicare, and Unemployment Benefits, provided that you meet the standard eligibility requirements.⁶

³8 C. F. R. § 289.1 (“The term American Indian born in Canada as used in section 289 of the Act [regulating immigration of American Indians Born in Canada] includes only persons possessing 50 per centum or more of the blood of the American Indian race. It does not include a person who is the spouse or child of such an Indian or a person whose membership in an Indian tribe or family is created by adoption, unless such person possesses at least 50 per centum or more of such blood.”).

⁴8 U.S.C. 1359. *See also* U.S. v. Curnew 788 F.2d 1335, 1337 (8th Cir. 1986); Akins v. Saxbe, 380 F.Supp. 1210, 1219 (D.Me. 1974); Boaters on Lake Metigoshe and other U.S.-Canadian Waters, General Counsel's Office Opinion Number 92-43 (1992) (“[Qualifying Native Americans] are exempt from all immigration restrictions imposed on aliens by the INA.”) (Internal Quotations Omitted); Matter of Yellowquill, 16 I & N Dec. 576, 578 (BIA 1978).

⁵ *E.g.* Matter of Yellowquill, 16 I & N Dec. 576, 578 (BIA 1978). *See also* SI 00502.105; *Exemption from Alien Provisions for Certain Noncitizen Indians*, SSA POLICY SITE (8/31/2005) at <http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0500502105>. Tribal Membership documents suffice to prove both identity and eligibility for employment. *See* I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification, available at uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf (Last visited 1/12/2006).

⁶“In summary, to achieve [Lawful Permanent Resident] status, a section 289 entrant must show evidence that s/he was born in Canada, has at least 50 percent Native American blood, and has established and maintained residence in the U.S. Once the individual achieves [Lawful Permanent Resident] status, s/he is a qualified alien and may be eligible for Federal, State, or

You are not required to:

- Be processed for a Green Card (Form I-551), officially called an Alien Registration Card⁷
- Obtain a work permit⁸
- Register for the Military

You cannot be:

- Deported⁹
- Excluded from Entry¹⁰

local public benefits -- subject to the 5-year bar, if applicable, on federally funded TANF means-tested public benefits and assuming all other eligibility requirements have been met.” *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Policy Announcement*, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES (11/15/2005) at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/pa/pa2005-1.htm>. See 8 U.S.C.A. § 1612 (2005) (“[A]n alien...is not eligible for any specified Federal program [SSI and Food Stamps],” unless he qualifies as an alien under 8 U.S.C. 1329, pertaining to American Indians born in Canada.) (Legislation Pending). However, “[A] State is authorized to determine the eligibility of an alien...for any designated Federal program [Medicaid, TANF, Social Services Block Grants].” 1612(b)(1), (2)(E), (3) (2005). However, qualifying Aboriginal Peoples cannot be denied Medicaid by the states. 1612(b)(1), (2)(E), (3) (2005).

⁷22 C.F.R. § 42.1.

⁸ SI 00502.105; *Exemption from Alien Provisions for Certain Noncitizen Indians*, SSA POLICY SITE (8/31/2005) at <http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0500502105>. Tribal Membership documents suffice to prove both identity and eligibility for employment. See I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification, available at uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf (Last visited Jan. 12, 2006).

⁹See *Matter of Yellowquill* 16 I. & N. Dec. 576, 578 (BIA 1978).

¹⁰8 U.S.C. 1359 (2005). See also *U.S. v. Curnew* 788 F.2d 1335, 1337 (8th Cir. 1986); *Akins v. Saxbe*, 380 F.Supp. 1210, 1219 (D.Me. 1974); *Boaters on Lake Metigoshe and other U.S.- Canadian Waters*, General Counsel's Office Opinion Number 92-43 (1992) (“[Qualifying Native Americans] are exempt from all immigration restrictions imposed on aliens by the INA.”) (Internal Quotations Omitted); *Matter of Yellowquill*, 16 I & N Dec. 576, 578 (BIA 1978).

WHAT YOU NEED TO CROSS THE U.S. BORDER

When you cross the border intending to live or work in the United States, you should be prepared to prove that you have at least 50% Aboriginal blood. Points of entry will vary in the documentation needed to establish this fact; there are no hard and fast rules about what you must provide.¹¹ Remember, however, that you bear the burden of proving that you qualify.¹²

Border officials may ask for:¹³

- A Blood Quantum Letter *from your band* saying that you have at least 50% Aboriginal blood. **Note:** This is the most often requested document, and the preferred means of establishing that you qualify.
- Your Certificate of Indian Status card. **Note:** The official guidelines say that this alone is *insufficient* to show you have a 50% blood quantum.
- Your long-form Birth Certificate
- A photo ID
- If you are Haudenosaunee, your red ID card.
- If you are Inuit, an Inuit Enrollment Card

Remember, the official at the port of entry will make the bulk of the decisions about which

¹¹*Immigration Laws*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, at http://uscis.gov/lpbin/lpext.dll/inserts/afm_redacted/afm-95-redacted-5811?f=templates&fn=document-frame.htm#afm-95-redacted-chap23-46-8 (Last visited 1/14/2006).

¹²*Immigration Laws*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, at http://uscis.gov/lpbin/lpext.dll/inserts/afm_redacted/afm-95-redacted-5811?f=templates&fn=document-frame.htm#afm-95-redacted-chap23-46-8 (Last visited 1/14/2006).

¹³*Immigration Laws*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, at http://uscis.gov/lpbin/lpext.dll/inserts/afm_redacted/afm-95-redacted-5811?f=templates&fn=document-frame.htm#afm-95-redacted-chap23-46-8 (Last visited 1/14/2006) (“The applicant bears the burden of proof in establishing eligibility. Usually, this is accomplished by presenting identification such as a tribal certification that is based on reliable tribal records, birth certificates, and other documents establishing the requisite percentage of Indian blood. The Canadian Certificate of Indian Status (Form IA-1395) issued by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa specifies the tribal affiliation but does not indicate percentage of Indian blood. Membership in an Indian tribe in Canada does not necessarily require Indian blood.”).

documents you need to present. The most frequently requested document is the Letter of Quantum, which indicates that at least 50% of your ancestral heritage is Aboriginal. However, the requirements vary from crossing to crossing, and between different officers at the same crossing point so *you should bring along as many of these documents as you can.*

Although you do not need—and are not required to have—a Green Card (officially known as an I-551), you may choose to get one.¹⁴ If you do decide to acquire one, you should contact the U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services Office at (800) 375-5283, or visit them online at <http://uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm> to learn more about the process.

When you cross into the U.S. to live or work, you will be fingerprinted and the border crossing agent will fill out I-181 and I-89 Forms.¹⁵

This is a simple matter, and the official should be able to complete the form on his own. However, if he is not familiar with your rights, you may wish to provide the following information to assist the process:

- For the section titled “Under the following provision of law”** the box marked “Other law (Specify)” should be checked and the following should be written in, “INA-SEC 289 (S-13).”
- For the section titled “Class of admission (Insert Symbol)”** write in, “S-13.”
- For the section titled “Remarks”** write in, “Canadian-born American Indian admitted for permanent residence.”

¹⁴See 22 C.F.R. § 42.1.

¹⁵8 C.F.R. § 289.3; *Immigration Laws*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, at http://uscis.gov/lpbin/lpext.dll/inserts/afm_redacted/afm-95-redacted-5811?f=templates&fn=document-frame.htm (Last visited 1/12/2006) (“[Agents should] [c]omplete Form I-89, Data Collection Card, including fingerprint, proper photograph, and other required data.”).

WHAT YOU NEED TO WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

Under U.S. law, if you were born in Canada and have at least 50% Aboriginal blood, you have the right to seek employment, *whether or not you carry a green card*.¹⁶ You will, however, have to take several steps in order to work within the U.S. borders.

Before you apply to work:

You must get a U.S. Social Security Card from the Social Security Administration. Since all applicants over the age of 12 must apply in person, you should call (800) 772-1213 to locate the nearest office.¹⁷

When you go to the office, you must bring at least two documents to establish your age, identity, and alien status. The records *must* be original documents or copies certified by the custodian of record—*notarized copies will not suffice*.¹⁸ Your documents will be returned to you after they are examined.¹⁹

To establish your age you must provide one of the following:²⁰

- A Birth Certificate (Preferred)
- A hospital record created when you were born
- A religious record created before you turned five showing your date of birth
- A Passport
- A Final Adoption Decree that indicates that the birthday listed on it was taken directly from the original birth certificate

¹⁶Tribal Membership documents suffice to prove both identity and eligibility for employment. See I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification, *available at* uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf (Last visited 1/12/2006).

¹⁷*Application for a Social Security Card*, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION at www.ssa.gov/online/ss-5.pdf (12/2005).

¹⁸*Application for a Social Security Card*, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION at www.ssa.gov/online/ss-5.pdf (12/2005).

¹⁹*Application for a Social Security Card*, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION at www.ssa.gov/online/ss-5.pdf (12/2005).

²⁰*Application for a Social Security Card*, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION at www.ssa.gov/online/ss-5.pdf (12/2005).

- The Social Security Administration may accept other documents. Please call them directly.

To establish your identity you must provide one of the following:^{*21}

- Driver's license
- Marriage & divorce records
- Employee ID card
- U.S. immigration document
- U.S. State-issued identification card
- U.S. Military identification card
- Life insurance policy
- Foreign-issued identification card
- Passport
- Court ordered name change
- Final Adoption Decree. *Note: This cannot be used to establish your identity if you are already using it to establish your age.*
- Birth Certificates, Social Security Cards, and stubs are **NOT** acceptable means to prove your identity

All documents must include your name *and* either a biographical description, like your date of birth or parents' names, OR a physical description like a photograph.

* The identity documents you provide must have the name you wish you use on your card. This means that documents with your maiden name will not help you to establish your identity if you wish you use your married name.²²

To establish your alien status, you must provide one of the following.²³

²¹*Application for a Social Security Card*, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION at www.ssa.gov/online/ss-5.pdf (12/2005).

²²*Application for a Social Security Card*, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION at www.ssa.gov/online/ss-5.pdf (12/2005).

²³SI 00502.105 (“Exemption from Alien Provisions for Certain Noncitizen Indians”) at <http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0500502105> (8/31/2005).

- ❑ A Letter of Quantum from your band office stating that you have at least a 50% Aboriginal blood quantum *and* your long-form birth certificate.* **Note:** Your Certificate of Indian Status card (“Band” card) issued by the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs or any other document not directly issued by the individual's tribe is not sufficient.²⁴
- ❑ INS Forms including the Form I-551 (Green Card), Form I-94, I-688B, or I-776. **Note:** A receipt showing you applied for these certificates is not enough.

* If the Social Security Administration is uncooperative about accepting your Letter of Quantum or any other documentation listed above to prove your alien status, refer them to regulations SI 00502.105 (“Exemption from Alien Provisions for Certain Non-citizen Indians”) or RM 00203.430 (“Evidence for an SSN Card for an Alien Lawfully in the U.S. Without INS Documents.”).

When you apply for work you must provide the following:

Your Letter of Quantum AND one of the following:²⁵

- ❑ Birth Certificate
- ❑ Social Security Card
- ❑ Voter Registration Card
- ❑ Government identity card with a photograph (ie. Military identification card, Passport, or Drivers License)
- ❑ School identification card

For a complete list of alternative ways to prove your ability to work without showing your letter of quantum, see the Employment Eligibility Verification form, available at: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf>.

You will have to fill out an I-9 Form, which will be provided by your employer when you begin work. If you present your documentation and your employer is unaware of the law in this area, show him the chart at the end of Form I-9, which lists “Native American Documentation” as an acceptable way to establish employability.²⁶

²⁴SI 00502.105 (“Exemption from Alien Provisions for Certain Noncitizen Indians”) at <http://policy.ssa.gov/poms.nsf/lnx/0500502105> (8/31/2005).

²⁵I-9 Employment Eligibility Verification, *available at* uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf (Last visited 1/12/2006).

²⁶Employment Eligibility Verification, *available at* uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf (Last visited 1/12/2006).

WHAT IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO WORK OR LOSE YOUR JOB?

If you qualify as a Canadian-born Native American with a 50% or greater Aboriginal blood quantum, and you lose your job or ability to work, you may be entitled to participate in one or more of the following U.S. Government programs: Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, Food Stamps, Disability, Social Security, and Medicare.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)²⁷

What it is: The Supplemental Security Income Program makes cash assistance payments to aged, blind, and disabled people (including children under 18 years old) who have limited resources.

Eligibility: You must have little or no income or resources *and* be considered medically disabled under the Social Security Administration guidelines.

Who to contact: The Social Security Administration at (800) 772-1213 or visit them online at www.ssa.gov.

Your eligibility for these benefits is guaranteed by statute and you cannot be denied based on your status as a Canadian-born Native American.²⁸

Medicaid²⁹

What it is: It is a health insurance program for low-income and needy people. It covers children, the aged, blind, and/or disabled, and other people eligible for federally assisted income payments.

Eligibility: In some states, you are automatically qualified if you qualify for SSI benefits. However, the rules vary by state and you should contact your state Medicaid agency to determine how the plan is administered where you live.

Who to contact: The Social Security Administration at (800) 772-1213, or visit them online at www.ssa.gov. You may also wish to contact your state Medicaid agency.

Your eligibility for these benefits is guaranteed by statute and you cannot be denied based on your status as a Canadian-born Native American.³⁰

²⁷*Supplemental Security Income Home Page*, SOCIAL SECURITY ONLINE, at <http://www.ssa.gov/notices/supplemental-security-income> (11/29/2005); *Understanding Supplemental Security Income SSI Eligibility Requirements*, SOCIAL SECURITY ONLINE, at <http://www.ssa.gov/notices/supplemental-security-income/text-eligibility-ussi.htm> (2005).

²⁸U.S.C.A. § 1612.

²⁹*Medicaid Eligibility*, CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES, at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidEligibility> (12/14/2005).

³⁰U.S.C.A. § 1612.

Food Stamps³¹

What they are: Food Stamps can be used by qualified individuals and families to buy food.

Eligibility: You must have little or no income or resources.

Who to contact: Your state's food stamp administration agency.

Your eligibility for these benefits is guaranteed by statute and you cannot be denied based on your status as a Canadian-born Native American.³²

Disability³³

What it is: Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) provides benefits to disabled or blind people who are "insured" through their contributions to the Social Security trust fund.

Eligibility: You must have worked and paid Social Security taxes recently and for enough years overall, *and* you (or your adult child or widow) must be considered medically disabled and unable to work or working but earning under a certain level.

Who to contact: The Social Security Administration at (800) 772-1213, or visit them online at www.ssa.gov.

Social Security³⁴

What it is: Retirement insurance benefits.

Eligibility: You must have paid Social Security taxes for a period of years and be at least 62 years old.

Who to contact: The Social Security Administration at (800) 772-1213, or visit them online at www.ssa.gov.

Medicare³⁵

³¹*Food Stamp Program Frequently Asked Questions*, FOOD & NUTRITION SERVICE, at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/faqs.htm#3> (12/20/2005).

³²8 U.S.C.A. § 1612.

³³*How You Qualify for Social Security Disability Benefits*, SOCIAL SECURITY ONLINE, at <http://www.ssa.gov/dibplan/dqualify.htm> (11/16/2005).

³⁴*Qualify & Apply*, SOCIAL SECURITY ONLINE, at <http://www.ssa.gov/r&m2.htm> (9/29/2005).

³⁵*What are the requirements to receive Medicare benefits?*, SOCIAL SECURITY ONLINE, at http://ssa-custhelp.ssa.gov/cgi-bin/ssa.cfg/php/enduser/std_adp.php?p_faqid=400&p_created=965172659&p_sid=SBJYMHZh&p_lva=&p_sp=cF9zcmNoPTEmcF9zb3J0X2J5PSZwX2dyaWRz

What it is: Medicare is a federal health insurance program which mainly covers people over the age of 65, and some people with permanent disabilities and health problems.

Eligibility: If you are receiving Social Security, you are automatically enrolled.

Who to contact: The Social Security Administration at (800) 772-1213, or visit them online at www.ssa.gov. You may also wish to contact Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE, or online at <http://www.medicare.gov>.

You may be eligible for other benefits too:

Federal benefits may include student loans, Section 8 housing assistance, and veterans' benefits. State benefits may include Public Assistance, Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) benefits, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits. *For more information, contact the appropriate state or federal agency.*

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Am I subject to deportation?

No. Absolutely not. If you are Canadian-born and have at least 50% Aboriginal blood, you are not subject to deportation for any reason.³⁶

Do I have to pay duties if I bring things into the United States?

Yes. Although the U.S. promised that it would not impose these import duties in the Jay Treaty, it has long failed to honor its word, meaning that you will be subject to United States customs and duties when you cross the border.

What if my spouse or child does not have 50% Aboriginal blood?

They will have to go through the ordinary immigration procedures to join you. The legal exclusion that permits you free passage is expressly restricted to those people who meet this quantum.³⁷ Otherwise, standard immigration procedures apply. To learn more about the immigration process, you should contact the U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services office at (800) 375-5283 or online at <http://uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm>.

What should I do if I am having problems getting a Letter of Quantum from my tribe?

You must find some way to conclusively establish your blood quantum if you want to enjoy the benefits that this status offers.³⁸ You should contact the U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services office at (800) 375-5283 or online at <http://uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm> to see what alternatives they suggest.

Are Inuit or Meti persons treated differently?

Although Canadian law makes a distinction between Inuit and Indian, there is no evidence suggesting that the United States makes the same distinction. As an Inuit or Meti wishing to enter the United States, all you have to show is that you have a 50% or greater quantum of Aboriginal blood.³⁹

What if I, as a Canadian Aboriginal, was adopted?

This will not impact your ability to freely cross the border, as long as you can demonstrate that you have a greater than 50% Aboriginal blood quantum.⁴⁰

³⁶ Matter of Yellowquill 16 I. & N. Dec. 576, 578 (BIA 1978).

³⁷8 C. F. R. § 289.1.

³⁸8 C. F. R. § 289.1.

³⁹8 C. F. R. § 289.1.

⁴⁰8 C. F. R. § 289.1.

CONTACT INFORMATION

American Indian Law Alliance 611 Broadway Suite 632 New York, New York 10012 http://www.ailanyc.org/	(212) 477-9100
Aboriginal Legal Services of Toronto 415 Yonge Street Suite 803 Toronto, Ontario M5B 2E7 http://www.aboriginallegal.ca/	(416) 408-3967
Montana Legal Services 304 North Higgins Avenue Missoula, Montana 59802 http://www.mtlsa.org/	(800) 666-6899
North Dakota Legal Services PO Box 217 New Town, North Dakota 58763 http://www.legalassist.org	(800) 634-5263
Pine Tree Legal Assistance 61 Main Street Bangor, Maine 04401 http://www.ptla.org/index.html	(207) 942-8241
Wisconsin Judicare Po Box 6100 Wausau, Wisconsin 54402 http://www.judicare.org/	(800) 472-1638
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development 10 Wellington Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4 http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca <i>Contact this agency to get in touch with your First Nation</i>	(800) 567-9604
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services http://uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm	(800) 375-5283

Social Security Administration

(800) 772-1213

Social Security Administration

Office of Public Inquiries

Windsor Park Building

6401 Security Blvd.

Baltimore, MD 21235 <http://www.ssa.gov/reach.htm>

Note: To obtain a copy of your long-form birth certificate, contact the **Vital Statistics Office** of your providence.