



Community FAQ: New Registration Requirements for Certain Non-Citizens

Please note that this information is not intended as legal advice. If you need specific and immediate legal aid, contact the Sikh Coalition at www.sikhcoalition.org/legal-help.

Based on an [executive order](#) signed by President Trump, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has announced a new registration requirement for non-citizens. This requirement, based on a World War II-era law, says that certain “aliens” (non-U.S. citizens) must be registered and fingerprinted with the U.S. government. **This registration process will go into effect on April 11, 2025, but many immigrants—including those who have green cards—are already considered registered.** Read the FAQ below to determine how this rule may affect you.

Please note that at the time of writing (April 2025), a lawsuit has been filed against the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that challenges this rule. We will update this resource if this lawsuit affects the new registration requirements for non-citizens.

What exactly does this rule require? The new rule requires that:

1. Non-citizens above the age of 14 who are present in the United States for more than 30 days must register.
2. Parents and legal guardians of non-citizen children must ensure that those children are registered within 30 days of their turning 14.
3. Non-citizens registered with the government who are 18 years or older must carry proof of registration with them at all times.
4. Non-citizens registered with the government must notify DHS in writing of each change of address within ten days of moving.

Who is already considered registered? Based on the text of the rule, the following groups of non-citizens are likely to have already registered:

- Lawful permanent residents (including green card holders);
- Current or past applicants for lawful permanent residence who were fingerprinted (regardless of the outcome of the application);
- Individuals admitted to the U.S. on a visa (even if the visa is expired);
- Individuals who have border crossing cards (even if the card is expired);
- Individuals who were granted parole (including advance parole, even if it is expired);
- Individuals who are currently in immigration court proceedings;
- Individuals granted employment authorization on any basis (including Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, even if it is expired);



- Individuals granted refugee status; and
- Individuals issued a Form I-94 or I-94W (paper or electronic) admission record upon entry into the United States.

Note that non-citizens already registered do not have to register again, but they are still required to report any change of address starting April 11, 2025. **If you have questions or concerns, please consult an experienced immigration lawyer about your individual situation.**

Who is not considered registered? The following groups of non-citizens are likely to not be considered registered:

- Individuals who entered without inspection and have not interacted with DHS;
- Individuals who entered without inspection and have applied for or were granted asylum, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), or DACA but were not granted an Employment Authorization Document or advance parole;
- Children who have a pending petition for an immigration benefit in the U.S. who have not been granted an Employment Authorization Document;
- Canadian business or tourism visitors who were not issued an I-94 arrival/departure form and plan on staying in the United States for 30 days or longer; and
- Children who turn 14 years old within 30 days of their birthday, even if they were previously registered by a parent or legal guardian.

How do I register? Each individual not already considered registered must create their own [USCIS Online Account](#). Once the USCIS online account is created, the registrant must complete [form G-325R](#). After it is submitted, USCIS will schedule a biometrics (fingerprints) collection appointment at the nearest USCIS Application Support Center, if required.

How do I register my child? A parent or legal guardian of a foreign national under age 14 will need to set up an individual account on their child's behalf and in their child's name, and follow the steps above.

When do I have to register by? The rule does not specify a deadline for registration for adults. Non-citizen children must register within 30 days of their 14th birthday. While the Rule relies on the law that establishes a duty to apply to register within 30 days of entry, there is no deadline provided for non-citizens already in the United States to utilize the new registration process. **Finally, while the rule is set to go into effect on April 11, 2025, individuals may not wish to register before this date. It may be advisable to consult a qualified immigration attorney to understand how registration may impact your situation before taking any action.**

What qualifies as proof of registration? The government is requiring non-citizens 18 years of age and over to carry proof of registration at all times. Failure to do so could result in a misdemeanor offense. As a result, non-citizens should carry proof of registration at all times. This includes one of the following:

- Proof of Alien Registration document (following submission of G-325R);



- Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record: Both for non-citizens admitted as nonimmigrants, and non-citizens paroled into the US under 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA);
- Form I-551, Permanent Resident Card;
- Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document (EAD);
- Form I-95, Crewmen's Landing Permit;
- Form I-184, Alien Crewman Landing Permit and Identification Card;
- Form I-185, Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card;
- Form I-186, Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card;
- Form I-221, Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing;
- Form I-221S, Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing, and Warrant of Arrest of Aliens;
- Form I-862, Notice to Appear, for those non-citizens against whom removal proceedings are being instituted;
- Form I-863, Notice of Referral to Immigration Judge, for those non-citizens against whom removal proceedings are being instituted; or
- Valid, unexpired nonimmigrant DHS admission or parole stamp in a foreign passport.