

Refugee Program Eligibility Guide for Service Providers

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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	https://www.uscis.gov/

Disclaimer

This guide will help refugee service providers throughout the State of Florida to identify individuals and families eligible for programs funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is for general reference only and should be used in conjunction with relevant federal and state laws, regulations, and rules. If connected to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system, providers should verify the client's status through SAVE. Providers should refer unresolved questions regarding eligibility to the Refugee Services Program in the Florida Department of Children and Families.

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Preface

Use of Guide

The Refugee Program Eligibility Guide for Service Providers will assist refugee service providers throughout the State of Florida in identifying individuals and families eligible for programs funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. If at any time questions arise regarding eligibility, providers are asked to contact the **Refugee Services Program at the Florida Department of Children and Families**.

This eligibility guide contains eight chapters, each devoted to a special section on determining refugee eligibility. Four chapters (chapters one through four) are devoted to the groups who are eligible for refugee programs: refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, special immigrants of Iraqi or Afghan nationality, certain victims of severe forms of trafficking in humans, and other eligible individuals. Each chapter provides a definition of each eligible group and explanations of each group's immigration statuses/DHS codes¹.

Also included in chapters one through four are helpful points related to the chapters. These items are in boxes.

- Chapter 1:** **Refugees**—describes issues particular to refugees.
- Chapter 2:** **Asylees**—describes issues particular to asylees.
- Chapter 3:** **Cuban and Haitian Entrants**—describes issues particular to Cubans and Haitians other than those who are refugees and asylees.
- Chapter 4:** **Amerasians and Other Eligible Individuals**—describes issues particular to Amerasians and other eligible persons, including Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants, and certain victims of severe forms of trafficking in humans.
- Chapter 5:** **Verification of Immigration Status, SAVE and FOIA**—provides guidance on verifying the immigration status of clients with USCIS through the SAVE system or E-Verify. The secondary verification system is also discussed, as well as when to request information from DHS or EOIR under the Freedom of Information Act.
- Chapter 6:** **Eligibility Determination**—provides eligibility determination guidelines along with sample DHS documents and helpful charts showing codes for the refugee program.
- Chapter 7:** **Frequently Asked Questions**—provides a list of questions and answers that are often asked concerning refugee issues.
- Chapter 8:** **Common Refugee Codes**—provides a listing of codes often found on DHS documents issued to persons who may qualify for refugee services, codes used on Employment Authorization cards, and three-letter and numerical lists of U.S. ports of entry used by USCPB and the U.S. Department of State.
- Appendix A:** **ORR State Letters**—provides ORR guidance on issues affecting eligibility.
- Appendix B:** **DHS Admission Codes**—provides a detailed listing of entry and adjustment codes used by the DHS Office of Immigration Statistics to refer to groups of noncitizens.

¹ The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) uses various terms and codes to refer to categories of persons according to their immigration status. These terms or codes describe the status held by the individual and may be relevant in determining whether an applicant holds a status that will qualify him or her for refugee program eligibility. More than one term or code may refer to an individual applicant. These DHS codes may be used on DHS documentation and/or in the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system. Codes are not used on all DHS documentation, however, and certain codes may be used for only part of the information required for an eligibility determination. Descriptions are intended to assist in determining client eligibility but should therefore be used in conjunction with ORR eligibility guidance and pertinent laws and regulations. Providers should be alerted to changes in status which would affect eligibility of persons, particularly those with Cuban/Haitian entrant status.

Introduction

The federal resettlement assistance provisions in the Refugee Act of 1980 and the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 allow for several different types of cash and medical assistance, social and employment services, voluntary agency matching grant programs, targeted and discretionary assistance, preventative health programs, and refugee education assistance. These federal programs are currently made available to refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants, and certain victims of severe forms of human trafficking, who may be temporarily dependent to assist them in becoming economically self-sufficient as quickly as possible and to reduce their need for future public assistance. These groups are eligible for refugee program services for a transitional period, even if they have adjusted status to become legal permanent residents.



Note: Except for Cuban and Haitian nationals, individuals applying for asylum, conditional asylees, or persons awaiting decisions on removal are not eligible for refugee services, nor are persons paroled into the United States. Persons granted Temporary Protected Status are ineligible for refugee program services unless they have some other qualifying status, even if USCIS authorizes them to work. Formerly eligible clients who become U.S. citizens no longer qualify under refugee assistance programs.

For Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA), the eligibility period for services is up to twelve months at the present time. Most refugee services are limited to five years (60 months) after arrival, although food stamps and supplemental social security income for eligible clients may continue up to a maximum of seven years after entry into the United States (or date of status in the case of asylees and certain other groups). Programs such as citizenship and interpreter services that assist refugees, asylees, and other eligible groups to become American citizens may be provided to clients beyond the five-year limit as provided in individual contracts between a service provider and the Refugee Services Program.

Chapter 1: Refugees

Definition

A refugee is defined in international law and in the Refugee Act of 1980 as a person who is outside his or her country of nationality and who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution, based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Refugees apply for and receive this status prior to entry into the United States, unlike asylees who acquire their status after arrival in the United States. Processing usually takes place in a third country where they have claimed temporary asylum after fleeing their homes. In some countries designated by the President each year, such as in Cuba, Vietnam, Iraq, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador¹, and some countries of the former Soviet Union, individuals may apply for processing in their own country. Once approved overseas by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), refugees are admitted under Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

Who is a refugee? A refugee is a . . .

- ☐ person outside his or her country (or for someone stateless, outside his or her country of residence).
- ☐ person unable or unwilling to return or avail himself or herself of his or her country's protection.
- ☐ person who can demonstrate persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution.

On very rare occasions, individuals may present a Form I-94 specifically annotated “Paroled as a refugee” under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA. All refugees are eligible for refugee program benefits regardless of nationality.

Grounds of Persecution

- ☐ Race
- ☐ Religion
- ☐ Nationality
- ☐ Membership in a particular social group
- ☐ Political opinion
 - ☐ Persons forced to have an abortion or subject to a coercive population control program

¹ In 2014, the President announced a new program allowing minors residing in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador with parents lawfully present in the U.S. to seek refugee status through in-country processing. The initiative is known as the Central American Minors (CAM) program. Minors who do not qualify for refugee status may be paroled into the U.S. Paroled CAMs are NOT eligible for refugee benefits and services.

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

As noted above, refugees are admitted to the United States under Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to the Refugee Act of 1980. They are interviewed and approved for admission by the USCIS overseas under the refugee admissions program administered by the U.S. Department of State. Their travel is arranged under a loan program by the International Organization for Migration. Each refugee receives extensive and multilevel security screening by relevant U.S. agencies before arrival. Each person also undergoes a medical examination prior to travel and must be sponsored for admission by a voluntary agency in the United States under an agreement with the Department of State. This agency provides resettlement services to the refugee upon his or her arrival.

All refugees admitted to the United States are eligible for refugee program services. All refugees are also authorized to work and are **not** required to show a DHS Employment Authorization Document (EAD). Refugee documentation consists of a Form I-94 record. In 2015, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) automated the issuance of I-94 records for refugees and refugees no longer routinely receive the traditional I-94 arrival/departure card. Refugees and service providers should print the I-94 record from the CBP website: www.cbp.gov/i94. The I-94 shows that the individual or family member has been admitted under INA Section 207 (Class of Admission RE1, RE2, RE3). Most refugees admitted since November 2002 receive Form I-766, an Employment Authorization Document (EAD), soon after arrival as an identification document. A refugee's Form I-766 shows a category of A03.



Note: Refugees who travel outside the United States may have a Refugee Travel Document (I-571), which is evidence of status but does not give the date of entry into the United States for determining eligibility for services. They may also receive a replacement I-94 when they return to the United States, so providers should verify that the I-94 shows the refugee's initial date of entry into the United States.

For a brief explanation of the DHS codes and annotations detailed below, refer to the chart on page 1-3.

The Form I-94 may show a code of RE1 for the principal refugee, RE2 for the spouse of a refugee, or RE3 for an unmarried minor child of a refugee. The code RE4 is used for collateral relatives of a principal refugee, such as siblings, nephews, nieces, or cousins. RE5 is a refugee code assigned to certain Haitians granted refugee status in a special program in June and July 1994.

Refugees must adjust their status to permanent resident one year after arrival in the United States. Permanent residents who were admitted to the United States as refugees continue to be eligible for refugee services after adjustment. The Form I-551 (Permanent Resident Card) shows a category corresponding to their entry code: RE6 for persons admitted as RE1, RE7 for persons admitted as RE2, RE8 for persons admitted as RE3, and RE9 for persons admitted as RE4. The date of residence on the person's Form I-551 should be considered his or her date of entry into the United States as a refugee.

VISAS 93

A refugee's spouse and/or unmarried minor children outside the United States may apply to join the refugee in the United States. These relatives will arrive in the United States with documentation as a VISAS 93 (V-93), including an automated Form I-94 with RE2 or RE3 Class of Admission. Paper arrival/departure cards and passports are stamped by DHS with the inscription that the individual is being admitted under Section 207 of the INA. These family members are eligible for refugee program benefits from the date of their entry into the United States. Their date of eligibility is based on the date of their arrival, not on the date their refugee relative arrived in the United States.

Immigration Status Codes for Refugees

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
A03	(a)(3) I have been admitted to the United States as a refugee.	All	I-766*
A04	(a)(4) I have been paroled into the United States as a refugee.		Not in current use
INA 207	I have been admitted to the United States as a refugee.		I-94
RE1	Principal refugee		
RE2	Spouse of RE1		
RE3	Child of RE1		
RE4	Siblings, nephews, nieces, cousins of RE1		
RE5	Haitian refugee granted status in program on ships June–July 1994	Haitian	
RE6	RE1 adjusted to LPR	All	I-551
RE7	RE2 adjusted to LPR		
RE8	RE3 adjusted to LPR		
RE9	RE4 adjusted to LPR		
V-93 (VISAS 93)	Spouse or child “following to join” refugee in the United States		I-94

*These documents show status, but not all documents provide the date of entry needed to complete the determination of eligibility

Chapter 2: Asylees

Definition

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may grant asylum status only to someone who is physically present in the United States or at a port of entry. Asylum status is granted under Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), pursuant to the Refugee Act of 1980. Asylees meet the refugee definition, that is, they have demonstrated unwillingness or inability to return to their country of origin because of a history of persecution and/or well-founded fear of persecution due to their race, nationality, religion, political opinion, or membership in a social group. To claim asylum a person must already be in the United States or at a U.S. port of entry and undergo an interview with the USCIS or an immigration judge.

The spouse and minor unmarried children of asylees also receive asylum status if they are in the United States and included in the asylum application. If family members are outside the United States, the asylee may apply for them to follow later to the United States (see the section below on VISAS 92). In certain cases where the spouse and children of an asylee are in the United States and not included in the asylum application, the asylee may file a petition (Form I-730) to have them also given asylum status.

On very rare occasions, individuals may present an I-94 specifically annotated "Paroled as an asylee" under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA. All asylees are eligible for refugee program benefits regardless of nationality.

Who is an asylee? An asylee is . . .

- a person already in the United States (or applying to enter the U.S.) who demonstrates that he or she meets the definition of a refugee.

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

All asylees are eligible for refugee program benefits, and in a June 2000 policy change, the date asylum is granted is used to calculate the benefit period for assistance. See [ORR State Letter #00-15](#), entitled "Asylee Eligibility for Refugee Resettlement Program Benefits." This letter provides additional assistance to program service providers who must determine and document asylee eligibility.

Cuban or Haitian nationals who have been granted asylum were previously eligible for refugee program benefits as asylum applicants and other entrant categories; they are **not**, therefore, eligible for an additional period of refugee benefits.



Note: Persons of Cuban or Haitian nationality applying for asylum are eligible for refugee services as Cuban or Haitian entrants (see page 3-2); however, asylum applicants of other nationalities are ineligible.

Asylees are eligible to apply for an adjustment of status to legal permanent residents (LPR) after one year. Permanent residents who were formerly asylees do **not** lose eligibility for refugee benefits upon adjustment to LPR status. The REAL ID Act of 2005 removed the 10,000-person cap on asylum adjustments in each fiscal year. The date of permanent residence for asylees is one year prior to the date their adjustment to permanent residence is approved but use the date asylum was granted to determine refugee program eligibility.

USCIS may notify asylum applicants that their asylum application has been recommended for approval pending administrative checks. This is **not** a final grant of asylum and individuals with these letters are **ineligible** for refugee program benefits until USCIS or an Immigration Judge has issued a final order granting asylum.

Persons whose asylum claim has been recognized on the grounds of coercive population control were formerly known as "conditional asylees" until one of the 1,000 numbers reserved annually for these cases was

available. The limit on asylees recognized on this ground was also removed under the REAL ID Act of 2005, and they become eligible for refugee services on the date they are granted asylum.



Note: Except as indicated in the previous note regarding Cuban and Haitian asylum applicants, asylum applicants recommended for approval are **ineligible** for ORR-funded programs until after receiving a final order granting asylum.

For a brief explanation of the DHS codes and annotations detailed below, refer to the chart on page 2-3.

Asylees may demonstrate eligibility by showing a letter from an USCIS asylum office approving asylum status, an order of an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) granting asylum as noted below, a Form I-94 arrival/departure card with a stamp indicating status under Section 208 of the INA (sometimes annotated with AS1, AS2, or AS3 codes), or a Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) with codes AS6, AS7, or AS8. Asylees usually have no automated I-94 record as they are already in the United States when their status is approved. Asylees may also show Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Card) with a code of A05 as photo identification and evidence of status.

Family members not included in the asylum application may show an USCIS Notice of Approval of the asylee's I-730 petition as evidence of eligibility; the date of "entry" is the date of USCIS approval of the petition. The family may also have a Form I-94 arrival/departure record issued by the DHS showing their status and their "entry" date.

An order of an immigration judge granting asylum is sufficient documentation of eligibility if the order shows that DHS has waived its right of appeal. If DHS reserves its right to appeal, however, applicants are **not** yet eligible as asylees. Providers must check with the **EOIR's telephonic case status line (800-898-7180)** after 30 days to confirm whether or not DHS has chosen to appeal. If DHS chooses not to appeal, the eligibility date for refugee services is 30 days after the immigration judge's decision date.

Should DHS appeal the judge's decision, the applicant is **not** an asylee and is **ineligible** for refugee program services. These applicants must present a later decision of the immigration judge or the decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals in order to show eligibility. Eligibility is then calculated from the date of the immigration judge's or BIA's decision.

VISAS 92

An asylee's spouse and unmarried minor children outside the United States may apply to join the asylee in the United States. These relatives will arrive in the United States, each with documentation as a VISAS 92 (V-92), including an electronic I-94 record at www.cbp.gov/i94. If they receive a paper Form I-94 arrival/departure card, the card and their passport should be stamped by DHS with the inscription that the individual is being admitted under Section 208 of the INA. These family members are eligible for refugee program benefits from the date of their entry into the United States. Their date of eligibility is not based on the date their asylee relative was granted status.

Immigration Status Codes for Asylees

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
A05	(a)(5) My application for asylum has been granted.	All	I-766*
AS1	Approved primary asylee		I-94
AS2	Spouse of asylee		
AS3	Child of asylee		
AS6	AS1 adjustment to LPR		
AS7	AS2 adjustment to LPR		I-551*
AS8	AS3 adjustment to LPR		
GA6	Iraqi asylee (processed in Guam) adjusted to LPR	Iraqi	
GA7	Spouse of GA6 adjusted to LPR		
GA8	Child of GA6 adjusted to LPR		
INA 208	I have been admitted to the United States as an asylee.	All	I-94
V-92 (VISAS 92)	Spouse or child “following to join” asylee in the United States		

Note: Need to verify date asylum granted to determine eligibility.

*These documents do not show the date of eligibility for asylees.

Chapter 3: Cuban and Haitian Entrants

Definition

Certain Cuban and Haitian nationals who are neither refugees nor asylees may be eligible for ORR-funded refugee assistance programs under Part 401 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations (45 CFR 401). Eligible individuals, as defined below, include parolees, asylum applicants, and others who have been placed into removal proceedings.

Cuban and Haitian entrants eligible for refugee resettlement programs are defined in Title V (Fascell-Stone Amendment) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980:

- (1) Any individual granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending) or granted any other special status subsequently established under the immigration laws for nationals of Cuba or Haiti, regardless of the status of the individual at the time assistance or services are provided; and
- (2) Any other national of Cuba or Haiti –
 - (A) who ---
 - (i) was paroled into the United States and has not acquired any other status under the Immigration and Nationality Act;
 - (ii) is the subject of exclusion or deportation proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act; or
 - (iii) has an application for asylum pending with the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and
 - (B) with respect to whom a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of deportation or exclusion has not been entered.

What is a Cuban/Haitian "entrant?" A Cuban/Haitian entrant is . . . a Cuban or Haitian and

- a parolee.
- an asylum applicant.*
- in removal proceedings.*

*Until a final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of removal (deportation) is issued.

According to 63 FR 31895, dated June 11, 1998, the former INS determined that Cubans or Haitians paroled into the United States under INA 212(d)(5) since October 19, 1980, are to be considered to have been paroled in the immigration status referred to as "entrants" in the above section 501(e)(1) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, P.L. 96-422, as amended, rather than section 502(e)(2), thereby ensuring the eligibility of these individuals for refugee assistance programs even if they later acquire some other immigration status. These clients retain eligibility for refugee services even if the validity period of their parole status expires.



Note: DHS notations on the I-94 parole stamp vary and newer stamps show only the word "paroled." Providers may clarify eligibility with Refugee Services if questions arise.

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

As defined earlier, certain Cuban or Haitian nationals in the United States with immigration statuses enumerated under Title V (Fascell-Stone Amendment) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 are known as "Cuban/Haitian Entrants" and are eligible for refugee program benefits. If the spouse or child of a Cuban-Haitian entrant is a national or citizen of a country other than Cuba or Haiti, the spouse or child by definition cannot be a Cuban-Haitian entrant. These non-Cuban or non-Haitian family members are ineligible for ORR-funded assistance unless they have another status that qualifies them for refugee program benefits. DHS determines the citizenship or nationality by the documentation presented at the time of application for entry into the United States. Any potential claim to Cuban or Haitian nationality must be documented by DHS in order to lead to eligibility for ORR benefits and services.

See Appendix A—ORR Letter #07-14. Subject: Cuban Parolee and Non-Cuban Spouse or Non-Cuban Child Not Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services.

Only Cuban or Haitian nationals are eligible for refugee program assistance and services while they are the subject of removal proceedings, paroled or awaiting an asylum determination. Since only Cubans or Haitians are eligible, these individuals must show documentation that confirms their nationality as well as their immigration status.



Note: Cuban/Haitian entrants lose their eligibility when they are ordered deported with a final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of removal. However, if a Cuban/Haitian entrant is ordered deported with a final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of removal, leaves the U.S. and later returns and is issued a parole at the time of entry, they are eligible for ORR benefits and services, until the time their previous removal order is reinstated or they are issued a new final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of removal.

In order to verify if a final removal order has been issued or if a client is still involved in immigration proceedings, providers may request additional documentation from the client showing that removal proceedings are ongoing. You may also call the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) case status line (800-898-7180). If possible, have available both the alien number and the date of the client's charging document, that is, the Notice to Appear or similar document placing the client in removal proceedings. Providers with access to the USCIS SAVE program may also attempt to verify the applicant's status through SAVE.

ORR guidance states that if a person appears eligible from his or her current immigration documentation, agencies may provide benefits while determining if a final order of removal has been issued. If a provider is uncertain if a client remains eligible after checking for a final order, contact your Refugee Services Program contract manager before terminating services. Ask for further guidance on eligibility whenever the client's proceedings have ended or when a final order of removal, deportation or exclusion has been issued to determine if the order is non-appealable and legally enforceable.

ORR has suggested that providers ask clients to complete a sworn declaration that the individual has an immigration status that makes him or her eligible for ORR programs (see Exhibit 5-1, page 5-7). If agencies ask for such a declaration, use the statement in a way that does not discriminate against particular groups of clients on the basis of nationality, national origin, or other grounds prohibited under civil rights legislation.

For a brief summary of the DHS codes and annotations detailed below, refer to the chart on pages 3-9 and 3-10.

Further explanations of the various subgroups of Cuban/Haitian entrants follow in alphabetical order.

Asylum Applicants

Cubans or Haitians who **apply for asylum** in the United States are considered **Cuban/Haitian entrants while their applications for asylum are pending** and therefore are eligible for refugee services. These applicants may have arrived in the United States legally, be paroled, or be without other status. However, if a Cuban or Haitian entrant with a pending application for asylum is the subject of a final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of removal, they no longer meet the definition of a Cuban/Haitian entrant under the Refugee Education Assistance Act (REAA) and are not eligible for refugee program services as Cuban/Haitian entrants.



Note: Asylum applicants of nationalities other than Cuban or Haitian are ineligible for refugee services.

Cubans or Haitians granted asylum do not receive a second period of eligibility as asylees but may continue to receive refugee services for the time remaining of their original eligibility period.

Acceptable evidence includes a USCIS receipt for filing Form I-589 (Application for Asylum) or the I-733 Employment Authorization document with the code C08.

Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA)

Any Cuban who was admitted or paroled may, after one year of physical presence, apply for adjustment to legal permanent resident under the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966. Persons previously eligible as Cuban/Haitian entrants who adjust status under the Cuban Adjustment Act maintain their eligibility for refugee services after adjustment. Some Cubans who adjust status under the Cuban Adjustment Act never held status as "Cuban/Haitian Entrants," however, and do not become eligible for refugee services upon adjustment.

The adjustment code CU6 on the Form I-551 (Permanent Resident Card) is insufficient evidence of eligibility for refugee programs because it is also used for a person who never had status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant. Persons with the CU7 code are ineligible because the code is used only for non-Cuban spouses or children who adjust under the Cuban Adjustment Act. See also [ORR State Letter #07-14](#).

The CU6 code may be used as evidence of Cuban nationality. While the date of residence on the Form I-551 may be the date an individual is paroled into the United States, providers may not assume this is the date of eligibility as some individuals without status may receive parole after they arrive in the United States. Verify if the individual arrived in the United States with parole status or applied for parole later (see "Parole" section below). If applicants have surrendered their Form I-94s to USCIS on adjustment to permanent resident status, providers may be able to establish eligibility from documentation of earlier refugee program eligibility (such as an expired EAD or old passport), or by submission of Form G-639 (Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request) to USCIS.

Cuban/Haitian Entrant

Certain Cuban nationals who entered the United States illegally between April 15, 1980, and October 10, 1980, and Haitian nationals who entered the United States illegally before January 1, 1981, were designated as Cuban/Haitian entrants. Under a provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, these entrants were allowed to adjust to permanent resident status if they had resided in the United States since before January 1, 1982, and were known by that date to the INS. Documentation of this status is a Form I-551 (Permanent Resident Card) with a code of CH6. These Cuban/Haitian entrants would not now be eligible for time-limited refugee services but may continue to be eligible for other social services.

The term "Cuban/Haitian entrant" is also used generally, however, to describe Cuban and Haitian nationals who hold one of the immigration statuses defined in Title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Fasell-Stone Amendment). Individuals defined as Cuban/Haitian entrants under this legislation are eligible for refugee services if within the eligibility period, but do not receive the code CH6 when they adjust to permanent resident status.

Dual Citizenship

Certain Cuban nationals have dual citizenship in Spain or another country. If the individual presents documentation of a status designated as a Cuban/Haitian entrant (that is, parole, removal, or pending asylum), providers must also examine the documentation for evidence of Cuban nationality. If the person presents an I-94, the Cuban nationality must be noted in the section labeled “Country of Citizenship.” If a nationality other than Cuban or Haitian is noted in the “Country of Citizenship” section, the person is ineligible for services under the Cuban-Haitian Entrant category. Providers with access to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program may also rely on the SAVE verification of Cuban nationality; as appropriate, other providers may choose to submit Form G-845 (Document Verification Request) to request secondary verification.

[See ORR State Letter #07-14.](#)



Note: Please contact Refugee Services with questions related to eligibility of individuals with dual citizenship if uncertain that the individual's Cuban nationality is adequately documented.

Entered Without Inspection (EWI)

The term “EWI” is an informal description and does not refer to a status; providers should not see recent arrivals with this notation on I-94s although the term is sometimes entered as a “class of admission” on the SAVE system. Certain Cuban or Haitian applicants who present a Form I-94 arrival/departure card with the inscription “EWI” or “Entered Without Inspection” entered the United States without permission and, according to the DHS, were paroled or were placed in removal proceedings.

Acceptable documentation includes a Form I-94 arrival/departure card annotated “EWI” on or with a parole stamp or status under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA or an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) with a code representing parole: Form I-766 with A04 or C11 code.



Note: If you see unusual notations or are unsure of what a particular notation such as “EWI” means, contact your contract manager in the Florida Refugee Services Program for clarification. DHS officials on occasion use notations that are not included in this guide.

Expedited Removal

Individuals of Cuban or Haitian nationality who present documentation showing that they have received an order of expedited removal do not meet the definition of a Cuban/Haitian entrant under the Refugee Education Assistance Act (REAA) and are not eligible for refugee program services as Cuban/Haitian entrants. Persons subject to expedited removal have not been placed in immigration proceedings, nor may they appeal the expedited removal order to the immigration courts. Based on a change in Department of Homeland Security (DHS) policies in January 2017, Cuban nationals are no longer exempt from expedited removal proceedings.



Note: Under 45 CFR 401.2(b)(1)(ii), Cuban/Haitian nationals who are subject to removal proceedings under the INA are eligible for ORR benefits and services (as long as there is no final order of removal against them). Expedited Removal proceedings are codified under INA 235(b)/8 CFR 235.3(b) thus, Entrants who are subject to Expedited Removal proceedings (I-860) are eligible for ORR benefits, if it is verified that they have not been ordered removed. When an individual has been removed through Expedited Removal proceedings, the bottom portion of the Form I-860 will be completed. Expedited Removal (ER) proceedings are administered by ICE rather than EOIR, the EOIR hotline will not have information on individuals in this category.

See DHS Fact Sheet, Subject: [Changes to Parole and Expedited Removal Policies Affecting Cuban Nationals](#), January 12, 2017.

Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)

Haitian nationals who adjust status under the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA) are eligible for refugee program benefits **only if they previously held an eligible immigration status as an asylum applicant or a parolee and if they are within the eligibility period.** However, because of the residence requirements under HRIFA, most of these individuals will have already been in the United States for more than five years and be eligible only for certain discretionary services funded by ORR.

A Form I-551 (Permanent Resident Card) with a code of HA6 or HB6 is acceptable documentation that the applicant previously held status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant, but the applicant must show evidence of date of status.



Note: Other HRIFA codes are insufficient evidence of refugee program eligibility on their own, although Haitian applicants who adjust to permanent resident under HRIFA will often be eligible because they have been paroled.

Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA)

Enacted as Title II of the District of Columbia Appropriations Act of 1998, P.L. 105100, NACARA allows certain Cuban or Nicaraguan nationals who are in the United States to adjust status to that of lawful permanent resident. Cubans adjusted under this legislation are eligible for refugee program benefits **if they previously held an eligible status, such as parolee or asylum applicant, and if they are within the eligibility period.**



Note: Nicaraguan nationals applying under NACARA are not eligible for refugee program benefits.

In order to establish eligibility for refugee program services, Cubans with a Form I-551 showing an NC6 code must present DHS documentation that shows that they held an earlier status as a Cuban entrant. The Form I-551 (Permanent Resident Card) with a code of NC6 establishes only identity and nationality for eligibility purposes, not a status previously eligible for refugee services.

Parolee

Parole is a temporary status granted by DHS pursuant to the Secretary of Homeland Security's authority under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). A person may be granted parole for humanitarian reasons or for emergent or compelling reasons of "significant public benefit." In some cases, parole is authorized prior to a person's arrival in the United States; parole may also be granted at the port of entry, after arrival, or upon release from DHS detention. Cuban or Haitian nationals paroled into the United States are eligible for refugee program benefits as Cuban/Haitian entrants.

Providers should be aware that some persons granted parole may also be placed in removal proceedings. According to ORR guidance in State Letter #01-22, paroled Cubans or Haitians once meeting the definition of section 501(e)(1) "do not lose the status by attaining another immigration status or by falling out of the immigration status that initially made them" eligible. Even a removal order will not affect eligibility, although ORR would not consider a section 501(e)(1) "Cuban and Haitian entrant" to retain that status after actual removal from the United States.

See [ORR Letter #01-22](#), Subject: Clarification of Acceptable Documentation for Category One Cuban and Haitian Entrants.

A few programs authorize Cuban and Haitian nationals to travel to the U.S. under the parole authority. These have included the Cuban Medical Professionals (CM1) and their family members (CM2); the Cuban Family Reunification Parole program (CP); and the Haitian Family Reunification Parole program (HP/HF). New applications for the Cuban Medical Professional Parole Program ended in January 2017 although travel continues for persons eligible under the program. Remember that only individuals with Cuban or Haitian nationality are eligible for ORR funded services with parole status even if non-Cuban or non-Haitian family members enter the United States with the same status and documentation (see [ORR State Letter #07-14](#)).



Note: Parolees of nationalities other than Cuban and Haitian are not eligible for refugee resettlement assistance under current regulations.

Acceptable documentation for refugee program eligibility includes a Form I-94 showing a parole status (CM, CP, and HP/HF Class of Admission), as well as Cuban or Haitian nationality in the "Country of Citizenship" section of the I-94, and the date of parole. Parolees entering through the various programs described above may be documented with a parole stamp in a Cuban or Haitian passport and a Form I-94 showing their date of entry into the United States. Persons arriving in the United States by air or sea generally do not receive a paper Form I-94 and their record may be retrieved from www.cbp.gov/i94. Their passport usually is stamped with a parole stamp. Those arriving by a land border or receiving a Form I-94 after arrival usually have the paper form and no electronic record.

Cuban or Haitian parolees who adjust status under applicable legislation would continue to be eligible for refugee services based on the individual's initial eligibility date. Based on ORR's interpretation above, Cuban or Haitian parolees retain eligibility for refugee services even if the parole status has expired. However, providers should refer Cubans and Haitians who filed Form I-864, Affidavit of Support, to counsel before accepting "means-tested" public benefits.

Release from Indefinite Detention

Some Cuban or Haitian nationals released from indefinite detention may have been eligible for refugee services as Cuban-Haitian entrants. These individuals may still be eligible for certain discretionary services funded by ORR. If a person of Cuban or Haitian nationality previously held in "indefinite detention" shows an Order of Supervision indicating a final order of removal was issued, providers should not conduct a SAVE query.

See [ORR State Letter #05-03](#) for advice about determining the eligibility of clients who were released from indefinite detention, including individuals issued Orders of Supervision.

Instead, providers should gather as much information as possible from the applicant, and: call or email the Refugee Services Program (RSP) to request that ORR determine eligibility for an indefinite detainee,

- (a) call or email the Refugee Services Program (RSP) to request that ORR determine eligibility for an indefinite detainee,
- (b) send a fax with all information that was collected from the applicant to Refugee Services, including contact information for the individual that is handling the case at the benefit-granting agency, and
- (c) wait to be contacted by ORR via facsimile (a copy of which should be maintained in the applicant's file) regarding the applicant's status, entry date and eligibility.

Note: The SAVE program will not be able to provide necessary eligibility information, such as status or entry date. A Freedom of Information (FOIA) request should be done by the provider if needed before requesting help.

Release on Recognizance (ROR)

This term has been used to refer to individuals who have entered the United States illegally and been arrested or detained prior to release pending a removal hearing. Since they are in removal proceedings, Cuban or Haitian nationals released on their own recognizance are considered Cuban/Haitian entrants eligible for refugee services under ORR funding. These applicants should be able to provide a "Notice to Appear," as evidence of date of entry and nationality, in addition to the "Order of Release on Recognizance." Also, see "Removal Proceedings" for other possible documents for determining eligibility. **Documents for program eligibility should indicate identity, immigration status, date of status and Cuban or Haitian nationality.**

Removal (also Deportation or Exclusion) Proceedings

Cuban and Haitian nationals who are in removal proceedings and have not been issued a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal (deportation or exclusion) are considered Cuban/Haitian entrants eligible for refugee program services.

In order to determine eligibility, each potential client must provide:

- Evidence of identity (such as "Order of Release on Recognizance");
- Evidence of immigration status and alien number;

[Type here]

- Date of eligibility;
- Evidence of nationality (as Cuban or Haitian.)

While individuals released by DHS will normally be given an Order of Release or a “Notice to Appear” with their name and address, alien number, and the notice of a deportation hearing to be scheduled, they may have a mix of the documents listed in the box below. On occasion providers may encounter an Order to Show Cause (OSC) which former INS issued to place individuals in deportation proceedings. Providers who encounter an OSC should follow the same process outlined in this section in relation to a Notice to Appear.

The documents below do not confirm eligibility but may indicate the applicant would have other DHS documents with information required for the eligibility determination.

1. “Record of Deportable Alien” (like the flimsy I-94, sometimes marked “Deportation” or “Under Docket Control”)
2. “Notification of Rights” (in Spanish or Creole, informing of rights, including right to counsel)
3. “Warrant for Arrest” (indicating detention by DHS)
4. “Certificate of Translation” (evidence that documents and rights were translated into Spanish or Creole)
5. A change of address form to notify DHS–Office of Immigration Judge

Relatively few clients are the subject of removal proceedings, but the documentation is the most difficult to evaluate for eligibility determination. ORR emphasizes that DHS documents shown as evidence of Cuban/Haitian entrant status indicate only those proceedings have been initiated and do not confirm current status unless recently dated. Some persons subject to the removal process are granted parole, and although ordered to appear for hearings will also be able to show a Form I-94 arrival/departure card annotated with a parole stamp or INA 212(d)(5). Document the parole in the client’s file so that you will not be required to determine the client’s continued eligibility at a later date.

Providers should check for evidence that the removal proceedings are ongoing, either because the applicant shows documents of recent date or with a hearing date in the future or by checking the EOIR case status line at 800-898-7180. As noted above, providers should have the client’s alien number available for entry, as well as the date from their “charging” document if possible. Providers may also access SAVE or submit Form G-845 (Document Verification Request) to the local DHS office if other information is insufficient.



Note: If after checking for a final order, a provider is uncertain if the client remains eligible, contact the Refugee Services Program to ask for further guidance in determining eligibility. In some cases, a client may have been granted a form of relief such as termination of proceedings that makes current eligibility unclear. If an applicant for services has received a final order, do not begin services and refer the documentation to Refugee Services to confirm that the final order is legally enforceable and non-appealable.

Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ)

Children from other countries whom a court has declared dependent because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect and found that it is not in the minor’s best interest to return to his or her home country may be eligible to petition USCIS as a “special immigrant” to adjust their status to permanent resident. According to USCIS guidance, an individual classified as SIJ is deemed to be paroled in order to adjust status. **SIJ’s who are Cuban or Haitian nationals** should therefore be considered to have met the definition of a Cuban-Haitian entrant prior to adjustment. The code used on SIJ documents (I-94, passport, or I-551) has the prefix SL. Other evidence is an approved Form I-797 Notice of Action indicating approval of SIJ status. Please contact Refugee Services if an applicant with SIJ status applies for services while still a minor.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

In January 2010 after the earthquake in Haiti, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services announced an 18-month designation of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Haitian nationals who had resided continuously in the United States since January 12, 2010. Effective May 23, 2011, the designation was extended to expire January 22, 2013. USCIS also extended the TPS designation to allow Haitian individuals who had continuously

resided in the United States since January 12, 2011, to apply for TPS. The TPS designation was extended from July 22, 2017 for six months with an announcement that TPS might be ended in January 2018.

Haitians do not become eligible for refugee services because they receive TPS. Haitian clients may continue to be eligible, however, if they had previously qualified as a Cuban-Haitian entrant, that is, if they had been paroled, had a pending application for asylum, or were the subject of a removal proceeding. Determine first if the client has ever been paroled. If so, the client remains eligible depending on the service you provide and your contract priorities.

For Haitians who have never been paroled, determine if their asylum case or removal proceeding has been administratively closed. If so, the client's eligibility would continue under TPS. If the asylum application was withdrawn or if the client's removal proceeding was terminated, **refer the case to Refugee Services** for clarification of the client's eligibility.



Note: Contact Refugee Services if you have questions regarding the status or eligibility of Haitian individuals granted various forms of relief or the effect of a final order or order of supervision on eligibility.

Withholding of Deportation

Cubans or Haitians granted withholding of deportation (removal) under Section 243(h) or 241(b) of the INA **may** be eligible for refugee program services as Cuban/Haitian entrants. Their eligibility period begins with the date they were first documented in removal or asylum proceedings, or granted parole, not with the date that their withholding of deportation is granted.

**Immigration Status Codes for
Cuban/Haitian Entrants**

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
A12	I have been granted Temporary Protected Status.	ONLY IF Haitian AND held eligible status prior to being granted TPS	I-766*
AO	Asylum applicant without work authorization	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian ¹	(SAVE) ²
AS	Asylum applicant with work authorization		
C08	(c)(8) I have filed an application for asylum in the United States and the application is pending.		I-766*
C10	(c)(10) I have filed an application for suspension of deportation and the application is pending.		
C11	(c)(11) I have been paroled into the United States for emergent reasons or for reasons in the public interest.		
C12	(c)(12) I am a deportable alien and I have been granted voluntary departure either prior to or after my hearing before the immigration judge.		
C18	(c)(18) I have a final order of deportation pending.	Eligibility of Cubans and Haitians terminated unless evidence of prior parole presented	I-766*
C19	I am an applicant for Temporary Protected Status.	ONLY IF Haitian AND held eligible status prior to being granted TPS	I-766*
CC	Mass migration, Cuban parolee	(Cuban)	(SAVE) ²
CH	Humanitarian parolee	(Cuban or Haitian)	
CH6	Cuban/Haitian entrant adjustment to LPR	(Cuban or Haitian)	I-551 or Passport*
CM	Parolee processed under medical professional program	ONLY IF Cuban	I-94 or Passport*
CP	Parolee processed under special migration program	ONLY IF Cuban	I-94, Passport, or (SAVE) ²
CU6	Cuban adjusted under Cuban Adjustment Act	(Cuban) ONLY IF held eligible status prior to adjustment	I-551 or Passport*

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
CU7	Spouse or child of CU6	Ineligible because nationality not Cuban	
DE	Advance parolee	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian ¹	(SAVE) ²
DT	Port of entry parole or parole by District Office		
EF	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting credible fear interview		
EP	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting final decision for reason other than credible fear determination	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian ¹	(SAVE) ²
ERF	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting credible fear interview		
ERP	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting final decision for reason other than credible fear determination		
EWI	Entered without inspection, in removal proceedings	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian ¹	Flimsy I-94 or (SAVE) ²
HA6	Haitian asylum applicant adjusted to LPR under Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)	(Haitian)	I-551*
HB6	Haitian parolee adjusted to LPR under HRIFA	(Haitian)	
HF	Haitian parolee under Haitian Family Reunification Program (HFRP)	(Haitian)	I-94, Passport, or (SAVE) ²
INA 212(d)(5)	I have been admitted into the United States as a parolee.	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian	I-94, Passport
NC6 ¹	Cuban or Nicaraguan adjusted to LPR under Nicaraguan and Cuban Adjustment Act (NACARA) – Cubans eligible only if held eligible status prior to adjustment	ONLY IF Cuban	I-551*
ROR	Released on Recognizance (in removal proceedings)	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian ¹	(SAVE) ²
SL	Special Immigrant Juvenal (SIJ) status	ONLY IF Cuban or Haitian	I-551, Passport, I-94 or I-797 Notice of approval

¹Cuban-Haitian entrants other than parolees are eligible only until a final, non-appealable, legally enforceable deportation order has been issued. Contact Refugee Services for guidance.

²Codes used in SAVE verification or appearing on various DHS documents. These codes are used for all nationalities, so providers must document Cuban or Haitian nationality as part of the eligibility determination.

*These documents do not provide eligibility dates for Cuban/Haitian entrants.



Note: Remember to document nationality and date of entry/status with other documentation when necessary. Use the charts and sample documents in Chapter 6 to remind you which eligibility information is found on different documents. If the client's eligibility can be terminated by a final order of removal (deportation), check that removal proceedings are still ongoing.

Chapter 4: Amerasians and Other Eligible Individuals

Amerasians

Definition

Amerasians acquire status under the Amerasian Homecoming Act, Section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-202), as amended. The act provides that Vietnamese nationals who have a parent who was an American serviceman may qualify for immigrant visas to the United States and that they are eligible for refugee program benefits. Eligibility for refugee program benefits is not affected by adjustment to permanent resident status.

This category includes a few Amerasians admitted to the United States as American citizens or with regular immigrant petitions.

Who is an Amerasian? An Amerasian is a . . .

- Child born in Vietnam between January 1, 1962, and before January 1, 1976, fathered by an American citizen.
- Spouse, child, parent, or guardian accompanying or following an Amerasian admitted under this program.

Authorized by the Amerasian Homecoming Act, Section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriation Act of 1988.

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

For a brief explanation of the DHS codes and annotations detailed below, refer to the chart below.

Documentation of status as an Amerasian is indicated by a DHS stamp annotated with AM1, AM2, or AM3 on a Form I-94, in a Vietnamese passport, on a Vietnamese Exit Visa (Laissez Passer), or in certain cases a U.S. passport. Codes AM1, AM2, and AM3 are used on Permanent Resident Cards (Form I-551), or if the individual is approved for adjustment to Amerasian status after entry, permanent resident codes AM6, AM7, and AM8 are used. The date of entry is considered the date of residence.

Immigration Status Codes for Amerasians

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
AM1	Amerasian	Vietnamese	I-94, Passport (Vietnamese or U.S.), I-551, Laissez-Passer (exit visa)
AM2	Spouse or child of Amerasian	Vietnamese	
AM3	Mother or relative of unmarried AM1	Vietnamese	
AM6	AM1 adjustment to LPR	Vietnamese	I-551
AM7	AM2 adjustment to LPR	Vietnamese	
AM8	AM3 adjustment to LPR	Vietnamese	

Note: Verify date of entry to determine eligibility.

Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Definition

Foreign victims of severe forms of human trafficking certified by the Department of Health and Human Services are eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as refugees under the authorization of P.L. 106-386, Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, enacted October 28, 2000, as amended, 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b). “Severe forms of trafficking in persons” means:

- 1) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- 2) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Who is a Victim of Trafficking?

A victim of trafficking is a person who, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, has...

- been induced to perform a commercial sex act (force, fraud or coercion do not need to be present for minors), or
- been recruited, harbored, transported, provided or obtained for labor or services for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Authorized by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 106–386, Division A, 114 Statute 1464, as amended.

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act requires that adult victims from other countries be certified by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in order to receive refugee program benefits. For certification, HHS in consultation with the Attorney General reviews whether the individual:

- (1) is willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons; and
- (2) has made a bona fide application for a visa under section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act . . . that has not been denied; or
- (3) is a person whose continued presence in the United States the Attorney General is ensuring in order to effectuate the prosecution of traffickers in persons.

To receive services, adult applicants must present the original HHS certification letter; applicants under the age of 18 must present a similar HHS letter as proof of eligibility, although the law exempts those under 18 from certification requirements.



Note: Victims of severe forms of trafficking are **not required to present DHS documentation** of immigration status. The HHS letter should be accepted as proof of a status that confers eligibility.

The Office of Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) issues Interim Assistance and Eligibility Letters to minor foreign national victims of trafficking upon receiving credible information that the minor was subjected to a severe form of human trafficking.

To speak to an OTIP Child Protection Specialist, call 202-205-4582 during regular business hours; email: ChildTrafficking@acf.hhs.gov. Additionally, the Request for Assistance form can be found at www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/resource/rfa. If you want to make a referral for a potential case of trafficking for a minor, this form can be filled out and sent directly to ChildTrafficking@acf.hhs.gov.

The eligibility date for these clients is the **date of certification** (or the date HHS issues the letter of eligibility or interim assistance for child victims under the age of 18). Letters are issued without expiration dates. To verify the certification letter prior to providing service, call the HHS Office of Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) trafficking verification line at 1-866-401-5510 for assistance.

 **Note:** Before providing benefits to trafficking victims, **providers must call the OTIP trafficking verification line at 1-866-401-5510.**

Family members of trafficking victims may receive derivative T-visa status. The chart below shows documentation requirements. The date of eligibility for family members is the date of entry shown on the I-94 or passport. If the family member was already present in the United States at the time the T-visa was approved, the eligibility date is the notice date on DHS Form I-797 (Notice of Receipt). Family members with T-visas will not have certification letters.

 **Note:** Family members do not require a certification letter or prior verification.

If other questions arise regarding persons who apply for services under the Trafficking Victim category, consult the Refugee Service Program or visit OTIP's website at www.acf.hhs.gov/otip.

For a brief explanation of the DHS codes and annotations, refer to the chart below.

Immigration Status Codes for Trafficking Victims

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
(T1)	Victim of Human Trafficking	Any	HHS letter (certification or eligibility)*
T2	Spouse of T1	Any	I-94, Passport
T3	Child of T1	Any	
T4	Parent of T1	Any	
T5	Unmarried sibling under 18 of T1	Any	
T6	Adult or minor child of derivative beneficiary of T1	Any	
ST6	T1 adjusted to LPR	Any	I-551
ST7	T2 adjusted to LPR	Any	
ST8	T3 adjusted to LPR	Any	
ST9	T5 adjusted to LPR	Any	
ST0	T4 adjusted to LPR	Any	
T2, T3, T4, T5, T6	Notice of Action of approval of family member's T visa status**	Any	DHS Form I-797

Note: *Verify date of eligibility. **The eligibility date of a family member already in the United States when T status is granted is the date of the I-797 Notice.

Special Immigrants of Iraqi and Afghan Nationality

Definition

Certain Iraqi and Afghan nationals granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) are eligible for all programs and benefits to the same extent as a refugee admitted under section 207. These Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) classifications exist under a series of laws enacted since 2006. The first program, for Iraqi or Afghan translators and interpreters employed by or on behalf of the U.S. government, is permanent and has an annual numerical cap. The second SIV program is temporary and established eligibility for Iraqis employed by or on behalf of the U.S. government and for Afghans employed by or on behalf of the U.S. government or the International Security Assistance Force. Although the application date for the temporary programs has ended under current legislation, visas will be issued until all of the visas allowed under the laws are used.

Who is a an Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant?

An Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant is...

- an Iraqi or Afghan individual who worked directly with U.S. Armed Forces or under Chief of Mission Authority at least a year as a translator or interpreter.
- an Iraqi or Afghan individual who worked at least one year for or on behalf of the U.S. government in Iraq or Afghanistan, or for the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, and experienced an ongoing serious threat as a result of their employment.
- spouses and children of eligible Iraqi or Afghan special immigrants.

Authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2006, Section 1059, P.L. 109-163, as amended; the National Defense Authorization Act of 2008, Section 1244; P.L. 110-181, as amended; and Title VI of the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009, P.L. 111-8, as amended.

Spouses and unmarried children under 21 years of age may accompany Afghan or Iraqi special immigrants to the United States or follow-to-join at a later time.

Other categories of ORR-eligible Afghan populations:

On September 30, 2021, Congress, through the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (“ASA”), authorized ORR to provide resettlement assistance and other benefits available to refugees to specific Afghan populations, in response to their emergency evacuation and resettlement. In addition to Afghan refugees, asylees, and Special Immigrant Visa holders delineated in ORR Policy Letter 16-01, the following list contains new categories of ORR-eligible Afghan populations:

1. Afghan individuals with SI/SQ Parole
2. Afghan individuals with Special Immigrant (SI) Conditional Permanent Residence
3. Afghan humanitarian parolees (AHP) admitted to the United States on or after July 31, 2021, due to urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit

Additionally, a spouse or child of any Afghan humanitarian parolee described above, who is paroled into the United States after September 30, 2022, is entitled to the same benefits and assistance.

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

For a brief explanation of the DHS codes and annotations detailed below, refer to the chart below.

Documentation of status as an Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant under Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, P.L. 109-163, as amended, is indicated by a DHS stamp annotated with SI1, SI2, or SI3 on the passport. The passport stamp uses wording such as, “Processed for I-551, temporary evidence of lawful admission for permanent residence valid until . . .” If presented to show the date of entry, a Form I-94 must be annotated with the Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant code SI1, SI2, or SI3. Permanent Resident Cards (Form I-551) issued to individuals admitted as special immigrants under this legislation show the entry code used SI1, SI2, or SI3. If the individual’s status was approved after entering the United States, the Form I-551 will show the codes SI6, SI7, or SI9.

A passport annotated with SQ1, SQ2, or SQ3 is evidence that the individual is a special immigrant admitted under Section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, P.L. 110-181 or Title VI, Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009, P.L. 111-8, as amended. If the individual presents an I-94, the I-94 must be annotated with the Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant code SQ1, SQ2, or SQ3. Passports would show a visa with the SIV codes and a temporary I-551 stamp giving the date of entry. A Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) issued to Iraqi or Afghan nationals admitted under this section show the entry code SQ1, SQ2, or SQ3. If the individual’s status was approved after entering the United States, the Form I-551 will show the codes SQ6, SQ7, or SQ9.

 **Note:** These codes designate persons admitted as Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants under ORR’s guidance and chart of acceptable documentation. Providers should document nationality as part of the eligibility determination.

The period of eligibility for refugee services for special immigrants of Afghan or Iraqi nationality is calculated from the date of entry into the United States. The date of entry may be found on the entry stamp in the individual’s passport or on the Form I-94. If an individual was admitted in some other immigration status and adjusted to special immigrant status once in the United States, the eligibility period begins on the date the status of special immigrant is granted.

Family members who accompany or follow the Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant to the United States should present documentation of identity, nationality, and immigration status as an Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant. Family members will be eligible from their date of entry into the United States, or if the family members are already in the United States in parole status or a non-immigrant status, eligibility will begin from the date the special immigrant status was granted.

 **Note:** Special immigrants of Iraqi and Afghan nationality are eligible for ORR benefits and services for the **same time period as refugees**, beginning on their date of entry to the U.S. or date of adjustment of status if applying from within the U.S. for Special Immigrant Status.

 **Note:** The term “Afghan Humanitarian Parolee” (AHP) describes all Afghan nationals (including unaccompanied minors) paroled by DHS on or after July 31, 2021 who ORR is authorized to serve under the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022.

 **Note:** The date of eligibility for the AHP population (Afghan Humanitarian Parolees) for ORR benefits and services is October 1, 2021, (if the individual has already entered the community) or their date of entry into the community (for example, the date on which the AHP departed a US military base also called Safe Haven), whichever is later.

 **Note:** The benefits and assistance will be available **until March 31, 2023, or the end of an individual’s parole term**, whichever is later; unless otherwise amended by law or the individual gains another ORR-eligible category or status.

ORR Policy Letter 22-02 augments ORR Policy Letter 16-01 by adding information on acceptable documentation that would qualify an Afghan individual for ORR benefits. ORR is adding the following eligible applicants and existing documents to the acceptable documents already listed for Afghan Special Immigrants in the documentation guide:

Applicant	Documentation
Afghan Special Immigrant Parolee (Principal Applicant, Spouse of Principal Applicant, or Child of Principal Applicant)	Form I-94 noting SI or SQ Parole (per section 602(B)(1) AAPA/Sec 1059(a) NDAA 2006)
Afghan Special Immigrant (SI) Conditional Permanent Resident (CPR) (Principal Applicant, Spouse of Principal Applicant, or Child of Principal Applicant)	Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting that the individual has been classified under IV (immigrant visa) Category CQ1, CQ2 or CQ3 Or DHS Form I-551 (“green card”) with an IV (immigrant visa) code for category CQ1, CQ2 or CQ3 Or DHS/CBP temporary Form I-551 Alien Documentation Identification and Telecommunication (ADIT) stamp Or DHS/USCIS temporary Form I-551 Alien Documentation Identification and Telecommunication (ADIT) stamp
Afghan Humanitarian Parolee	Form I-94 noting Humanitarian Parole (per INA section 212(d)(5)(A)) Or Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting Operation Allies Refuge or “OAR” Or Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting Operation Allies Welcome or “OAW” Or Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting “DT” Or Form I-765 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) receipt notice with code C11 Or I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) with the code C11
In addition, ORR will also accept the following documents as proof of eligibility for Afghan Special Immigrants:	
Afghan Special Immigrant (Principal Applicant, Spouse of Principal Applicant, or Child of Principal Applicant)	DHS/CBP temporary Form I-551 Alien Documentation Identification and Telecommunication (ADIT) stamp Or DHS/USCIS temporary Form I-551 Alien Documentation Identification and Telecommunication (ADIT) stamp

All other elements of ORR PL 16-01, including its attached Documentation Guide, as amended by the Frequently Asked Questions document, remain unchanged and in effect.

See ORR Policy Letter #16-01 and State Letters #08-04, # 08-06, #09-02, #09-17, #10-02, #1601 for further explanation of Iraqi and Afghan special immigrant eligibility. See ORR Policy Letter, #22-01, #22-02 for further explanation on Afghan Humanitarian Parolee eligibility

Immigration Status Codes for Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants

CODE	STATUS	NATIONALITY	DOCUMENT
SI1	Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan	Passport, I-94, I-551
SI2	Spouse of Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan	
SI3	Child of Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan	
SI6	SI1 adjustment to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan	I-551
SI7	SI2 adjustment to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan	
SI9	SI3 adjustment to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan	
SQ1	Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan	Passport, I-94, I-551
SQ2	Spouse of Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan	
SQ3	Child of Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan	
SQ6	SQ1 adjustment to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan	I-551
SQ7	SQ2 adjustment to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan	
SQ9	SQ3 adjustment to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan	
Per Policy Letter 22-02, ORR has added the following eligible applicants and additional documents to the acceptable documents already listed for Afghan Special Immigrants in the Documentation Guide:			
CQ1	Special Immigrant Conditional Lawful Permanent Resident (Principal)	Afghan	Foreign Passport with I-551 Stamp Permanent Resident card form I-551, AKA green card
CQ2	(Spouse of CQ1)	Afghan	
CQ3	(Child of CQ1)	Afghan	
SQ4	Special Immigrant Parolee (Principal)	Afghan	Passport with Parole Stamp & or. Electronic I-94 with codes OAR, PAR, or DT, COA (Maybe able to obtain print copy from CBP I-94 Website)
SQ5	Dependent of Special Immigrant	Afghan	

Note: Verify date of entry or status to determine eligibility. Remember, individuals must present passports or other evidence of Iraqi or Afghan nationality.

 **Note:** An Afghan national with only TPS and no underlying humanitarian parole is not eligible for ORR benefits and services.

 **Note:** “If an ASA-eligible individual applies for and obtains TPS, the individual will remain eligible for ASA and ORR benefits and services until March 31, 2023, or the end of the individual’s parole term, whichever is later, due to their underlying ASA-eligible immigration category or status as outlined in ORR PL 22-02. Note, however, that Afghans with only TPS and no underlying ORR-eligible immigration category or status as outlined in ORR PL 22-02 are not eligible for ASA or ORR benefits and services.”

Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHP) Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services ([ORR Policy Letter 22-13](#))

As of May 21, 2022, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (**AUSAA**) authorizes ORR to provide resettlement assistance and other benefits available for refugees to specific Ukrainian populations and other non-Ukrainian individuals in response to their displacement from Ukraine and entry into the United States.

The new categories of ORR-eligible Ukrainian populations and other non-Ukrainian individuals displaced from Ukraine are:

A. Citizens or nationals of Ukraine who the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has paroled into the United States between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2023, due to urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit, known as Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHPs).

B. Non-Ukrainian individuals who last habitually resided in Ukraine, who DHS has paroled into the United States between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2023, due to urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit.

C. A spouse or child of an individual described in section I.A. or I.B. who is paroled into the United States after September 30, 2023.

D. A parent, legal guardian, or primary caregiver of an unaccompanied refugee minor or an unaccompanied child described in section I.A. or I.B. who is paroled into the United States after September 30, 2023.

 **Note:** The initial date of eligibility for Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHP) and other non-Ukrainian individuals displaced from Ukraine for ORR benefits and services is **May 21, 2022**, or the individual’s date of humanitarian parole, whichever **is later**. UHPs and other non-Ukrainian individuals displaced from Ukraine are eligible for ORR benefits and services **until the end of the individual’s parole term**, unless otherwise amended by law or the individual gains another ORR-eligible category or status.

 **Note:** A Ukrainian national with only TPS and no underlying humanitarian parole is not eligible for ORR benefits and services.

Acceptable documents for new categories of ORR-eligible Ukrainian populations and other non-Ukrainian individuals displaced from Ukraine

Immigration Status or Category of Applicant	Acceptable Documentation
Ukrainian citizen or national who received humanitarian parole (known as a Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolee, or UHP)	Form I-94 noting humanitarian parole (per INA section 212(d)(5) or 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)) Or Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting “DT” Or Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting Uniting for Ukraine or “U4U” Or Foreign passport with DHS/CBP admission stamp noting Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolee or “UHP” Or Form I-765 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) receipt notice with code C11 Or Form I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) with the code C11
A non-Ukrainian individual who last habitually resided in Ukraine and received humanitarian parole	Any one of the forms or stamps listed above for UHPs And Documentation of last habitual residence in Ukraine (Acceptable documentation indicating last habitual residency in Ukraine includes an original Ukrainian government-issued document, such as a current driver’s license or identification card)

Other Related Groups

Certain individuals admitted in the past as a “conditional entrant” or “refugee conditional entrant” under section 203(a)(7) of the INA or with another immigration status for refugees prior to the enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980 may still be eligible for social services. Contact the Refugee Services Program (RSP) for clarification.



Note: Persons under **Temporary Protected Status (TPS)** are **not** eligible for refugee services. Haitian clients may remain eligible, however, if they had previously qualified as a Cuban-Haitian entrant, even if they received TPS granted after the January 2010 earthquake and other events in Haiti. Contact Refugee Services if you have questions regarding the status or eligibility of Haitian individuals granted various forms of relief or the effect of a final order or order of supervision on eligibility for refugee services. See also **Chapter 3, Temporary Protected Status (TPS)**.

Unaccompanied Children

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has the responsibility for the care and placement of unaccompanied children from other countries referred by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials after entry into the United States. In addition to safe shelter, ORR provides for case management, access to legal and medical services, and educational instruction.

Under provisions of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (WWTVP) of 2008, certain unaccompanied children under 18 may be eligible for the ORR Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program when they have one of the statuses below.

While SIJ and U Visa holders who are unaccompanied children may be placed in ORR's

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program, they do not qualify for the same services as a refugee.

Additionally, ORR issued Policy letter 22-01 on October 14, 2021, stating that Under the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, Congress has also given ORR the authority to serve unaccompanied minors as defined by 6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2) under the Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) program (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)). Unaccompanied Afghan Minors under the age of 18 are eligible to apply for ORR's URM program, under which they are eligible to receive URM services to the same extent, and for the same periods of time, as refugees in the URM program.

Furthermore, **Unaccompanied Ukrainian Minors (UUMs) are also eligible to apply for ORR's URM program.** ([ORR Policy Letter 22-13](#)). UUMs are defined as any citizen or national of Ukraine or other non-Ukrainian individual who last habitually resided in Ukraine and is defined as an unaccompanied child under section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2) (8 U.S.C. § 1522(d)(2))). UUMs who enter the URM program are eligible to receive URM services to the same extent as refugees in the URM program.



Note: SIJ and U-visa eligibility for the URM program should not be confused with unaccompanied children who are documented in the categories of clients eligible for refugee services. See especially refugees, asylees, victims of trafficking, and **Cuban and Haitian entrants** who have **Special Immigrant Juvenile** status.

Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) Status

Children from other countries who enter the United States and are orphaned, abandoned, abused, or mistreated by one or both parents may receive a Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) visa to be allowed to stay in the United States. The child must be declared dependent by a juvenile court. The status is shown by Form I-797 Notice of Action indicating SIJ status, a visa with the SL class of admission code, or the Form I-551 showing the SL category. In addition to the evidence of status, the child's documentation must show that s/he was in the custody of the ORR Unaccompanied Children's (UC) Program at the time of the court's dependency order.

U Visa Status

Unaccompanied children from other countries who have been a victim of a crime in the United States that were reported to the police may receive a U visa. Documentation includes the Form I-797 Notice of Action indicating U status, a U visa in a passport endorsed on entry, or the I-94 arrival/departure record showing admission in U status.

Chapter 5: Verification of Immigration Status

SAVE and FOIA

This chapter explains the Refugee Services Program's policy on verifying immigration status and offers guidance on how to get more information on status if an applicant's documentation is insufficient to determine eligibility. When requesting information from the Department of Homeland Security, specify that the information is to determine eligibility for services funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) that require verification of immigration status under PRWORA.

Background

Under provisions of Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), P.L. 104-193, and other similar legislation, federal law requires verification that a person applying for a Federal public benefit is a qualified alien and is eligible to receive the benefit. In 1998, the Department of Health and Human Services issued a notice specifying that refugee services funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) were among the federal programs requiring verification of the immigration status of clients. As required by PRWORA, the former INS published interim guidance and a proposed rule on verification (November 17, 1997, and August 4, 1998); final regulations are still pending.

Current ORR Policy on Status Verification

In the absence of a final regulation, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has suggested that, as a first step in determining immigration eligibility, agencies ask each client to sign a declaration attesting that he or she holds an immigration status that makes him or her eligible for refugee assistance and services.

Note: See page 5-8 for text of ORR's suggested Declaration.

Current guidance from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) allows refugee service providers to determine eligibility without further verification if an applicant provides DHS documentation that establishes qualification based on:

- identity,
- immigration status
- DHS evidence of the date of status (in some cases referred to as "date of entry"), and
- nationality, where necessary.

If an applicant presents immigration documents that are insufficient to establish eligibility, providers may:

- (1) request additional documents from the applicant,
- (2) refer the applicant to DHS for clarification,
- (3) request verification of *current* status from the SAVE program, or
- (4) request evidence of an applicant's *previous status(es)* by submitting a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).
- (5) request information on immigration court proceedings by sending a letter to the Executive Office of Immigration Review in the Department of Justice.

 **Note:** SAVE verifies a person's current status, such as legal permanent resident. FOIA may be used to confirm a person's earlier status.

SAVE (Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements)

Explanation of Program

What is the USCIS "SAVE" program?

SAVE is an internet-based program intended to help benefit-granting agencies verify an individual's current immigration status from the Department of Homeland Security databases on non-citizens. The SAVE Program also provides additional verification to confirm information in certain situations, called "secondary verification," and a manual verification process.

What agencies must use SAVE?

In the absence of final DHS regulations on status verification, agencies must comply with the requirements of specific benefit programs. Any federal, state, or local benefit granting authority that wishes to verify an applicant's immigration status may apply for participation in the SAVE program. If agencies use the SAVE program, they must comply with relevant USCIS regulations regarding use.

See the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services website (www.uscis.gov) for further information on enrolling in SAVE. Explain that the program requiring confirmation of eligibility under SAVE is funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

Are nonprofit charitable organizations required to verify immigration status with the USCIS SAVE system?

No, nonprofit charitable refugee service providers are exempt under PRWORA from the requirement to use the USCIS SAVE program to verify client eligibility.

Can nonprofit and charitable agencies apply to the USCIS for direct access to automated SAVE verification?

No, USCIS does not provide automated SAVE access directly to non-profit charitable organizations. Non-profit refugee service providers funded by ORR may request assistance with automated access through Refugee Services (RS) in the Department of Children and Families if access would result in better service to clients and lower program costs. Consult with your RS contract manager.

How do agencies clarify client status if they do not use SAVE?

- (1) If an applicant presents DHS documentation that is inadequate, illegible or ambiguous, service providers without automated access to the SAVE system must either: (a) have the applicant bring additional DHS documentation, or (b) ask for clarification through Refugee Services.
- (2) If Refugee Services is unable to confirm eligibility immediately through the automated SAVE system, providers may:
 - (a) refer the applicant back to DHS for further documentation, or
 - (b) Ask that Refugee Services submit Form G-845, Document Verification Request, and G-845 Supplement, Document Verification Request Supplement, to USCIS along with a notarized confidentiality release from the applicant.

What information does SAVE give?

SAVE provides information on the following items:

- alien registration number, ☐
- verification number,
- spelling of the last name,
- spelling of the first name,
- birthdate,
- employment eligibility,
- current immigration status code,
- country of birth,
- the date of status
- social security number, and
- alternate ID number.

How does SAVE help in determining eligibility?

- (1) SAVE information may help you to determine a client's eligibility if an applicant's DHS documentation does not clearly show:
 - (a) evidence of a qualifying immigration status,
 - (b) the applicant's date of status or entry into the United States, and/or (c) an applicant's country of origin, if needed to determine eligibility.
- (2) If required to verify the applicant's information as part of the eligibility determination, SAVE provides confirmation that the applicant's file is accurate and complete. If SAVE supplies a date of entry that does not agree with information given by the client, for example, submit a request for secondary verification. Use the official USCIS date recorded in SAVE when requesting secondary verification.
- (3) You may also request SAVE verification of immigration status for applicants who provide proof of identity and a DHS document showing the alien number. Examine the identity documentation carefully, however, and be aware of the possibility that an applicant may use a fraudulent (but eligible) identity.

What is secondary verification?

Secondary verification allows you to request USCIS to check the record to prevent erroneous denial of benefits because of incorrect or incomplete information in the USCIS SAVE database.

When do you use secondary verification?

- (1) Agencies with SAVE access should always use secondary verification in the following instances:
 - (a) You do not have automated access to SAVE. Submit Form G-845 to USCIS.
 - (b) The initial check with SAVE directs you to "institute secondary verification."
 - (c) Initial inspection of an applicant's documentation or the results of primary verification with SAVE reveal discrepancies, possible alterations, or other potential fraudulent use of DHS documentation.
 - (d) When any documentation appears to be counterfeit or altered.
 - (e) When the document contains an A-Number in the A 60 000 000 series.
 - (f) When the document contains an A-Number in the A 80 000 000 series.
 - (g) When the document presented is any form of USCIS fee receipt, other than a Form I-689 (Fee Receipt).
 - (h) When the document presented is an I-181a (Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence), or a foreign passport and/or an I-94 that bears the "Processed for I-551. Temporary Evidence of Lawful Permanent Residence" endorsement, and that document, passport, or I-94 is over one year old.

- (2) Agencies that participate in the SAVE program initially make an automated request for initial secondary verification; they then submit Form G-845 and G-845 Supplement for a manual verification of immigration status only if instructed.

What is the difference between DHS Form G-845 and DHS Form G-845 Supplement?

Both forms ask USCIS to clarify a person's current immigration status in order to determine eligibility for services. Form G-845 confirms only a person's current status or the dates authorized for work. Use the supplemental form to request confirmation of the status and the date of status for eligibility purposes. Note that Form G-845 Supplement may be submitted only with an accompanying Form G-845. Form G-845 Supplement has specific additional verification for Cuban/Haitian entrants.

May I submit one DHS Forms G-845 and G-845 Supplement for a family?

No, USCIS requires a separate form to be submitted for each family member whose status you wish to verify.

Where do I submit DHS Forms G-845 and G-845 Supplement?

In Florida, forms should be sent to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 10 Fountain Plaza, 3rd Floor, Buffalo, NY 14202, Attn: Immigration Status Verification Unit. For Cuban-Haitian entrant verifications, mail both Form G-845 and the G-845 Supplement to "USCIS Verification Operations Office, 10 Fountain Plaza, 3rd Floor, Buffalo, NY 14202, Attn: Case Resolution Unit.

Download the latest version of Forms G-639 (Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request)) or G-845 (Document Verification Request or G-845 Supplement directly from the DHS/USCIS website (www.uscis.gov) or request them from a DHS/USCIS office. Review instructions for the current form carefully as requirements change.

How do I document eligibility determinations obtained from SAVE?

- (1) If a provider agency bases eligibility on the results of any primary SAVE verification, directly or through the state Refugee Services Office, these results must be documented in each client's case file. Include the SAVE verification tracking number.
- (2) If the Refugee Services Office performs the SAVE verification, ask for the record of verification to be faxed or e-mailed to include in the client's file.

 **Note:** The manual SAVE secondary verification process may take several weeks to several months.

When can benefits be denied?

Refugee service providers may deny eligibility without further verification with SAVE or Refugee Services when a person presents acceptable DHS documentation of an immigration status that clearly **fails** to meet the criteria for refugee program services and that person makes no claim to be eligible because of another status. Examples of a person with an immigration status clearly not qualifying for refugee program services would be someone who is:

- (a) a diversity "lottery visa" holder (regular immigrant),
- (b) a person who was granted parole but is not a national of Cuba or Haiti, nor an asylee or refugee,
- (c) an applicant for asylum who is neither Cuban nor Haitian,
- (d) a person pending removal or deportation who is not a national of Cuba or Haiti, or
- (e) a person who is in the United States on a business/tourist visa (even if Cuban or Haitian). A Cuban or Haitian national who was lawfully admitted to the United States as a non-immigrant--as a tourist (B-1/B-2 visa) or student (F-1 or M-1 visas), for example--or who was admitted as a regular immigrant is ineligible for refugee services.

Remember, however, that a person's status may change so that they later become eligible for certain services. If a Cuban or Haitian national admitted with a visitor visa, for instance, later filed an

asylum application, or was put into removal proceedings after entering legally, providers should determine eligibility based on documentation of the qualifying status. As necessary, verify the immigration status with SAVE, as well as establish the date of status that meets eligibility requirements.

What precautions protect applicants from erroneous denial of benefits by SAVE?

- (1) SAVE does **not** approve or deny benefits. The program simply gives information from the DHS database regarding current immigration status. Providers then make the decision based on that information and other available information, including information provided by the client.
- (2) SAVE secondary verification procedures are available as a precaution to prevent applicants from being denied benefits erroneously.
- (3) When an applicant presents DHS documentation that clearly shows an eligible status, providers should consider the applicant eligible in the interim pending SAVE secondary verification of the immigration status and/or date of status.
- (4) Clients should be advised that they must repay benefits made in error if SAVE verification confirms their immigration status does **not** meet eligibility requirements.
- (5) As noted above, providers may use SAVE to verify eligibility for a person who can provide his/her alien registration number and positive identification but does NOT have sufficient documentation to prove eligibility.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

What is a FOIA request?

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) allows a person to gain access to information from government files that relates to him/her by name or unique number (such as alien number). A person who has an alien file may therefore gain access to the information in the files held by USCIS by submitting a written request. If the missing information concerns immigration court proceedings, a written request must be addressed to the Office of General Counsel at the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR).

Why would an applicant need to get that information?

Legal permanent residents must establish that they previously held an immigration status eligible for refugee services. The SAVE program gives only the current immigration status, however, and some permanent residents may have lost or surrendered original documents to the Department of Homeland Security Citizenship and Immigration Services (DHS/USCIS, formerly INS). If the category shown on current DHS documentation does not reveal the previously eligible status, a person may provide older, even expired, documents showing the earlier status. If a person cannot prove of his or her prior status, you may file a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request in order to help establish eligibility.

How do I request information from the A-file or EOIR?

FOIA requests must be written and may be submitted by mail, fax, or e-mail. A person must also sign the request to authorize DHS or EOIR to release personal information; the signature must be notarized.

Do I need to file a special form to request information from an A-file?

For requests to USCIS, you may use Form G-639 for convenience; the only requirements are that the request be in writing and that applicants sign a confidentiality release. You should include a daytime telephone number and e-mail address in case of questions. EOIR will not accept Form G-639; you must write a letter.

 **Note:** Use DHS Form G-639 (Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request) or write a letter to request information on prior immigration status from USCIS. Write a letter with notarized authorization from client to request court information from EOIR.

If I write a FOIA letter, what information should I include?

Give the full name and alien registration number and include copies of any documentation. If the “A” number is unknown, describe the applicant’s background in as much detail as available, such as

country of origin; approximate date of entry or status; addresses; alien numbers of parents, spouse, or other family members; and other details the client told you. Include copies of past correspondence between the applicant and DHS or INS. Be specific only if you know what information you need to complete your eligibility determination; USCIS will give only the information you requested. Do not include social security numbers in FOIA requests.

Where do I send the FOIA request?

Mail requests for alien files to the National Records Center, FOIA/PA office, P.O. Box 648010, Lee's Summit, MO 64064-8010. Clearly mark envelopes with "Freedom of Information Request." Requests may also be faxed. The fax number is (816) 350-5785. For live assistance regarding FOIA procedures or follow up to a pending request, call: 800-3755283.

May I requests be sent electronically by e-mail?

Yes, USCIS accepts requests by e-mail if you scan and attach the subject's notarized signature to your e-mail. Send the request to uscis.foia@uscis.dhs.gov.

How can I follow up on a FOIA request?

You may check the status of pending requests online at www.uscis.gov. Give the FOIA control number found in the acknowledgement letter. You may also telephone the National Records Center "Live Assistance" at (816) 375-5283 or e-mail your questions to uscis.foia@dhs.gov.

Where do I get information related to removal proceedings?

The USCIS FOIA/PA has an expedited process only for clients needing information from their alien file for hearings. For other purposes, the request will be processed routinely. The alien file should include a record of applications for relief, court orders, asylum application date, and other information related to the hearing process.

How long does it take to get a response to a FOIA request?

USCIS has three tracks for FOIA requests: routine, complex, and expedited (for hearings only). The response time depends on where the alien file is located, how much information in the file must be reviewed, and how much other research is needed to answer the request. Because the National Record Center has a backlog of requests, it is usually preferable for the applicant to provide whatever documents are available to document earlier eligibility. If the applicant's need for service is urgent, you should contact the Refugee Services Program (RSP) for assistance.

How much does it cost to file a FOIA request?

Most FOIA requests do not require a fee, although USCIS and EOIR reserve the right to charge up to \$25 without notice if the request requires a large volume of information to be copied, for legal representation, for example.

What if I need information related to removal proceedings from the immigration court?

To request information directly from the immigration courts, send a letter with notarized release to Office of the General Counsel, Attn: FOIA Service Center, EOIR, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1903, Falls Church, VA 22041. Most providers should receive enough information from USCIS to determine eligibility without an additional request to EOIR.

EOIR does accept FOIA requests electronically, either by web form, email and/or facsimile. The email address is: EOIR.FOIARequests@usdoj.gov.

Where do I send FOIA requests for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) records? Requests for records specific to Customs and Border Protection, including the Border Patrol, may be submitted online using the FOIA online Request form or mailed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, FOIA Division, 799 9th Street NW, Mint Annex, Washington, DC 20229-1177. Attorneys and third parties requesting information must attach written consent from the client. CBP recommends using Form G-28 or Form G-639 but you may submit a written notarized consent. The online request allows relevant documents to be uploaded. The telephone number for the CBP FOIA office is (202) 325-0150 but the help desk may not answer status questions.

Self-Declaration of Eligible Immigration Status

Declaration

I, _____, declare, under penalty of perjury, that I am in an immigration status that makes me eligible for Refugee Resettlement Program assistance and services. The following statuses are eligible for Refugee Resettlement Program benefits:

- (1) Individuals paroled as refugees or asylees under §212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)
- (2) **Refugees** admitted under §207 of the INA
- (3) **Asylees** whose status was granted under §208 of the INA
- (4) **Cuban and Haitian entrants**, in accordance with the requirements in 45 CFR §401.2
- (5) Any individual granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending) or granted any other special status subsequently established under the immigration laws for nationals of Cuba or Haiti, regardless of the status of the individual at the time assistance or services are provided
- (6) A national of Cuba or Haiti who was paroled into the United States and has not acquired any other status under the INA and with respect to whom a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion has not been entered
- (7) A national of Cuba or Haiti who is the subject of removal, deportation or exclusion proceedings under the INA and with respect to whom a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion has not been entered
- (8) A national of Cuba or Haiti who has an application for asylum pending with the INS and with respect to whom a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion has not been entered
- (9) Certain **Amerasians** from Vietnam who are admitted to the U.S. as immigrants pursuant to §584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988.
- (10) **Victim of a Severe Form of Human Trafficking** under P.L. 106-386, Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, enacted October 28, 2000.
- (11) **Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants** under Section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006, P.L. 109-163 & Section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, P.L. 110-181, effective January 28, 2008.
- (12) **Lawful permanent residents**, provided the individuals previously held one of the statuses identified above

Signature

Date

Sample SAVE Verification

Below is an example of the SAVE verification screen. Include a copy of the result showing the date and case verification number in the client's file.

Case Details
Page 1 of 1


U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[Tutorial](#) [Return to Home](#) [About](#) [Exit](#)

Case Verification Number: 20070000000007XY

Case Administration

Initial Verification

Additional Verification

View Cases

User Administration

Change Password

Pwd Challenge Q&A

Change Profile

Site Administration

Add User

View Users

Change Address

View Groups

Reports

View Reports

Initial Verification

Alien Number: 000000000	Benefits: Food Stamps
Initiated By: RGRG0000	Initiated On: 08/06/2007

Initial Verification Results

Last Name: VOID	First Name: VOID
Middle Name:	COA: C09
Country: CUBA-CUBA	Date of Birth: 11/27/1981
Date of Entry: 04/21/2004	EAD Expiration Date: 07/31/2007

System Response: LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT - EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZED

Print Case Details
Request Additional Verification
Complete and Close Case
Close

* = required entry

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

<https://www.vis-dhs.com/WebOne/CaseDetails.aspx?CaseVerNum=20070000000007XY>
08/06/2007

Chapter 6: Immigration Documents and Eligibility

This chapter gives information on different immigration documents and how to use them to determine client eligibility. ORR requires that all refugee program service providers determine the eligibility of each applicant prior to providing services, including the fact that the applicant has an immigration status that qualifies for ORR-funded services. The first step in determining eligibility is to examine an applicant's immigration documents.

Who is eligible?

- Refugees
- Asylees
- Cuban/Haitian "entrants"
- Amerasians
- Certain victims of severe forms of trafficking in humans
- Legal permanent residents who previously held one of above statuses
- Certain special immigrants of Iraqi or Afghan nationality

As noted in Chapter 5, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has suggested that agencies first ask each client to sign a declaration attesting that he or she holds an immigration status that makes him or her eligible for refugee assistance and services. This declaration, if requested, and legible copies of any documentation accepted for the eligibility determination must be included in each client's case file, according to ORR and contract requirements.

 **Note:** For eligibility of an individual previously held in "indefinite detention" who originally came to the U.S. and held one of the above statuses, see [ORR State Letter #05-03](#). This State Letter replaces State Letter #02-03.

Determining an applicant's immigration status is not always easy. Applicants with similar documents may have different immigration statuses. Persons who arrived illegally in the United States may have many different types of DHS documents that do not clearly state their immigration status. Because the law requires that all non-citizens carry DHS documentation regarding their arrival and status in the United States, however, most applicants will have some type of DHS documentation. The charts in this chapter will help you determine whether an applicant has acceptable documentation to determine eligibility for refugee services.

 **Note:** Undocumented individuals are ineligible for refugee program services.

DHS Documentation of Immigration Status

- All aliens must carry DHS documentation with them at all times.
- The most common documentation for recently arrived aliens is the I-94 Arrival/Departure Record.
- Many who have been here longer have received an I-551 Permanent Resident Card.
- Many applicants will have an Employment Authorization Document, Form I-766.

 **Note:** Alien numbers (A#) are DHS file numbers, assigned to each person approved or denied an immigration benefit. These numbers should be documented in each client's file but are not part of the process of determining eligibility. Providers may see new series of numbers, including nine-digit numbers assigned to some refugees arriving from overseas. Contact the Refugee Services Program if questions arise regarding the validity of A#s.

Examine all documentation for authenticity, codes that designate or suggest refugee program eligibility, and dates of issuance and expiration. The applicant must show proof of **identity**, **immigration status**, **date of status that confers eligibility**, and **nationality** (for Cuban and Haitian entrants). Providers should also ask the applicant to confirm the date shown on the documents is the initial date of status (or entry into the United States if that is the date status was granted), as DHS may have issued a replacement document. Many ORR-served clients initially possess no photo identification, and their first photo ID is often the Employment Authorization Document (EAD).

Though the USCIS-issued EAD meets REAL ID requirements for both identity and proof of lawful presence, delays frequently occur in the processing of initial, replacement, or renewal EADs.

According to [ORR State Letter #07-07](#) (April 12, 2007), refugee service providers may continue to accept drivers licenses and other proof of identity from clients that fail to meet all of the security requirements of the REAL ID Act. The REAL ID Act set minimum identification security standards for federal agencies.

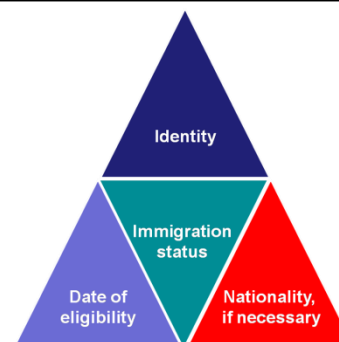
See also Chapter 7: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), especially Questions 49 and 50.

Examine differences in documentation and dates. Be alert to the fact that an applicant may have more recent documentation that supersedes earlier documentation. An applicant, for instance, might have documentation showing he or she made an asylum application after arriving as a temporary visitor. If the applicant is a Cuban or Haitian, he or she would be eligible for refugee program services. If another nationality, that individual would not be eligible unless he showed a court order granting asylum.

Determine:

- **Identity**
- **Immigration status or prior immigration status**
- **Date of status that confers eligibility**
- **Nationality (Cuban or Haitian, or Iraqi or Afghan, if applicable)**

You will see this eligibility pyramid to remind you of the four criteria you must document in your client files.



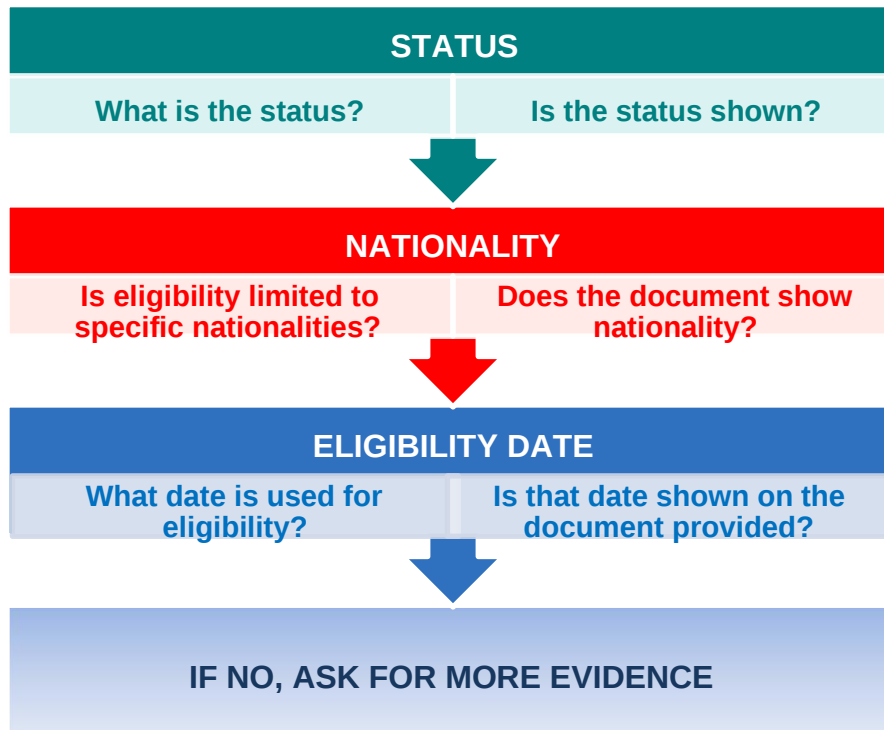
Refer to the diagrams on page 6-4 and 6-5 for help on the eligibility determination process.

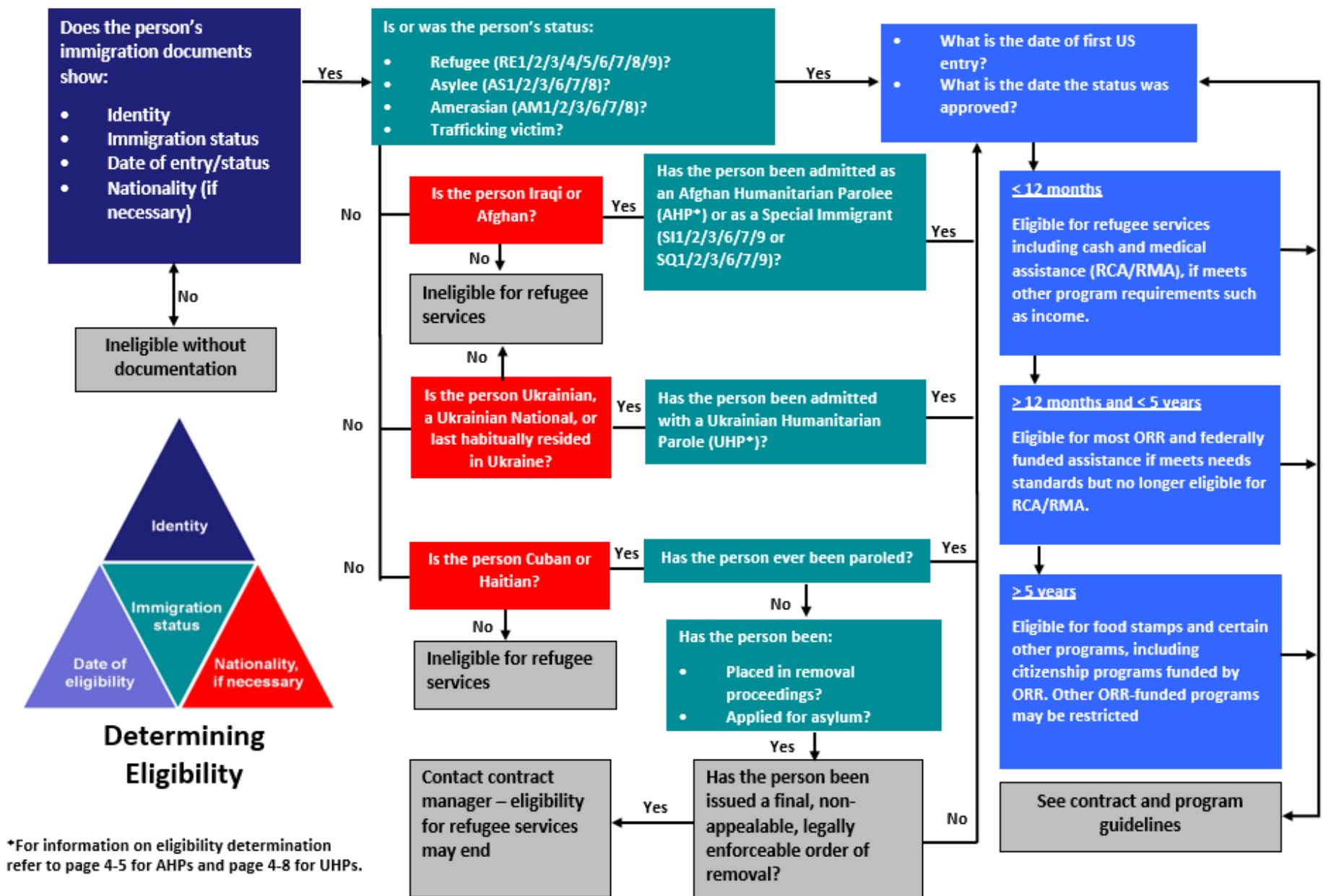
Use the most current documentation to determine eligibility, unless the client's eligibility must be based on a previously held status. In those cases, you will need evidence of the earlier immigration status before determining eligibility. This evidence may consist of expired documents. Providers should also ask the applicant to confirm the date shown on the documents is the initial date of eligibility (or entry into the United States if that is the date status was granted), as DHS may have issued a replacement document. If no evidence is available, see Chapter 5 regarding Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

Use SAVE information for *current* immigration status; use FOIA to request documentation of *prior* status(es). See Chapter 5 for guidance.

Note: Many providers have developed standard intake questionnaires or procedures to ensure that determinations are done consistently and to help train new employees. This practice also helps ensure that employees are aware of the sensitivity of asking about immigration status and dealing with refugee program clients, who have often experienced traumatic events related to their status. This is especially important for providers of health services and schools that serve people outside the refugee program.

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION PROCESS





Reference Charts and DHS Documents *Commonly* Presented

We have provided reference charts and document samples for common types of DHS documentation (Form I-94, Permanent Residence Card, Employment Authorization Document, for example), organized as shown below. These examples and charts will help you in determining whether the applicant has an immigration status that would make him or her eligible for refugee services, along with notes on the eligibility information each document provides. Examples of immigration documentation used to show eligibility in the past are included next. Also see [ORR Policy Letter #16-01](#) entitled "Documentation Requirements for the Refugee Resettlement Program," or [State Letter #00-17](#) entitled "Status and Documentation Requirements for the Refugee Resettlement Program." These letters provide basic guidance to program providers who must determine and document eligibility.

Chart/Document	Page Number
I-94 Arrival/Departure Record	6-6
I-551 Resident Alien/Permanent Resident Card.....	6-8
I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD)	6-10
INS Asylum Letter	6-12
Order of Immigration Judge	6-13
I-571 Refugee Travel Document (Used by refugees and asylees).....	6-14
I-327 Reentry Permit (Used by permanent residents)	6-15
Cuban Lottery Parolee—Cuban/Haitian entrant.....	6-16
I-797C USCIS Notice of Receipt (Asylum Application).....	6-17
I-862 Notice to Appear.....	6-18
I-220A Order of Release on Recognizance	6-19
I-797A USCIS Notice of Approval.....	6-20
Amerasian Documentation (Vietnamese Passport).....	6-21
ORR Letter for Trafficking Victims.....	6-22
Family Member Eligibility—Trafficking Victim.....	6-23
Special Immigrants of Iraqi or Afghan Nationality	6-24
Documentation for Iraqi or Afghan Nationality Special Immigrants	6-25

Form I-94 Arrival and Departure Record

Status Code or Annotation	Other Notations	Nationality*	Status	Other Evidence Needed to Determine Eligibility
REFUGEE STATUS GRANTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 207 OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT		Any	Refugee	No
RE1				
RE2				
RE3				
RE4				
V-93				
RE5		Haitian		
ASYLUM STATUS GRANTED INDEFINITELY PURSUANT TO SECTION 208 OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT		Any	Asylee	No
AS1				
AS2				
AS3				
V-92				
Citation of INA 212(d)(5) or the word "PAROLE" Automated I-94 CH/CP HF/HR/HT HQRAP PARCIS*	Stamp may also have other info, such as: "public interest," "to file I-589," "pending final asylum hearing," "pursuant to Commissioner's memo dated 4/19/99," "Cuban/Haitian Entrant (status pending)," "exclusion proceedings," "pending removal hearing" - CM (CMPP) - CP/HP/	Eligible <u>only</u> if Cuban or Haitian*	Cuban/Haitian Entrant Parolee In removal proceedings	No, as long as the parole was the first status granted to the individual
EWI				
AM2				
AM3				

***Note:** Only Cubans and Haitian nationals are eligible for refugee program services as parolees, asylum applicants, or individuals in removal/exclusion proceedings. These are the codes commonly used by refugee program clients but many parole codes exist. Contact Refugee Services if you have questions about the citation or status codes. For I-94 information for T-visa holders, see page 6-23.

Form I-94

Arrival/Departure Record

An immigration inspector at a Port of Entry issues **Form I-94, ARRIVAL/DEPARTURERECORD**, to all persons arriving except U.S. citizens,immigrants, returning resident aliens, and Canadian citizens visiting or in transit. Beginning in 2013, a copy of the automated I-94 record may be downloaded from www.cpb.gov/i94. Some people still receive paper records and their records may not be available online.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Securing America's Borders

Most Recent I-94

Admission (I-94) Record Number: 000000000000

Most Recent Date of Entry: 2017 January 13

Class of Admission: RE

Admit Until Date: D/S

Details provided on the (I-94) information form:

Last/Surname:	VOID
First (Given) Name:	VOIDA
Birth Date:	10/12/1983
Passport Number:	P123123123
Country of Issuance:	Utopia

Departure Number
0000000000-00

OMB No. 1651-0041

USDHS/CBP/USDHS/CBP/USDHS/CBP/USDHS
Admitted as a refugee/dependent of a refugee
for an indefinite period pursuant to
Section 207(c)(2)
of the Immigration & Nationality Act
If you DEPART the United States,
you will need PRIOR PERMISSION
to return.
EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZED
13 JAN 2017 MIAXX00
Date, Port and CBP officer number

I-94
Departure Record

Identity

Date

14 Family Name
VOID

15 First (Given) Name
VOIDA

16 Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr)
052679

17 Country of Issuance
UTOPIA

See Other Side

Stamp shows Immigration status. Codes RE1, etc. may be handwritten on front or back.

Back of card may include A-#, entry status code (RE-1) etc.), or other information. Copy both sides.

Form I-94 shows:
Identity
Immigration Status
Date of entry
Nationality* (if needed)

Note: USCIS changed to blue ink on stamps effective July 1, 2014. Older documentation may have red or red/blue ink.

Nationality

Refugee stamp

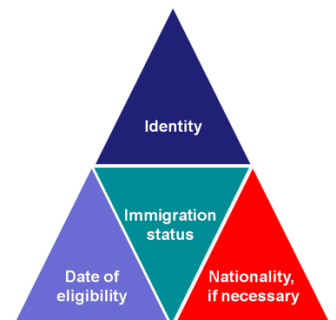
USDHS/CBP/USDHS/CBP/USDHS/CBP/USDHS
Admitted as a refugee/dependent of a refugee
for an indefinite period pursuant to
Section 207(c)(2)
of the Immigration & Nationality Act
If you DEPART the United States,
you will need PRIOR PERMISSION
to return.
EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZED
Date, Port and CBP officer number

Asylum stamp

Department of Homeland Security
ASYLUM STATUS
Granted Indefinitely
Section 208
Immigration and Nationality Act
SIGNATURE
A0XXX Z No. _____
U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Parole stamp

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
PAROLED
Until _____
Purpose: _____
(Date) (Location) (Officer)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



Form I-551 Resident Alien/Permanent Resident Card

Status Code	Nationality	Status		Eligible Immigration Status*	Other Evidence Needed to Determine Eligibility
RE6/7/8	Any	Permanent resident who was former refugee		Yes	Use "resident since" date as date of entry
AM1 or 6	Vietnamese	Permanent resident who was admitted as Amerasian		Yes	
AM2 or 7					
AM3 or 8					
AS6/7/8	Any	Permanent resident who was former asylee		Yes	Date asylum granted ¹
CU6	Cuban	Permanent resident who adjusted under Cuban Adjustment Act		Only if held eligible status prior to adjustment	Former status conferring eligibility as Cuban-Haitian entrant and date of that status
CU7	Not Cuban	Permanent resident who adjusted under Cuban Adjustment Act		No	Ineligible. Non-Cuban dependent of a CU6.
CH6	Cuban or Haitian	Permanent resident who was former Cuban entrant		Yes	Date of entry
GA6/7/8	Iraqi	Permanent resident who was admitted as Iraqi asylee processed in Guam		Yes	Date asylum granted
NC6	Only if Cuban	Permanent resident adjusted under NACARA		Only if held eligible status prior to adjustment	Date of entry and former status conferring eligibility as Cuban-Haitian entrant
HA6	Haitian	Permanent resident adjusted under HRIFA	Formerly Haitian asylum applicant	Yes	Date of former status conferring eligibility as Cuban-Haitian entrant
HB6			Formerly Haitian parolee		
SI1 or 6	Iraqi or Afghan	Permanent resident admitted as Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant		Yes	Date of entry or status
SI2 or 7					
SI3 or 8					
SQ1 or 6	Iraqi or Afghan	Permanent resident admitted as Iraqi or Afghan special immigrant		Yes	Date of entry or status
SQ2 or 7					
SQ3 or 8					
SL1 or SL6	Any	Permanent resident admitted as Juvenile Court dependent		Only if Cuban or Haitian	Date of entry or status
ST6/7/8/9/0	Any	Permanent resident who was former trafficking victim/family member		Yes	Date of entry or status

***Note:** Indicates applicant has an immigration status that may be eligible, depending on other criteria including period of eligibility.

¹ "Residence since" date for asylees is one year prior to date USCIS approved application for adjustment.

Form I-551 Resident Alien/Permanent Resident Card

The most recent Form I-551 is again a "green card." USCIS began to issue this card in May 2017. Earlier versions of the card shown below remain valid until their expiration date. Another version of the card, found on page 6-34) has no expiration date and remains valid although USCIS encourages holders to replace the card with this version as it has more security features.

Back

Front

Identity

Immigration status/codes:
RE-8, P-26, etc.

Nationality

"Resident Since" is the date of eligibility **ONLY** for refugees, Amerasians, or Iraqi/Afghan special immigrants.

Form I-551 released May 2017.

Form I-551 released May 2010.

This endorsement stamp is placed in a passport at the port of entry and may be used temporarily while Form I-551 is produced. Effective July 1, 2014, the ink color is blue. A similar stamp is used by USCIS for persons adjusting to permanent residence in the United States.

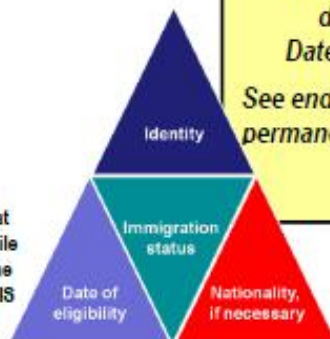
Form I-551 shows:

Identity
Immigration Status
Nationality
Date of permanent residence (see chart)

You still need to document:

Previously eligible immigration status if code does not reveal
Date of eligible status for some clients

See end of Chapter 6 for previous versions of the permanent residence card.



Form I-766

Employment Authorization Document (EAD)

Regulatory Citation	Nationality	Status	Eligible Immigration Status*		Other Evidence Needed to Verify Eligibility
A03	Any	Refugee	Yes		Date of entry
A04	Any	Refugee parolee (not in current use)	Yes		Date of entry
A05	Any	Asylee	Yes		Date asylum granted
A12	Haitian	Granted temporary protected status (TPS)	No*		Determine if applicant has ever been paroled or had a pending asylum application or removal proceeding administratively closed when granted TPS
C08	Only if Cuban or Haitian	Asylum applicant	Only if Cuban-Haitian Entrant	Yes	Date of status; whether applicant has received final, non-appealable, legally enforceable order of deportation or removal (except for parolee)
C10		Pending application for suspension of deportation			
C11		Parolee			
C18	None	Final order of deportation; under order of supervision	No		Ineligible unless previously paroled (refer ineligible cases to contract manager for final determination)
C19	Haitian	Has pending application for temporary protected status (TPS)	No*		Determine if applicant has ever been paroled or had a pending asylum application or removal proceeding administratively closed when applying for TPS

***Note:** Indicates applicant may have a previous or underlying immigration status that might meet eligibility criteria and you need further information. See Chapter 8 for a full list of employment codes.

Form I-766

Employment Authorization Document (EAD)

Front This redesign of the Form I-766 replaced older versions in May 2017.

Back

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION

Surname
SPECIMEN

Given Name
TEST V

USCIS#
000-000-001

Category Card#
C09 SRC0000000001

Country of Birth
Utopia

Terms and Conditions
None

Date of Birth
01 JAN 1920

Sex
M

Valid From
05/01/17

Card Expires
05/01/19

NOT VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.

Work authorization status code

Identity

Nationality

Card validity dates. Not eligibility date.

May 2017

Form I-766 shows:
Identity
Work authorization code and immigration status
Nationality

You still need to document: Date of entry or status*

*NOTE: Card dates are dates of card issuance and expiration, not date of status or entry.

See Chapter 8 for a full list of categories. See the end of Chapter 6 for previous versions of the employment card.

USCIS began to issue this card in October 2011.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION CARD

SPECIMEN TEST V 01 JAN 1920

Surname
SPECIMEN

Given Name
TEST V

USCIS#
000-000-773

Category Card#
C09 SRC0000000773

Country of Birth
Ethiopia

Terms and Conditions
None

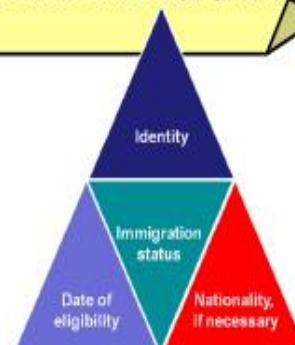
Date of Birth
01 JAN 1920

Sex
M

Valid From
01/01/80

Card Expires
05/10/11

NOT VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.



USCIS Asylum Letter

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
99 S E Fifth Street
First Floor
Miami, FL 333131-1600

 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Identity (may also include spouse/child)

Date: **AUG 07 2008**

Immigration status (asylee)

RE: A000-000-000 ASYLEE, Principal
A000-000-001 ASYLEE, Spouse
A000-000-002 ASYLEE, Child

Date asylum granted

Asylum Approval

Dear Mr. Asylee:

This letter refers to your request for asylum in the United States filed on Form I-589.

It has been determined that you are eligible for asylum in the United States.. Attached please find a completed Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, indicating that you have been granted asylum status in the United States pursuant to § 208(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) as of 7/29/08. This grant of asylum includes your dependents listed above who are present in the United States, who were included in your asylum application, and for whom you have established a qualifying relationship by a preponderance of evidence.

You have been granted asylum in the United States for an indefinite period; however, asylum status does not give you the right to remain permanently in the United States. Asylum status may be terminated if you no longer have a well-founded fear of persecution because of a fundamental change in circumstance, you have obtained protection from another country, or you have committed certain crimes or engaged in another activity that makes you ineligible to retain asylum status in the United States. See INA § 208(c)(2).

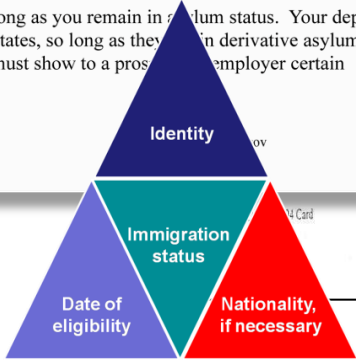
Now that you are an asylee, you may apply for certain benefits, which are listed below. You are also responsible for complying with certain laws and regulations, if such laws and regulations apply to you. These responsibilities are also explained in this letter. We recommend that you retain the original of this letter as proof of your status and that you submit copies of this letter when applying for any benefit or services listed below. You may obtain any of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) forms mentioned in this letter by visiting a local USCIS office by calling the National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283. You may also download any USCIS form from the Internet on the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov.

Benefits

Asylum letter shows:

- Identity**
- Immigration status**
- Date asylum granted**

Note: Nationality not shown but asylees of any nationality are eligible for refugee services



FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

A76

United States. Asylum is granted because of a well-founded fear of persecution in your country, or you have been persecuted in your country and have a well-founded fear of persecution on return to your country.

of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and a period of one year after the date of your asylum status, you must apply for Adjusted Status.

such change. You may apply for this requirement.

the INS Forms Center. You must submit documents to attach and

Kam/2011 SAJ

(Rev. 3/31/97)

Order of Immigration Judge

IMMIGRATION COURT
155 SOUTH MIAMI AVE., ROOM 800
MIAMI, FL 33130

In the Matter of
RESPONDENT, IAMA
Respondent

Case No.: **A000-000-xxx**
IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS

ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

This is a summary of the oral decision entered on **Jan. 15, 2009**.
This memorandum is solely for the convenience of the parties. If the
proceedings should be appealed or reopened, this oral decision will become
the official opinion in the case.

[] The respondent was ordered removed from the United States to
or in the alternative
[] Respondent's application for voluntary departure was denied and
respondent was ordered removed to
alternative to
[] Respondent's application for voluntary departure was granted until
with an alternate order of removal to
[X] Respondent's application for asylum was **(X) granted** () denied
() withdrawn.
[X] Respondent's application for withholding of removal was **(X) granted**
() denied () withdrawn.
[] Respondent's application for cancellation of removal under section
240A(a) was () granted () denied () withdrawn.
[] Respondent's application for cancellation of removal was () granted
under section 240A(b)(1) () granted under section 240A(b)(2)
() denied () withdrawn. If granted, it was ordered that the
respondent be issued all appropriate documents necessary to give
effect to this order.
[] Respondent's application for a waiver under section ____ of the INA was
() granted () denied () withdrawn or () other.
[] Respondent's application for adjustment of status under section ____
of the INA was () granted () denied () withdrawn. If granted, it
was ordered that respondent be issued all appropriate documents necessary
to give effect to this order.
[] Respondent's status was rescinded under section 246.
[] Respondent is admitted to the United States as a ____ until ____.
[] As a condition of admission, respondent is to post a \$ ____ bond.
[] Respondent knowingly filed a frivolous asylum application after proper
notice.
[] Respondent was advised of the limitation on discretionary relief for
failure to appear as ordered in the Immigration Judge's oral decision.
[] Proceedings were terminated.
[] Other:
Date: **Jan. 15, 2009**
Appeal: **WAIVED** Appeal Due By:

Identity
(look for spouse
and child also)

**Immigration status (Was
asylum application
granted? Has appeal been
waived?*)**

Court order shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status (asylee)
- Date asylum granted

Note: Asylees of any nationality are eligible for refugee program benefits.

You still need to document:
If DHS has waived the right to appeal, the applicant has a final grant of asylum. If DHS reserves its right to appeal, however, the applicant is not yet an asylee and is not yet eligible for ORR-funded programs. See Chapter 2 for discussion of eligibility date.

**Date asylum granted –
was appeal waived?**

Nationality

Identity

Immigration status:
Refugee or Asylee

A REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENT, Form I-571, is issued to refugees and asylees for travel outside the United States. The document is similar to a REENTRY PERMIT. New versions of both documents were issued beginning in February 2007. Changes include enhanced security features, a new teal blue cover, and color images of patriotic symbols. Older versions remain valid until expiration and may show evidence of prior status.

Form I-571 shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status
- Nationality (refugees or asylees of any nationality are eligible)

You still need to document:
Date of entry for refugees or status for asylees

Identity

Immigration status

Nationality, if necessary

Date of eligibility

Form I-327

Reentry Permit

A REENTRY PERMIT, Form I-327, is issued to a legal permanent resident in place of a passport. The document is similar to the REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENT, Form I-571. The permit shows permission to reenter the U.S. valid for two years. Visas and entry/exit stamps may be applied to blank pages.

Form I-327 shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status (as permanent resident)
- Nationality (required if previously eligible as Cuban/Haitian “entrant”)

You still need to document:

- Previously eligible status
- Date of entry or eligibility, which will depend on status

[illegible]

Cuban Parolee Cuban/Haitian Entrant

Date of entry or status

I-94

Departure Number: 0000000000-00

1-94 Departure Record

Family Name: VOIDP

First (Given) Name: VOIDA

Birth Date: 06081995

Birthplace: CUBA

Until: APR 26 2019

Purpose: CP

Category: CP1

Passport Number: 555123ABC12

Issue Date: 20DEC2016

Expires On: 15MAY2017

Annotation: *

NOT A VISA. FOIL PREPARED AT DHS REQUEST. MAY BE BOARDED WITHOUT TRANSPORTATION CARRIER LIABILITY.

Note: Passports document nationality and identity. See Chapter 3 for guidance on determining the eligibility of persons with dual citizenship.

Both the passport and Form I-94 show:

- Identity
- Immigration status (parole)
- Date of status
- Nationality

You still need to document:

Date of eligibility if the client received earlier documentation such as Form I-862.

Identity

Nationality

Immigration status

Identity

Immigration status

Date of eligibility

Nationality, if necessary

Form I-797C USCIS Notice of Action Receipt of Asylum Application

I-797C

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Form I-797C, Notice of Action

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

Fingerprint Notification		NOTICE DATE April 24, 2012	
1589 Application for Asylum		USCIS A# A000-000-000	
RECEIPT NUMBER ZMIXXXXXXXXXXX	RECEIVED DATE April 20, 2012	PRIORITY DATE April 20, 2012	PAGE 1 of 1

APPLICANT NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS

VOID N. VOID
123 LAWYERS AVE STE 123
MIAMI FL 33131

Immigration status

Date of entry or status

Identity

You have been scheduled to appear at the below USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) to be fingerprinted and photographed (biometrics collection) during the 14-day period specified below. Completion of background identity and security checks is required in order to process your application.

Address 14-Day Period

USCIS MIAMI
8801 NW 7TH AVENUE
MIAMI, FL 33150

Hours of Operation
CLOSED ON FEDERAL HOLIDAYS

Note: Starting on April 2, 2012, USCIS began to print Form I-797C, Notice of Action on plain bond paper at a lower cost. The earlier version of Form I-797C showed a DHS seal and used more expensive security bond paper with a torch seal.

Failure to appear as scheduled for fingerprinting and biometrics collection during the 14-day period may result in an asylum officer dismissing your asylum application.

When you appear for fingerprinting and biometrics collection, you MUST BRING your original Form I-589 and a copy of this Notice of Action. You must also bring your original Form I-589 and a copy of this Notice of Action. You must also bring your original Form I-589 and a copy of this Notice of Action.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

US DEP OF HOMELAND SECURITY
BUREAU OF CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVCS
ASYLUM OFFICE
999 S E FIFTH STREET
MIAMI, FL 33131-1600

NAME: VOID N. VOID
A-NUMBER: A000-000-000
RCPT#: ZMIXXXXXXXXXXX
DATE: 4/24/12
FORM: I-589

You received Form I-589 asylum application was received and is pending as of 4/20/12. You must appear for fingerprinting and biometrics collection as scheduled. If you wish to leave while your application is pending, you must obtain advance parole from BCIS. If you change your address, send written notification of the change within 10 days to the above address. You will receive a notice informing you when you and those listed on your application as a spouse or dependents must appear for an asylum interview. Bring to the interview 3 copies of documentary evidence of your relationship to those family members.

YOUR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE
C/O LAWYERS ANONYMOUS
123 LAWYERS AVE STE 123
MIAMI, FL 33131

Identity

Immigration status

Date of eligibility

Nationality, if necessary

Receipt (of application) shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status (asylum applicant)
- Date of eligibility (= date application filed if first documentation)

You still need to document:

- Nationality (only Cubans or Haitians eligible when asylum applicants)
- Date of eligibility if the client received earlier documentation such as Form I-862.

COPY FRONT AND BACK OF DOCUMENTS

Please see the back of this document for important information.

Form I-797C 01/02/12 Y

Form I-862 Notice to Appear

Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notice to Appear

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act

File No: A99-000-000

In the Matter of: Bea A. Trainer

Respondent: C/O USINS Krome, 18201 SW 12th Street FL 33194 None
(Number, street, city, state and ZIP code) (Area code and phone number)

1. You are an arriving alien.
 2. You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
 3. You have been admitted to the United States, but are deportable for the reasons stated below.

The Service alleges that you:

You are not a citizen or national of the United States;
 You are a native of Cuba and a citizen of Cuba;
 You entered the United States at or near SAND KEY, FLORIDA on or about MARCH 7, 2004;
 You were not then admitted or paroled after inspection by an Immigration Officer;
 You are an immigrant not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid document required by the Immigration and Nationality Act.

On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provisions of law:

Section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, in that you are an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who arrived in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Attorney General.

Section 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, as an immigrant who, at the time of admission, is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other document required by the Act, and a valid unexpired passport, or other suitable travel document, or document of identity issued under the regulations issued by the Attorney General under section 211(a) of the Act.

This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.

Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: ☐ 8 CFR 208.30(f)(2) ☐ 8 CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

(Date) _____ at _____ (Time) _____ to show why you should not be removed from the United States on the charge(s) set forth above.

IRA IMMIGRATION
(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)
PEMBROKE PINES, FL
(City and State)

Form I-862 (Rev. 4-1-97)

Immigration status (in removal proceedings)

Identity

Nationality

Date of status or entry

The Form I-862 shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status
- Date of status or entry
- Nationality (Cuban or Haitian)

You still need to document:

- Evidence of ongoing proceedings and that a final order of removal has not been issued

Form I-862, Notice to Appear, is given to persons who are in removal proceedings. If the document is fairly recent and the applicant is Cuban or Haitian, this can be sufficient documentation of an eligible immigration status. In other cases, you will need to check that the proceedings are still ongoing. This document could also show prior eligibility as a Cuban/Haitian entrant for someone who has adjusted status.

Form I-220A

Order of Release on Recognizance

Form I-220A, Order of Release on Recognizance, sometimes is issued to persons placed in removal proceedings and released from detention under Section 236 without an I-94.

Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Order of Release on Recognizance

File No: A99-000-000

Date: 01/03/2004

Name: TOBY A. TRAINER

You have been arrested and placed in removal proceedings. In accordance with section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the applicable provisions of Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulation, you are being released on your own recognizance provided you comply with the following conditions:

☒ You must report for any hearing or interview as directed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

☒ You must surrender for removal from the United States if so ordered.

☒ You must report in (writing) (person) to ED ROMAN, DEPORTATION OFFICER
(Name and Title of Case Officer)
at 7880 BISCAYNE BLVD, 8TH FLOOR, MIAMI FL 33138 on FIRST DAY OF JAN 2005 at 9:00AM
(Location of INS Office) (Day of the week or month) (Time)

If you are allowed to report in writing, the report must contain your name, alien registration number, current employment, and other pertinent information as required by the officer listed above.

☒ You must not change your place of residence without first securing written permission from the officer.

☒ You must not violate any local, State, or Federal laws or ordinances.

☐ You must assist the Immigration and Naturalization Service in obtaining any necessary travel documents.

☐ Other: _____

☐ See attached sheet containing other specified conditions (Continue on separate sheet if required)

NOTICE: Failure to comply with the conditions of this order may result in revocation of your release and detention by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(Signature of INS Official Serving Order) _____ (Signature of Alien) _____ 01/03/2004 (Date)

Alien's Acknowledgement of Conditions of Release on Recognizance

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in the CREOLE language) and understand the conditions of my release as set forth in this order. I further understand that if I do not comply with the conditions, the Immigration and Naturalization Service may revoke any release without further action.

(Signature of INS Official Serving Order) _____ (Signature of Alien) _____ 01/03/2004 (Date)

Cancellation of Order

I hereby cancel this order of release because: ☐ The alien failed to comply with the conditions of release.

☐ The alien was taken into custody for removal.

Signature of INS Official Canceling Order _____ Date _____

Date of status

Identity

Immigration status (in removal proceedings)

Form I-220A shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status
- Date of status

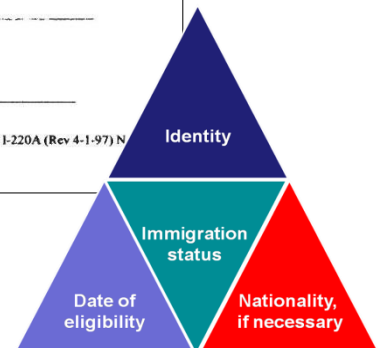
You still need to document:

- Nationality as Cuban or Haitian (not on document)
- Evidence of ongoing proceedings and that a final order of removal has not been issued

***Note 1: Evidence of nationality may sometimes obtain from a "Notice to Appear" (see page 6-19) or by calling SAVE.**

Note 2: This document can serve as identity document (with photo and fingerprint) and has A-# for verification, as well as information that applicant is in removal proceedings.

FORM I-220A (Rev 4-1-97) N



Form I-797A USCIS Notice of Approval (Refugee/Asylee Relative)

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service

I-797A, Notice of Action

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RECEIPT NUMBER SRC-00-000-00000		CASE TYPE I730 REFUGEE ASYLEE RELATIVE PETITION	
RECEIPT DATE JANUARY 26, 2017	PRIORITY DATE	PETITIONER SRC-000-000-000 VOID, VOID	
NOTICE DATE MAY 15, 2017	PAGE 1 OF 1	VOID, AVOID	
VOID, VOID 123 MAIN STREET ANYTOWN, ANYSTATE		Notice Type: Approval Notice Class: ASY	

Your refugee/Asylee Relative Petition for the family member(s) listed on this notice have been approved in accordance with Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The family member(s) now has asylee status under Section 208 of the above act. The validity of the status for your family member(s) is dependent on the validity of your status. For information regarding eligibility for status as a lawful permanent resident, please contact your local Service Center.

Your family member(s) is authorized to work in the United States, incident to status. To obtain a photo-identity document from the USCIS evidencing his or her employment authorization, your family member(s) must each apply for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD). He or she is not required to pay a fee with the initial request for an EAD. When he or she submits an application to renew his or her EAD, he or she must pay a fee or request a waiver under 8 C.F.R. 103.7(c). To apply for an EAD submit a separate Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the USCIS. A qualifying family member to the filing center indicated for Form I-765.

If your family member(s) needs to travel outside the U.S., he/she must file an application for a visa at a U.S. consulate or embassy. A VISA NOR MAY IT BE USED IN PLACE OF A VISA.

This Form I-797 shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status
- Date of status
- Nationality

Information on the back. You will be notified separately about any other cases you filed.

Customer service telephone: (800) 375-5283
Form I797A (Rev. 10/31/05) N

Detach This Half for Personal Records

Receipt Number SRC-00-000-00000

I-94#

NAME VOID, AVOID

CLASS ASY

VALID FROM Valid indefinitely

PETITIONER: VOID, VOID

Asylum Status Granted in Pursuant to Section 208 INA. If you depart the United States, you will need prior permission to return.

Receipt Number SRC-00-000-00000

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

I-94

Departure Record

Petitioner: VOID, VOID

Family Name VOID

15. First (given) Name AVOID

17. Country of Birth UTOPIA

Form I-797A, Notice of Action, includes an I-94 departure record. This document may be used to show eligibility by some refugee or asylee relatives.

Immigration status (asylee)

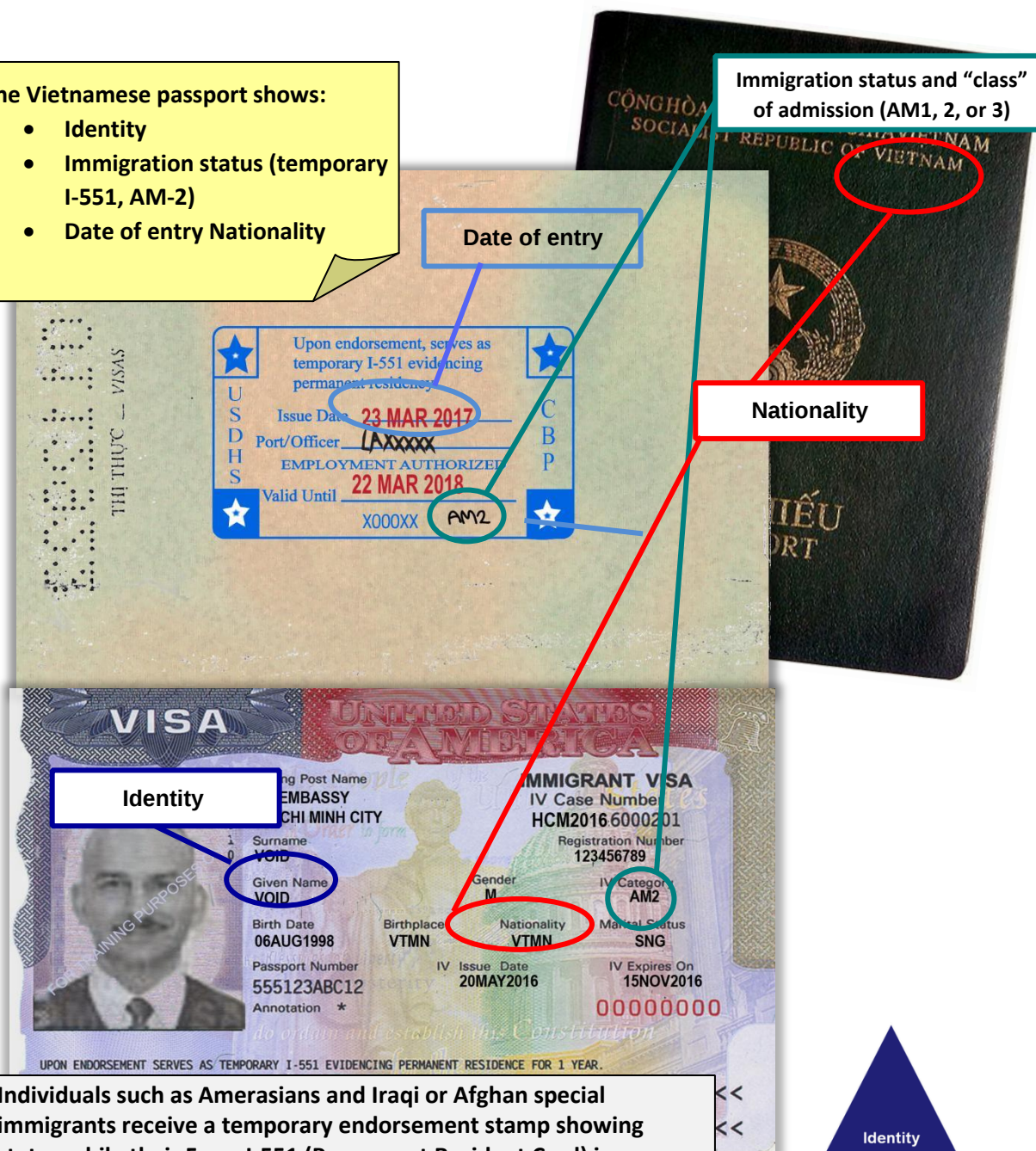
Nationality

Form I-797A (Rev. 10/31/05) N

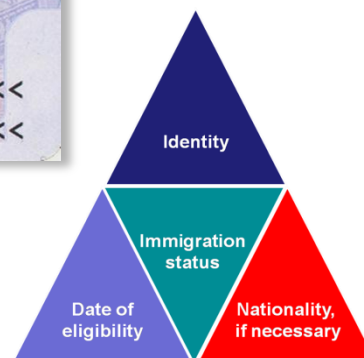
Vietnamese Passport Amerasian Documentation

The Vietnamese passport shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status (temporary I-551, AM-2)
- Date of entry Nationality



Individuals such as Amerasians and Iraqi or Afghan special immigrants receive a temporary endorsement stamp showing status while their Form I-551 (Permanent Resident Card) is produced. Look for the "class" of admission (for example, AM2), which shows their status.



ORR Certification Letter – Trafficking Victim

 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20447

HHS Tracking Number
5555555555r

Ms. Jane Doe
c/o Office of Refugee Services
Department of Children and Families
116 Anderson Ave.
Tallahassee, FL 32301

**Immigration status
(trafficking victim)**

CERTIFICATION LETTER

Dear Ms. Doe:

This letter confirms that you have been certified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under section 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. With this certification, you are eligible for benefits and services under any Federal or State program or activity funded or administered by any Federal agency to the same extent as an individual who is admitted to the United States as a refugee under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, provided you meet other eligibility criteria. Certification does not confer immigration status.

Your certification date is August 15, 2005. The benefits outlined in the previous paragraph may offer assistance for only limited time periods that start from the date of this certification.

You should present this letter when you apply for benefits or services. Benefit-issuing agencies must call the trafficking verification line at (202) 401-5510 in the Office of Refugee Resettlement to verify the validity of this document and to inform HHS of the benefits for which you have applied.

Identity

Date of eligibility

Sincerely,

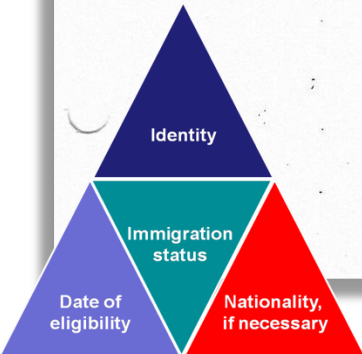
Nguyen Van Hanh, PhD
Director
Office of

The ORR certification or eligibility letter shows:

- Identity
- Eligible status
- Date of status

This document provides all the information required to determine eligibility.

Remember: Call OTIP Trafficking Verification Line prior to providing service.



Family Member Eligibility -Trafficking Victim

"T" visa holders already in the United States at the time of the approval of their status may present Form I-797A, Notice of Action, rather than this I-94. See page 6-22 for an example of this Form I-797A. The Notice Date is the date of eligibility

Departure Number
0000000000-00

OMB No. 1651-0111

I-94
Departure Record

14 Family Name
SAMPLE

15 First (Given) Name
TEST

16 Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr)
22032007

17 Country of Citizenship
BELIZE

See Other Side

STAPLE HERE

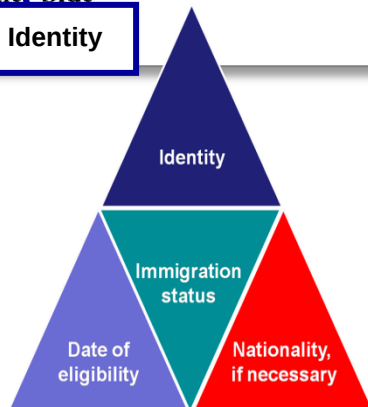
CBP Form I-94 (10/04)

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Date of eligibility

Immigration status (T2/3/4/5/6)

Identity



Form I-94 shows:

- Identity
- Eligible status
- Date of status

This document has all eligibility information but remember:

Family members of trafficking victims do not require certification letters.

Special Immigrants of Iraqi or Afghan Nationality

Status Code or Annotation	Status	Other Notations	Nationality*	Other Document Needed to Determine Immigration Status or Eligibility
SI1	Special immigrant under Section 1059 of the National Defense Act, 2006, P.L. 110-28, as amended	Stamp with “Processed for I-551, temporary evidence of lawful admission for permanent residence valid until” or endorsed visa with annotation “Upon endorsement serves as temporary I-551 evidencing permanent residence for 1 year.	Only if Iraqi or Afghan	Note: All Iraqi and Afghan special immigrants are eligible from their date of entry or status for the same period as a refugee.
SI2	Spouse of SI1			
SI3	Child of SI1			
SQ1	Special Immigrant under Section 1244 of the National Defense Authorization Act, 2008, P.L. 110-181, as amended	See also I-551 Chart 2	Only if Iraqi or Afghan	
SQ2	Spouse of SQ1			
SQ3	Child of SQ1			
SI6*	Adjustment code for SI1	See I-551 Chart 2	Only if Iraqi or Afghan	
SI7*	Adjustment code for SI2			
SI9*	Adjustment code for SI3			
SQ6*	Adjustment code for SQ1		Only if Iraqi or Afghan	
SQ7*	Adjustment code for SQ2			
SQ9*	Adjustment code for SQ3			

*Adjustment codes are used when the special immigrant or family member is in the United States at the time his/her special immigrant status is approved.

Documentation for Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant

Identity (passport)

Date of entry

Iraqi or Afghan passport shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status (lawful permanent resident)
- Date of entry
- Nationality (must be Iraqi or Afghan)

Immigration status (special immigrant)

Nationality (passport) (Afghan or Iraqi)

UPON ENDORSEMENT, SERVES AS TEMPORARY I-551 EVIDENCING PERMANENT RESIDENCY.

Issue Date **05MAY2017**

Port/Officer **NEWX00X**

EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZED

Valid Until **4 MAY 2018**

X000XX SQ-1

VISA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Issuing Post Name
US EMBASSY BAGHDAD

IV Case Number
BGDXXXX6000201

Registration Number
XXXXXXXXXX

Surname
VOID

Given Name
VOID

Gender
M

IV Category
SQ1

Birth Date
10OCT1985

Birthplace
IRAQ

Nationality
IRAQ

Passport Number
555123ABC12

IV Issue Date
15APR 2017

IV Expires On
14SEP2017

Annotation *

00000000

UPON ENDORSEMENT SERVES AS TEMPORARY I-551 EVIDENCING PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR 1 YEAR.

Identity

Immigration status

Date of eligibility

Nationality, if necessary

Afghan Parole Sample



The OAR classification means Operation Allies Refuge

Immigration Documents Not in Current Use

The examples of immigration documents in this section are sometimes presented by applicants for refugee program services. DHS no longer issues these documents, but they show an immigration status eligible for refugee program services. In order to familiarize service providers with these documents and help them find the information they need to document prior eligibility; we have annotated each example with the type of information the document provides in determining eligibility. Please note that some of these documents provide only some of the information you will need.

Document	Page Number
Entered Without Inspection (EWI)—Cuban/Haitian entrant (Not in current use)	6-28
“Status Pending”—Cuban/Haitian entrant (Not in current use)	6-29
I-551 Previous Versions of Alien Resident Card (Not in general use)	6-30
I-688B and Previous Versions of Employment Authorization Document.....	6-31

Entered Without Inspection (EWI) Cuban/Haitian entrant (Not in current use)

A “flimsy I-94” or document control card was sometimes used to document parole of Cuban who arrived without inspection (EWI) in the period form 1997-1999. The document issued at that time has been accepted as evidence of release and parole.

Front

Identity

Immigration status (EWI— parole)

Nationality

Date of entry or status

CONFIDENTIAL (Last, First, Middle)
Country of Citizenship
Cuba
Passport Number and Country of Issue
File Number
U.S. Address/Mail (Number) (Street) (City) Miami, Florida (State) (ZIP CODE)
Date, Place, Time, and Manner of Last Entry/Attempted Entry
OCTOBER 2, 1998
10/2/98
Foreign Address/Residence (Number, Street, City, Province (State), Country)
PINAR DEL RIO CUBA
Birthdate Age 6 Date of Action 10-3-98 Location Code MIP/PPP
City, Province (State) and Country of Birth
PINAR DEL RIO Cuba
Visa # RIV No. Name on Social Security Card
Date of Visa Issued. Social Security No. Send C.O. Rec. Check To:

Back

This version of the I-94 shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status (EWI— parole) Date of entry
- Nationality (Cuban or Haitian)

DEPARTURE RECORD

Port: Date: Manner: Country of Destination:

You are required to retain this document for possession and to transportation line unless you desire to re-enter the United States in which case you must present it to a Canadian Immigration officer on the Mexican Border, or to a Canadian Immigration officer on the Mexican Border.

Identity

Immigration status

Date of eligibility

Nationality, if necessary

"Status Pending"
Cuban/Haitian entrant
(Not in current use)

A "flimsy I-94" with the Cuban/Haitian Entrant stamp (original status given in 1980) across its face indicated that the individual had been paroled for one year under INA 212(d)(5).

Identity

Nationality

Immigration status (parole)

Date of entry or status

This old Form I-94 shows:

- Identity
- Immigration status
- Date of entry
- Nationality

Identity

Immigration status

Date of eligibility

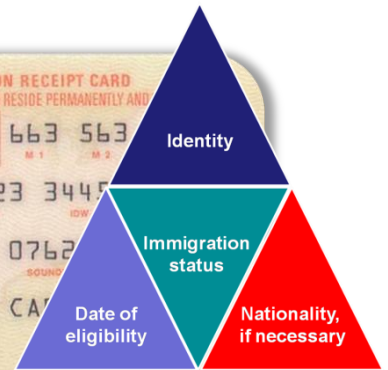
Nationality, if necessary

Earlier Versions of Permanent Resident Cards

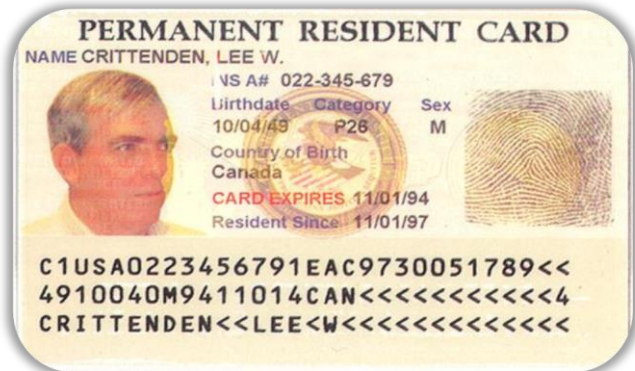
Front



Back



This version of the Form I-551 was called a “Resident Alien Card” and was introduced in January 1977. The card had no expiration date and remains valid. USCIS has encouraged card holders to replace this card with the current version which is more secure.



Form I551 released November 2004,
valid until expiration.

Form I551 released December 1997.



Front



In August 1989 Form I-551 was changed to include an expiration date, usually after ten years. Although the card expires, the status does not. In January 1992 the card was revised to add a white box behind the fingerprint.

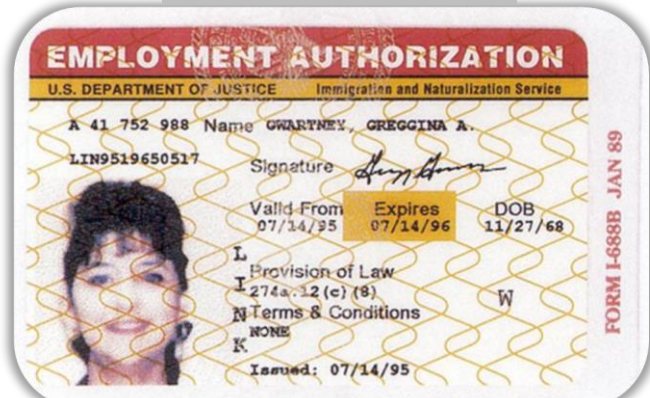
Earlier Versions of Employment Authorization Documents (EAD)

Form I-688B

As of September 2006, USCIS phased out issuance of this version of the Employment Authorization Document. Codes for this card are in Chapter 8.

Form I-688B issued 1989.

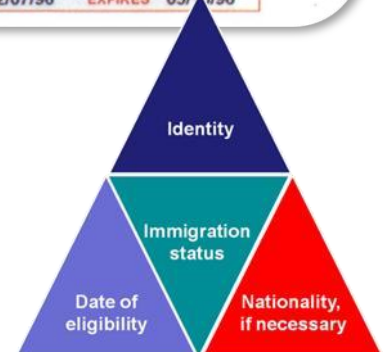
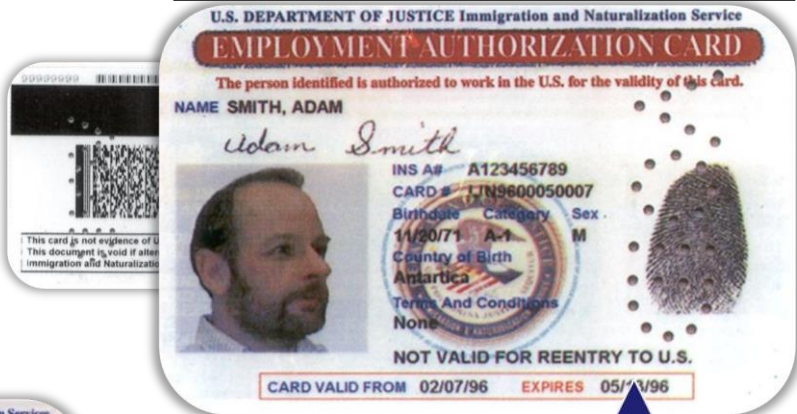
Form I-688B issued 1995.



Previous Versions of Form I-766

INS began issuing this version of Form I-766 as the Employment Authorization Document in January 1997.

This version of the Form I-766 was in use from October 2011.



Chapter 7: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Refugees

(1) Refugee Documentation: Do refugees receive Employment Authorization Documents (EAD)?

Refugees who arrived since November 2002 receive Form I-766 (Employment Authorization cards) as part of their processing on arrival in the United States as a result of legislation included in the Patriot Act in 2002. Remember that all refugees (and asylees) must get a Refugee Travel Document prior to travel outside the United States, even with the EAD.

(2) Refugee Children: Do refugee children also receive the I-776 since it is an employment authorization card?

Yes, all newly arriving refugees, including children, receive the EAD (I-766) in order that they will have a government-issued identification with biometric identification, that is, a photo and a fingerprint.

(3) Expiration of Refugee I-94: Does the I-94 issued to a refugee expire within a certain period after issuance?

No, Form I-94's issued to refugees do not expire as with visas and paroles. Refugees must apply for permanent residence after one year, however, and may surrender their original Form I-94 as part of the application process. In addition, a refugee traveling outside the country would have his/her original Form I-94 taken and be issued a new Form I-94 with the date of the current entry on return to the United States.

(4) Refugee Adjustment of Status: If a refugee is denied adjustment of status, is s/he still eligible for refugee services and authorized to work?

Yes, unless the refugee status is also revoked, the client's denial for adjustment to permanent resident will not affect eligibility for services or work authorization. (The denial for adjustment may be based on an incomplete application or other technical issues having nothing to do with the refugee's claim.) Even if the EAD is expired, the client may show an unrestricted social security card and identification to satisfy I-9 requirements.

Asylees

(5) Services Available: What assistance and services are available to asylees?

Asylees are eligible for all of the assistance and services provided through the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). States have varying programs and agencies, however, that offer similar, but not identical, types of assistance and services. Asylees should contact Florida's Refugee Services Program to learn about and to apply for the available assistance and services. Asylees will need to present proof of status and meet the eligibility criteria for specific benefit programs.

(6) Where to Apply: Where do asylees go to apply for refugee assistance and services?

Asylees should contact Florida's Refugee Services Program concerning the benefits office that serves their home area. ORR has additional information available about benefits in other states. ORR's Web site address is www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/orr; the Florida Refugee Services Program website is www.state.fl.us/programs/refugee/

(7) Applying for Services: What should asylees bring when they go to apply for assistance and services?

Asylees should bring DHS documentation of their identity, status, "eligibility" date (see Chapter 2), and nationality. ORR recommends that asylees bring their social security card or proof that they have applied for a social security number. This proof may include a letter from the Social Security Administration (SSA) or some type of receipt from the SSA.

(8) Recommended for Asylum: Is a Recommended Approval from an USCIS Asylum Office an acceptable document proving asylee status?

No, recommended approvals are not acceptable proof of asylee status. If an applicant brings an approval letter from an Asylum Office, it must be an actual Approval Letter, not a Recommended Approval.

(9) Order from an Immigration Judge: Is an Order from an Immigration Judge granting asylum under § 208 of the INA acceptable proof of asylee status? (a) DHS Waives Appeal. If, on the Order from the Immigration Judge granting asylum, the DHS waives the right to appeal the immigration judge's decision, then an Order from an Immigration Judge is acceptable proof of asylee status. An asylee's eligibility period for ORR assistance and services will begin on the date of the immigration judge's order granting asylum.

(b) DHS Reserves Appeal. If, on the Order from the immigration judge granting asylum, the DHS has reserved the right to appeal the immigration judge's decision, the order will **not**, on its own, verify asylee status.

If the DHS has reserved the right to appeal, eligibility workers must wait 30 days from the date on the Immigration Judge Order. On or after the 31st day,** the eligibility worker will need to call the EOIR case status line at (800) 898-7180 to find out whether the DHS has appealed the case. If the DHS has appealed the case, the individual is not yet an asylee and is not eligible for benefits. If the DHS has not appealed the case and 30 days have passed since the date on the immigration judge order, the individual is an asylee and is eligible for ORR assistance and services. Thirty days after the date on the immigration judge order will serve as the "entry" date (i.e., the date the individual was granted asylum).

**Although the EOIR case status line is updated every 24 hours, ORR cautions that, on occasion, eligibility workers may find that the case status line does not contain the needed appeal information on the 31st day. The EOIR reports that it may take up to 5 days after the appeal deadline for the information to be relayed to the case status line.

(10) Spouse and Children of Asylee:

(a) What is the "entry" date (i.e., date of asylum grant) for an asylee's spouse and children who are in the United States and who were included on the principal asylee's asylum application—in other words, the spouse and children who applied with the principal asylee?

The spouse and children have the same "entry" date (i.e., date of asylum grant) as the principal asylee.

(b) Do the spouse and child get asylum letters from the USCIS or only the principal asylee?

When asylum is granted by USCIS, only the principal applicant is sent a letter by the USCIS (former INS) asylum office, but the letter includes the names and A-numbers of all properly included dependents. Both principal applicants and dependents receive a Form I-94 in their own name and now are issued a Form I-766 (employment authorization document).

(c) What is the "entry" date for an asylee's spouse and children who were not included on the principal asylee's application and who are in the U.S. when the principal asylee files the Form I-730 Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition?

If an asylee's spouse and children are already in the United States, the "entry" date of the spouse and children will be the approval date of the Form I-730. The DHS should issue a Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Card for the derivatives noting their "entry" date and their status as asylees. I-730 Approval Letters also will be acceptable proof of asylee status. For more information about the admission of an asylee's spouse and children, please see 8 CFR §208.20 or the USCIS Final Rule on Procedures for Filing a Derivative Petition (Form I-730) at 63 FR 3792 (1/27/98).

(d) What is the "entry" date for an asylee's spouse and children who are outside of the United States when the asylee is granted asylum?

If the principal asylee completes a Form I-730 for his or her spouse and children, the derivatives' "entry" date will be the date that they physically enter the United States. This date will be noted on their Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Cards. (Note that the filing locations for Form I-730 petitions for asylee family members outside the United States are being changed on a phased-in basis. See the USCIS website for up-to-date filing instructions.) For more information about the admission of an asylee's spouse and children, please see 8 CFR §208.20 or the USCIS Final Rule on Procedures for Filing a Derivative Petition (Form I-730) at 63 FR 3792 (1/27/98).

(11) Adjustment of Status: Does ORR’s interpretation of an asylee’s “entry” date (i.e., date of asylum grant) have any effect on the date that an asylee may apply for adjustment of status or citizenship?

No, ORR’s interpretation of an asylee’s “entry” date (i.e., date of asylum grant) has no effect on the date that an asylee may apply for adjustment of status or citizenship. Please see INA §209 and 8 CFR §209.2 for information about adjustment of status for asylees.

(12) Board of Immigration Appeals: What if an individual is granted asylum by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)?

A written decision by the Board of Immigration Appeals granting asylum will serve as proof that an individual has asylee status. The date on the written decision will begin the eligibility period for refugee assistance and services. Most individuals who are granted asylum by the BIA will need to apply to the USCIS for documentation evidencing their status. Eligibility workers most likely will be familiar with the DHS documentation, which may include the I-94 Arrival/Departure Card. However, the written decision by the BIA will continue to serve as proof of asylee status for ORR purposes.

(13) Reception and Placement Eligibility: Are asylees eligible to receive Reception and Placement benefits from the State Department?

No, asylees are not eligible to receive Reception and Placement benefits from the State Department. ORR’s policy on the date of eligibility does not affect the procedures or benefits of other departments of the U.S. government, such as the Department of Justice or the Department of State.

(14) Alternative Program Eligibility: Are asylees eligible for alternative ORR programs, such as Match Grant and Wilson-Fish?

Yes, asylees are eligible for all ORR program benefits and services.

(15) Match Grant:

(a) Do asylees need to be enrolled in Match Grant programs within 31 days of their grant of asylum?

Yes, asylees generally need to be enrolled in Match Grant programs within 31 days of their grant of asylum. In general, the rules that apply to refugees in the Match Grant programs also apply to asylees (for exceptions, see FAQs #13b and #14).

(b) Are there any exceptions to the requirement to enroll clients within 31 days of their grant of asylum?

If you feel a client has been unfairly disadvantaged because of circumstances beyond his or her control, for instance, an asylum letter sent two months after the grant of asylum was effective, the VOLAG National Office can contact ORR the ORR Matching Grant Coordinator at ORR for authorization to enroll the client beyond the 31-day enrollment period.

(c) How can voluntary agencies enroll asylees in Match Grant programs if the agencies do not have established relationships with asylees through the Department of State’s Reception and Placement Cooperative Agreement or a Reception and Placement Cooperative Agreement with another federal agency?

The requirement that a voluntary agency must have an established relationship with a refugee through the Department of State’s Reception and Placement Cooperative Agreement or a Reception and Placement Cooperative Agreement with another federal agency does not apply to asylees. Asylees are exempt from this requirement. Without association to a resettlement agency, there is a potential for asylees to approach more than one agency for services. Therefore, ORR asks that agencies make every effort to avoid duplication of services.

(16) Medical Benefits: Do asylees need to be associated with a resettlement agency in order to receive refugee medical assistance (RMA)?

No, asylees are exempt from the requirement at 45 CFR §400.100(a)(4) to provide the name of the resettlement agency that resettled them. Asylees are eligible for RMA beginning on the date that they are granted asylum and do not need to be associated with a resettlement agency.

(17) Asylum Applicants: Are asylum applicants eligible for refugee services? No, only Cuban or Haitian nationals are eligible for services while they are asylum applicants. Persons of other nationalities are eligible only if their application for asylum has been approved.

(18) Unrestricted Social Security Cards: Do asylees qualify for unrestricted Social Security cards and what documents can be shown as evidence of status?

Social Security issues unrestricted Social Security cards to asylees since they are eligible to work based on their asylum status. The documents accepted for evidence include the Form I-94 with an asylum stamp, an employment card showing the asylum status code, or the original order of an Immigration Judge granting asylum. While ORR accepts the USCIS asylum letter as evidence of status for refugee program benefits, the asylum letter is not among the documents accepted by the Social Security Administration in their current regulations.

(19) Restricted Social Security Cards: What should an asylee client do if s/he has been issued a restricted Social Security card in error?

If an asylee has been issued a restricted Social Security card (that is, a card marked "not valid for employment without DHS authorization"), the individual should go back to Social Security and request an unrestricted card. As above, s/he will have to show one of the documents mentioned in the previous question.

(20) ORR PL 16-01 states that an order from an immigration judge (IJ) will serve as proof of asylee status if DHS has waived the right to appeal the case. What is the eligibility date for an individual who was granted asylum by an IJ where DHS waives the right to appeal?

The eligibility date for an individual who was granted asylum by an IJ, where DHS waived the right to appeal, is the date on the IJ's order.

Example 1: On April 4, 2018, Ms. Niongou arrived to the U.S. on a student visa. Shortly after arriving, she applied for asylum. On August 13, 2020, an IJ granted Ms. Niongou's application for asylum. The IJ order noted that DHS waived its right to appeal. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Ms. Niongou is eligible for ORR benefits and services. Her eligibility date is August 13, 2020.

(21) What is the eligibility date for an individual who was granted asylum by an immigration judge (IJ) but DHS has not waived the right to appeal in the case?

Footnote 11 of ORR PL 16-01 states:

If DHS has reserved its right to appeal, an Immigration Judge Order will not serve on its own, as proof of asylee status. If an asylee brings an Immigration Judge Order that shows DHS has reserved its right to appeal, eligibility workers must wait 30 days from the date on the Immigration Judge Order. On or after the 31st day, the eligibility worker will need to call the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) Automated Case Information Hotline at (800) 898-7180 to find out whether the DHS has appealed the case. (The EOIR reports that it may take up to 5 days after the appeal deadline for the information to be relayed to the case status line.) If the DHS has appealed the case, the individual is not yet an asylee and is not eligible for benefits. If DHS has not appealed the case and 30 days have passed since the date on the immigration Judge Order, the individual is an asylee and is eligible for ORR assistance and services.

As stated in the footnote, the eligibility worker must confirm the disposition of the case by calling the EOIR Automated Case Information Hotline. Where the IJ establishes a deadline for appeals (typically 30 days), or DHS has reserved its right to appeal, but subsequently does not appeal, the eligibility date should be the next business day after the deadline passes.

Example: On May 11, 2018, Mr. Shevchenko arrived to the U.S. on a tourist visa. Shortly after arriving, he applied for asylum. On November 24, 2020, an IJ granted Mr. Shevchenko's application for asylum. The IJ noted on the order that appeals were due by December 24, 2020. On January 4, 2021, Mr. Shevchenko presented himself to and requested benefits from the local resettlement agency in Illinois. The eligibility worker called the EOIR Automated Case Information Hotline to find out whether DHS appealed the case. DHS did not appeal the case. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Mr. Shevchenko is eligible for ORR benefits and services. In accordance with ORR's PL 16-01, footnote 11, his eligibility date is December 28, 2020, since the appeal period ended on December 24, 2020, and the next business day was a holiday.

Cuban/Haitian Entrants

(22) Cuban/Haitian Entrant Definition: If a Cuban or Haitian client meets more than one of the criteria for a Cuban/Haitian entrant, what should be considered their basis of eligibility?

Applicants must show only that they hold a status that is eligible. If an individual demonstrates that s/he meets any of the criteria for Cuban/Haitian entrant, that is, parolee, asylum applicant, or person in removal proceedings, that is the basis of their eligibility for refugee program services. If an applicant has been paroled, however, in addition to another status, the parole should generally be documented as well since ORR has said that the expiration of parole does not affect the applicant's eligibility for services. See also questions below on the date of eligibility.

(23) Cuban/Haitian Date of Status - First Qualifying Status: What date of entry should be used for Cuban or Haitian nationals who meet more than one part of the definition of a Cuban-Haitian entrant?

Many Cuban or Haitian nationals in the state may fulfill more than one part of the definition of a Cuban-Haitian entrant. An individual may, for instance, be granted parole and have a pending application for asylum. In that circumstance, the date on which the individual *first* meets the definition of entrant is the effective date of "entry" or eligibility for refugee program services.

(24) Cuban/Haitian Asylees: Will a Cuban or Haitian entrant, who has been receiving refugee assistance and services and who is granted asylum, be able to access an additional twelve months of refugee cash and medical assistance and an additional five years of social services beginning on the date that he or she is granted asylum? No, a Cuban or Haitian entrant who previously was eligible for refugee services will not be able to access additional services by beginning a second eligibility period on the date asylum is granted. For more information about benefits for Cuban and Haitian entrants, please see 45 CFR, Part 401.

(25) Effect of Dual Citizenship: If a Cuban (or Haitian) national has another nationality on his/her immigration documentation, is s/he eligible for refugee services? If a person of Cuban or Haitian nationality has a second nationality, the eligibility determination depends on what is recorded on his or her immigration documentation. If the documentation fails to show the individual is a Cuban or Haitian national, the individual must show another type of immigration document to establish eligibility as a Cuban/Haitian entrant. See ORR SL#00-17 and SL#07-14 for further guidance on allowable immigration documentation. If you still have questions after reviewing ORR's guidance, contact Refugee Services for advice.

(26) Cuban/Haitian Date of Status: Since Cuban or Haitian nationals who are admitted to the United States as visitors or students, for instance, are not considered Cuban-Haitian entrants, what date would be used for their date of entry if they later applied for asylum or were put into removal proceedings?

If a person of Cuban or Haitian nationality changes status after entering the United States so that he/she later meets the definition of a Cuban-Haitian entrant, the “date of entry” for refugee services would be the date the DHS first issued documentation making the person an “entrant.” An example of this would be if DHS issued a notice of removal proceedings, such as Form I-862 (Notice to Appear), to someone who overstayed their visa. Another example would be the date on which a person of Cuban or Haitian nationality already in the United States first filed an application with the USCIS or the Immigration Court requesting asylum.

(27) Effect of Detention on Cuban/Haitian Entrant Date of Status: If a Cuban or Haitian national is detained by the DHS on entering the United States and not released for a long period of time, will they still be able to qualify for refugee program cash and medical benefits?

If DHS detained a person of Cuban or Haitian nationality on or after arrival and first issued documentation on release, such as the Form I-862 (Notice to Appear) or Form I-220A (Order of Release on Recognizance), the date of the Form I-862 or Form I-220A is the effective “date of entry” to be used for calculating refugee program benefits. These forms show that the person is in removal proceedings and therefore has status as a Cuban-Haitian entrant,

Note: In many cases, the actual date of entry and the date DHS releases the entrant with documentation will be the same. If the individual is detained for a significant period, however, the date the DHS first issues documentation to the person as a Cuban-Haitian entrant would be the “date of entry,” even if not the actual date of entering the United States.

(28) Haitian Final Order of Removal (Deportation or Exclusion): How long are Cuban or Haitian clients in removal proceedings eligible for benefits?

A Cuban or Haitian client who has been eligible for refugee services while in removal proceedings loses that eligibility once an immigration judge issues a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal. Providers must periodically check the current status of clients in removal proceedings to verify continued eligibility. Note that this does not apply if the entrant has ever been paroled. If a client’s eligibility remains unclear after checking the current status, ask the Refugee Services Program before terminating services to ensure that the final order of removal is considered non-appealable and legally enforceable. Be prepared to give information on the name, date of birth, nationality, alien number, as well as any other details available, to assist in inquiries with DHS.

(29) Order of Supervision: If Cuban or Haitian applicants get an Order of Supervision from DHS after they receive a Final Order of Deportation, does that suspend the deportation and make them eligible for refugee services again?

Persons holding DHS Orders of Supervision have already received final orders of removal (deportation) and may therefore be ineligible for refugee program services or have lost eligibility. The Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) may have issued the Order of Supervision because DHS does not plan to execute the removal order at present and the person has applied for work authorization. The delay in execution of the removal order does not, however, reverse the final order of removal.

(30) Expedited Order of Removal: Are Cuban or Haitian clients holding a "Notice and Order of Expedited Removal" eligible for benefits?

An individual with Cuban or Haitian nationality who presents an Order of Expedited Removal does not meet the definition of a Cuban/Haitian entrant. The individual has been ordered removed after being apprehended at or near the border and was not remanded to the immigration court after a credible fear hearing. The order is not appealable to the courts. If the individual shows later documents that are confusing, such as evidence of parole or immigration hearings, contact Refugee Services.

(31) Cubans with “V” Visas: Is a Cuban who holds a “V” visa under the Life Act eligible for refugee program services?

No, the “V” visa is a non-immigrant visa for relatives waiting for immigrant visas. Like other Cubans in non-immigrant statuses such as visitor or student, Cubans with a “V” visa are not eligible for refugee program services unless they can also show evidence that they meet the definition of a Cuban/Haitian entrant, that is, they were paroled by DHS, applied for asylum, or were placed into removal proceedings.

(32) HRIFA Spouse and Child: Is the Haitian spouse or child of a Haitian asylum applicant or parolee who adjusted under the Haitian Refugee Immigration and Fairness Act (HRIFA) eligible for refugee services?

As with all permanent residents, a Haitian spouse or child who adjusted under HRIFA must show that he or she held a status previously eligible for refugee program services. Spouses and children of a Cuban/Haitian entrant do not receive, or "derive," eligibility from their relative. No matter what the status of their relative, the Haitian spouse and child must show that they themselves were paroled or applied for asylum or put into removal proceedings (that is, meet the definition of a Cuban/Haitian entrant) to receive refugee program services. They may, however, be eligible for all other services open to permanent residents.

(33) Termination of Eligibility: When does an order of deportation or removal end the eligibility of a Cuban/Haitian client?

Cuban/Haitian entrants who have never been paroled and receive a final order of deportation that is legally enforceable and cannot be appealed lose eligibility for refugee program services. Because of the complex legal issues related to order of removal and the hearing process, consult with the Refugee Services Program and with the Office of Refugee Resettlement regarding clients who appear to meet these conditions. Be prepared to give information on the name, date of birth, nationality, alien number, as well as any other details available, to assist in inquiries with DHS.

(34) For a Cuban or Haitian entrant who is eligible for ORR benefits and services, what should the eligibility date be if the entrant was immediately detained after being placed into removal proceedings? ORR PL 16-01, footnote 3 states:

Eligibility workers should determine the date on which the Cuban or Haitian first became a Cuban or Haitian Entrant. For example, a Cuban presenting with evidence of a recent parole might have been granted parole previously. In such a scenario, the date of grant of the initial parole and not the date of the subsequent parole is the entry date for eligibility for ORR benefits and services. Or in a case where the Cuban or Haitian was initially paroled, then later placed in removal proceedings, the date of the initial parole and not the date of placement in removal proceedings is the entry date for eligibility for ORR benefits and services.

While ORR PL 16-01's footnote 3 remains valid, in terms of this question, ORR interprets the eligibility or “entry date” as the date the Cuban or Haitian entrant entered into the community. If (a) the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) detains a Cuban or Haitian entrant, then (b) subsequently releases the entrant into the community, and (c) there is DHS documentation that shows the release date into the community, the eligibility date would be that date of release into the community.

Example 1: Ms. Romero is a citizen of Cuba. Ms. Romero presented herself at a port of entry in California on March 1, 2019. DHS granted Ms. Romero parole into the United States and issued her an I-94. Ms. Romero applied for long-term immigration relief but had not received any special status. In July 2019, she returned to Cuba due to a family emergency. Ms. Romero returned to the U.S. on January 1, 2021. DHS placed Ms. Romero into removal proceedings and issued her an I-862, Notice to Appear. She does not have a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion entered in her case. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Ms. Romero is eligible for ORR benefits and services. However, according to ORR PL 16-01 footnote 3, Ms.

Romero's eligibility date is the date DHS granted her initial parole, March 1, 2019, the first date she entered into the community.

Example 2: Mr. Baptiste is a citizen of Haiti. Mr. Baptiste presented himself at a port of entry in Texas on August 27, 2019. DHS placed Mr. Baptiste in removal proceedings, detained him, and issued him an I-862, Notice to Appear. On July 1, 2020, an Immigration

Judge continued Mr. Baptiste's immigration case. On July 2, 2020, DHS released Mr.

Baptiste into the community and issued him an I-220A, Order of Release on

Recognizance. Mr. Baptiste is still in removal proceedings, but he does not have a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation, or exclusion entered in his case. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Mr. Baptiste is eligible for ORR benefits and services. His eligibility date is July 2, 2020, the first date he entered into the community.

(35) For a Cuban or Haitian entrant who is eligible for ORR benefits and services, what should the eligibility date be if the entrant was placed in the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) program and subsequently released into the community by DHS? While ORR PL 16-01's footnote 3 remains valid, in terms of this question, ORR interprets the eligibility or "entry date" as the date the Cuban or Haitian entrant entered into the

community. Therefore, if (a) DHS places a Cuban or Haitian in the MPP program and the entrant is not initially released into a community in the U.S. (but detained or forced to remain in Mexico), then (b) DHS subsequently releases the entrant into the community, and (c) there is DHS paperwork to confirm this date of release, the date of release into the community would count as the eligibility date for the Cuban or Haitian entrant.

Example: Mr. Pierre is a citizen of Haiti. Mr. Pierre presented himself at a port of entry in Texas on January 1, 2020. DHS placed Mr. Pierre in removal proceedings and issued him an I-862, Notice to Appear. DHS also placed Mr. Pierre in the MPP program and instructed him to remain in Mexico, until his next immigration court hearing, when he should present himself at the port of entry. Mr. Pierre remained in Mexico, until he attended his immigration court hearing on February 1, 2021. On February 1, 2021, DHS issued Mr. Pierre an I-94 documenting his admission into the U.S. on parole. Mr. Pierre's immigration case is still proceeding, but he does not have a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion entered in his case. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Mr. Pierre is eligible for ORR benefits and services. His eligibility date is February 1, 2021, the first date he entered into the community.

(36) For a Cuban or Haitian entrant who is eligible for ORR benefits and services, what should the eligibility date be if the entrant was placed in the MPP program and subsequently entered into the U.S. without inspection?

The eligibility date would be the date that the Cuban or Haitian was initially determined to be a Cuban or Haitian entrant (e.g., date on the I-862, Notice to Appear). The entrant's date of entry without inspection would not apply, since there is no DHS paperwork to confirm that date.

Example: Ms. Aguilar is a citizen of Cuba. Ms. Aguilar presented herself at a port of entry in Arizona on February 3, 2020. DHS placed Ms. Aguilar in removal proceedings and issued her an I-862, Notice to Appear. DHS also placed Ms. Aguilar in the MPP program and instructed her to remain in Mexico, except for her immigration court hearings when she should present herself at the port-of-entry. Ms. Aguilar remained in Mexico, except for immigration court hearings, for six months. After an Immigration Judge postponed her case during an immigration court hearing, Ms. Aguilar decided not to return to Mexico, and instead entered into the United States. Ms. Aguilar presented herself to and requested benefits from the local resettlement agency in Arizona. Ms. Aguilar is still in removal proceedings, but she does not have a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation, or exclusion entered in her case. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Ms. Aguilar is eligible for ORR benefits and services. However, since Ms. Aguilar entered the U.S. without inspection and does not have DHS documentation to validate her entry date into the community, her eligibility date is February 3, 2020, the date on her I-862.

(37) If a Cuban or Haitian entrant who is eligible for ORR benefits and services has a baby of another nationality, would the baby be eligible for ORR benefits and services?

Yes. According to 45 C.F.R. § 401.12, cash and medical assistance shall be provided to Cuban and Haitian entrants under the same conditions and to the same extent as such assistance is provided under 45 C.F.R. part 400. Therefore, 45 C.F.R. § 400.208, which permits federal funding to be available for family units which include both refugees and non-refugees, would also apply to Cuban and Haitian entrants. Specifically, if a family unit has only one Cuban or Haitian entrant parent or two Cuban or Haitian entrant parents, the baby or child would be eligible for ORR assistance and services. However, if one parent in the family unit is not a Cuban or Haitian entrant, then the baby or child would not be eligible for ORR assistance and services.

Example 1: Ms. Jean is a citizen of Haiti. Ms. Jean and her baby girl Gaby presented themselves at a port of entry in Florida on September 15, 2020. DHS placed Ms. Jean and Gaby in removal proceedings and issued both of them an I-862, Notice to Appear.

According to ORR's PL 16-01, Ms. Jean is eligible for ORR benefits and services because she is a citizen of Haiti, she is currently in removal proceedings, and she does not have a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation, or exclusion entered in her case. Gaby was born in and is a citizen of Peru. Gaby is also eligible for ORR benefits and services in accordance with 45 C.F.R. §§ 401.12 and 400.208. Ms. Jean and Gaby's eligibility date is September 15, 2020, the date on their NTA forms.

Example 2: Mr. Garcia is a citizen of Cuba. Mr. Garcia, his wife, Ms. De La Rosa, and their baby Adriana, who was born in Mexico, presented themselves at a port of entry in Arizona on October 2, 2019. DHS placed all three individuals in removal proceedings and issued each of them an I-862, Notice to Appear. According to ORR's PL 16-01, Mr. Garcia is eligible for ORR benefits and services because he is a citizen of Cuba, he is currently in removal proceedings, and he does not have a final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation, or exclusion entered in his case. Mr.

Garcia's eligibility date is October 2, 2019, the date on his NTA. Ms. De La Rosa is from Mexico. She is not eligible for ORR benefits and services. Adriana is also not eligible for ORR benefits and services under 45 C.F.R. §§ 401.12 and 400.208, since one of her parents is not a refugee or a Cuban or Haitian entrant.

Parolees

(38) Parolee Eligibility: Are parolees eligible for refugee services? Does it matter which kind of parole an applicant has?

Under current laws only Cuban and Haitian parolees are eligible for refugee services; there is no restriction on the type of parole. Parolees of other nationalities are ineligible for all services, regardless of the type of parole or the nationality. The one exception are those few persons of any nationality who are paroled into the United States with the specific notation "Paroled as a Refugee" or "Paroled as an Asylee" on their I-94 or other documentation. A person paroled specifically as a refugee or asylee is eligible for refugee program benefits.

(39) Paroled under "212.5(b)(5): Are Cubans and Haitians paroled under "212.5(b)(5)" instead of "212(d)(5)" eligible?

As noted in the previous question, the language regarding Cuban and Haitian parolees does not specify the section of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The "212.5(b)(5)" is actually a subsection of 8 CFR. 212.5 that delegates the authority to parole and provides the justification for release. When an applicant presents documentation of a parole under this section, determine if s/he has Cuban or Haitian nationality. If Cuban or Haitian, the individual is eligible for refugee services as a Cuban/Haitian entrant.

(40) “Paroled as a Refugee”: Because Cubans and Haitian granted parole receive refugee program benefits, aren’t they “paroled as a refugee”?

No, the I-94 must specify “paroled as a refugee.” Cubans and Haitians receive humanitarian or public benefit parole, and the code used on their Work Authorization documents is “C11,” not “A04.”

(41) Cuban/Haitian Date of Entry - Parolees: What date of “entry” is used for a Cuban or Haitian national who is granted parole to determine the eligibility for refugee program benefits?

If a person of Cuban or Haitian nationality receives parole on entry to the United States, the date of eligibility for refugee services would be the actual date that person entered the United States for the first time in parole status. If the Cuban or Haitian national first receives parole sometime after entering the United States, the date of eligibility is the date of parole approval rather than the actual date of entry. The date of eligibility does not change if the individual is again granted parole status after a departure from the United States or any renewal of the status.

(42) Derivative Eligibility of Cuban-Haitian Parolees: Are the non-Cuban or non-Haitian family members of Cuban or Haitian parolees considered Cuban-Haitian entrants?

No, non-Cuban or non-Haitian spouses and children do not derive eligibility as Cuban-Haitian entrants. The definition in the Refugee Education Assistance Act granted eligibility for refugee program services only to certain categories of individuals with Cuban or Haitian nationality. DHS determines the nationality or citizenship by the documentation presented at time of entry. Any claim to Cuban or Haitian nationality must be resolved and documented by DHS in order to establish eligibility as a Cuban-Haitian entrant. See [ORR State Letter #07-14](#).

(43) Lautenberg Parolee Eligibility: If Lautenberg parolees come to the United States through the refugee admission process, are they eligible for refugee program benefits?

The Lautenberg Amendment allowed adjustment of status of certain Cambodian, Vietnamese, or Soviet nationals paroled into the United States in the company of relatives who were admitted as refugees or Amerasians. These individuals are not refugees themselves and are **not** eligible for refugee services. (The applicable code on Form I-551 is LA6.)

(44) Eligibility Retention: Do Cuban and Haitian parolees retain their eligibility for refugee services when their parole expires?

Yes, based on guidance from ORR, Cubans and Haitians who have been paroled retain eligibility even if their status expires.

(45) Length of Parole: If a Cuban or Haitian is granted parole for less than a year, on entering the United States via the Southwest border, for example, does that affect eligibility for refugee services?

No, the length of parole or the port of entry into the United States does not affect the eligibility of persons of Cuban or Haitian nationality granted parole.

Cuban Adjustment Act

(46) CU6 Code: Does the CU6 code on a document shown by a Cuban demonstrate eligibility for refugee program services?

According to [ORR State Letter #00-17](#) and later guidance (see Appendix A), DHS documentation with the CU6 code is not proof of eligibility for ORR benefits. The CU6 code shows that a person of Cuban nationality became a permanent resident under the Cuban Adjustment Act. The CU6 code therefore does not confirm that a person was previously a Cuban or Haitian entrant. Many people who adjusted under this law were admitted to the United States in statuses not eligible for refugee program benefits. Persons who are lawful permanent residents must establish that they held a previously eligible status.

(47) Interim Eligibility for CU6: If a Cuban applicant documented as a CU6 shows a photocopy of his or her Form I-94 showing a qualifying status, can the individual be served on an interim basis while waiting for secondary verification from DHS? No, you must first document that the person was previously a Cuban/Haitian entrant. First, ask for other documentation. Many Cubans showing Form I-551 with the CU6 code will have other documents that show their earlier status, such as EAD's or passports that may have expired. If no other documentation exists, providers may submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Providers must document the earlier status before providing services.

(48) CU7 Spouse and Child: Is the spouse or child of a Cuban parolee who adjusted under the Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA) eligible for refugee services?

The code "CU7" on the Form I-551 (permanent resident card) reveals that the spouse or child is not a Cuban national. Spouses and children of a Cuban/Haitian entrant do not receive, or "derive," eligibility from their relative. The definition in the Refugee Education Assistance Act granted eligibility for refugee program services only to certain categories of individuals with Cuban or Haitian nationality. (See also FAQ 33.) These family members may, however, be eligible for mainstream services open to all permanent residents.

(49) Interim Eligibility with Self-Declaration of Eligible Immigration Status: If a Cuban applicant documented only as a CU6 signs a Self-Declaration of Eligible Immigration Status (see Exhibit 5-1), can the individual be served on an interim basis while waiting for verification of prior status from DHS?

No, the Self-Declaration does not replace documentation of an eligible status. If, however, the individual has an expired document showing a previously eligible status, such as an EAD with a code "C11" representing parole status, and your contract does not limit the period of eligibility, check with the Refugee Services Program about the use of the Self-Declaration to provide interim service.

Miscellaneous

(50) Surrender of Form I-94: How can an applicant show eligibility if he or she has surrendered the I-94 to USCIS in applying for adjustment of status to permanent resident? Ask for other documents that show an eligible status. Sometimes, a person might have an expired passport or work authorization card that showed a previous status. If s/he has no other original documentation showing the earlier status but has a photocopy of the information and adequate identity documentation, the Refugee Services Program may be able to verify the earlier status from its database. Otherwise, it may be necessary to request to file a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request with USCIS to verify the "class of admission."

(51) How do you file a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request with USCIS to verify an applicant's previous status?

See Chapter 5 for instructions on filing a FOIA request with USCIS or with the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR). The request must be written. USCIS suggests using Form G-639 (see Chapter 5). Download the latest version of Form G-639 from the USCIS website (www.uscis.gov). EOIR requires a letter and will not accept Form G-639.

Be sure to have the client sign the FOIA request and have the signature notarized, as neither USCIS nor EOIR will provide the information unless the individual has given a release for you to be given the information. USCIS also suggests including your daytime phone number in case of questions.

(52) Interim Eligibility with Self-Declaration of Eligible Immigration Status: If an applicant signs a Self-Declaration of Eligible Immigration Status (see Exhibit 5-1), can the individual be served on an interim basis while waiting for further documentation of status from DHS?

No, the Self-Declaration does not replace documentation of an eligible status. The Declaration should be used only if status has been confirmed but other information is required. If you need to establish the continued eligibility of a Cuban or Haitian client in removal proceedings, for instance, the Self-Declaration could be used while checking the issuance of a final order of removal. The Declaration could also be used if you lacked other required information that would not affect eligibility, such as the nationality of a refugee or asylee. Check first with the Refugee Services Program about using the Self Declaration to provide interim service in a particular situation.

(53) Application for Adjustment: If someone can show a Work Authorization document with a “C09” code, is he or she eligible for refugee program services?

No, since the “C09” code on a work authorization card shows only that the person has applied for permanent resident status. The person must show that he or she held a prior status that was eligible for services, just as people who are permanent residents.

(54) Deferred Inspection: Is someone with a “C14” code on the Work Authorization document eligible for refugee program services?

No, the “C14” code on the work authorization card does not demonstrate eligibility. Any of the DHS agencies (ICE, USCIS, CBP) can grant deferred action in unusual circumstances when an applicant has a pending application. For example, a battered spouse might be granted deferred action while waiting for visa availability. The applicant should have some documentation related to the deferred action that may help providers determine if there is a basis for eligibility.

(55) How long should a case remain pending for secondary verification from USCIS? Set a suspense date for follow up in two-three weeks. If responses are routinely delayed more than a month, alert the Refugee Services Program and the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), especially if you cannot serve a significant number of clients pending a response.

(56) Alien Number: Can you tell where an applicant entered the United States by his or her alien number or other information about eligibility for refugee programs?

No, the alien number does not provide information on entry point or eligibility. Sometimes providers see a sequence of numbers, however, for refugees or others who are processed in the same place at the same time.

(57) Incorrect or Missing Alien Number: What should an applicant do if his or her alien number is missing, incorrect or appears to be the same as one assigned to someone else?

If an individual's alien number is missing, appears incorrect or to duplicate the number already assigned to someone else, s/he should contact the nearest DHS/CIS and request assistance. Some offices can resolve the error themselves; in other cases, the individual will be instructed what to do next.

(58) Alien Number—Trafficking Victims: Do trafficking victims have to show an alien number?

Trafficking victims may show a certification or eligibility letter and not immigration documents so they may not have been issued an alien number. If an alien number is needed for data entry, contact Refugee Services. Family members who have T-visas usually have been issued an alien number.

(59) Second Alien Number: Which alien number should be used if an applicant has two alien numbers?

USCIS may have issued documentation with a second alien number to many applicants for adjustment to permanent resident in summer 2007 to facilitate the processing of receipts. In those cases, USCIS announced that the newly assigned A numbers would be reconciled with each person's previous A-numbers and the newly assigned A-number would be deleted. The temporary A number also appeared on the EAD card. If someone presents a document issued at that time, verify both numbers and document both numbers in the client's file. The reconciled number should be used in the Refugee Services Data System (RSDS) to identify the client.

If someone has two numbers for some other reason, such as use of different names or a second entry, the person should notify USCIS and ask help in reconciling their file number. Contact the Policy and Program Unit at Refugee Services if you need help in resolving the issue.

(60) Port of Entry Codes: What port of entry is designated by a "Z" code on the I-94?

The "Z," in front of two other letters, designates an asylum office. For example, ZMI is Miami, ZNY is Rosedale, New York. A complete list of port of entry codes has been added to Chapter 8: Common Refugee Codes.

(61) Document Copies: Can a copy of a document be accepted for determining eligibility if the original is no longer available?

No, only original immigration documents may generally be used to show that a person has an eligible immigration status or class of admission. In case of questions about eligibility or documentation, consult with your Refugee Services Program contract manager. (Note: If the document is current and no longer in that person's possession or was lost or stolen, the individual may need to apply for a replacement from the Department of Homeland Security.)

(62) REAL ID Act Requirements: Are refugee service providers required to comply with the identification document standards of the REAL ID Act?

ORR serves many clients who initially possess no photo identification; their first photo ID is often the Employment Authorization Document (EAD). The USCIS-issued EAD meets REAL ID requirements for both identity and proof of lawful presence, but delays may occur in the processing of initial, replacement, or renewal EADs. According to [ORR State Letter #07-07](#) (April 12, 2007), refugee service providers may continue to accept driver's licenses and other proof of identity that fail to meet all of the security requirements of the REAL ID Act. The REAL ID Act set minimum identification security standards for federal agencies. Consult with the Refugee Services Program if you have questions about the acceptability of documentation.

(63) Temporary Protected Status: Do persons with Temporary Protected Status get refugee program benefits if they come from a refugee-producing country? Because of conflict or natural disasters in their country of origin, some persons have been allowed to remain in the United States for a temporary period until conditions permit their return. Persons granted Temporary Protected Status by DHS are **not** eligible for refugee services, regardless of nationality. Note, however, that eligible clients do not lose eligibility because they also apply for or receive TPS.

(64) Tourists: Are Cubans who enter as tourists, temporary workers or in other nonimmigrant visa categories, and request adjustment under the Cuban Adjustment Act eligible for refugee services?

Cubans who enter the U.S. as tourists are ineligible for refugee benefits. If a person later acquired a status, however, that confers eligibility, such as asylum applicant, determine the eligibility based on that status. Adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act does not in and of itself confer eligibility for refugee program services.

(65) U.S. Citizens: Can refugees and other eligible groups continue to get refugee services after they become U.S. citizens?

Under 45 CFR, Part 400, formerly eligible individuals who become U.S. citizens are no longer eligible for refugee services. Certain Amerasians are exempt from this regulation; these include those who present an I-94 stamped AM1, AM2, or AM3; an I-551 with codes AM1, AM2, AM3, AM6, AM7, or AM8; or a Vietnamese exit visa or passport stamped by DHS as AM1, AM2, or AM3.

(66) VISAS 91: Are persons admitted as V-91 eligible for refugee services?

V-91 inscriptions on the Form I-94 arrival/departure card indicates that the person is "following to join" a parent or spouse who was admitted to the United States as a parolee. Only Cuban or Haitian nationals paroled into the United States are eligible for refugee services under 45 CFR 501.2; the eligibility of a Cuban or Haitian national admitted as a V-91, therefore, is determined based on the parole stamp on his or her own Form I-94, not on the relative's status.

(67) Visa Lottery/Diversity Lottery: Are Cuban visa lottery immigrants eligible for refugee program benefits?

The worldwide visa diversity lottery is a regular immigration program and persons enter as legal permanent residents. Their documentation shows a permanent resident status associated with the code "DV" Visa diversity lottery immigrants are ineligible for refugee program benefits, even if Cuban or Haitian nationals. This status is not the same as "Cuban lottery parolees," who enter the United States in parole status and are unable to become permanent residents until they have been in the United States at least one year.

Employment Authorization

(68) Form I-9 Requirements: Must non-U.S. citizens provide a DHS-issued document, such as Form I-688B, to fulfill the Form I-9 document requirements? No. An individual who is not a U.S. citizen does not have to submit a DHS-issued document if he or she can fulfill the Form I-9 requirements with other documents. For example, an asylee with a state driver's license (List B document) and an unrestricted Social Security card (List C document) fulfills the Form I-9 requirements and may not be required to present a DHS-issued document. If the employer did require a DHS-issued document after the asylee had submitted documents fulfilling the Form I-9 requirements, it would be considered document abuse.

(69) Employer Requirements: What should an individual do if an employer demands an USCIS employment authorization document, but the employee has other documents that fulfill the Form I-9 requirements?

An individual should consider providing the requested document to safeguard his or her employment. An individual may also contact OSC's Worker Hotline at 1-800-255-7688 for assistance.

(70) Receipt Rule: What is the "receipt rule" for refugees?

Although an individual normally must submit a document from List A, or one document from List B and one document from List C, under the "receipt rule" for refugees, a refugee may meet the Form I-9 requirement by presenting to his or her employer the departure portion of the Form I-94, containing a refugee admission stamp. This submission only completes the Form I-9 temporarily. Within 90 days, the refugee must provide the employer with either (1) an unrestricted Social Security card and a List B document or (2) an employment authorization document issued by the USCIS.

(71) Unexpired Employment Authorization Document: Is a Form I-94 with a refugee or asylee stamp considered an “unexpired employment authorization document issued by the Service” (other than those listed under List A) in List C?

Yes. The Form I-94 with a refugee or asylee stamp is considered an “unexpired employment authorization document issued by the Service” (other than those listed under List A) in List C.

(72) Asylees and Receipt Rule: Does the “receipt rule” for refugees also apply to asylees?

No. This rule applies only to refugees. The rule does not apply to asylees.

(73) Reverification: Does an employee need to submit the same proof of identity and employment eligibility at reverification as he or she did on the initial Form I-9? No. An employee may present a document that shows either an extension of his or her initial employment authorization or a new document evidencing work authorization, including an unrestricted Social Security card.

(74) Documents and Expiration Dates: Can an employer refuse to hire an individual because the individual’s document has an expiration date?

No. Consideration of a future employment authorization expiration date in determining whether an individual is qualified for a particular job could be an unfair immigration related employment practice.

(75) Refugee and Asylee Work Authorization: Since a refugee or asylee is authorized to work indefinitely, how should he complete the box in Section 1 of the DHS Form I-9 to attest that he or she is authorized to work in the United States? (The box asks for the expiration of work authorization for individuals who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents.)

The Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel has indicated that it is acceptable for the individual to write, “N/A - asylee” or “N/A - refugee” on the line next to box 3 in Section 1 of the DHS Form I-9.

(76) Employment Eligibility Issues: Where can someone get help if other employment eligibility issues arise?

Contact the Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel in the Civil Rights Division for other questions regarding employment eligibility requirements or immigration-related unfair employment practices. The telephone numbers are: 202-616-5594, 1-800-2558155 or 1-800-362-2735 (TDD).

Chapter 8: Common Immigration Codes

The codes in the chart below are for easy reference only and are often seen on documentation of clients who may have a status eligible for refugee services. Providers should refer to the appropriate chapter of this guide for further discussion of the codes in determining eligibility.

Common Client Codes

CODE	STATUS	ELIGIBLE NATIONALITIES (if applicable)
AM1	Amerasian	Vietnamese
AM2	Spouse or child of Amerasian	Vietnamese
AM3	Mother or relative of unmarried AM1	Vietnamese
AM6	AM1 adjustment to LPR	Vietnamese
AM7	AM2 adjustment to LPR	Vietnamese
AM8	AM3 adjustment to LPR	Vietnamese
AO*	Asylum applicant without work authorization	Only if Cuban or Haitian
AS*	Asylum applicant with work authorization	Only if Cuban or Haitian
AS1	Approved primary asylee	Any
AS2	Spouse of asylee	Any
AS3	Child of asylee	Any
AS6	AS1 adjustment to LPR	Any
AS7	AS2 adjustment to LPR	Any
AS8	AS3 adjustment to LPR	Any
CC*	Mass migration, Cuban parolees	Cuban
CH*	Humanitarian parolee	Cuban or Haitian
CH6	Cuban/Haitian entrant adjustment to LPR	Cuban or Haitian
CM1	Paroled as a Cuban medical professional	Cuban
CM2	Paroled as a Cuban medical professional spouse or child	Only if Cuban
CP*	Paroled under special Cuban migration program	Cuban
CP1	Paroled under special Cuban migration program	Cuban
CP2	Paroled as a spouse or child of CP1	Only if Cuban
CP3	Paroled based on family link to CP1	Cuban

Common Client Codes (continued)

CODE	STATUS	ELIGIBLE NATIONALITIES (if applicable)
(CPD)	Paroled as family member of CP1	Cuban
CU6	Cuban adjusted under Cuban Adjustment Act	Cuban and only if had prior status as Cuban-Haitian entrant
DA*	District authorized parole	Only if Cuban or Haitian
DE*	Advance parolee	Only if Cuban or Haitian
DT*	Port of entry parole or parole by District Office	Only if Cuban or Haitian
EF*	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting credible fear interview	Only if Cuban or Haitian
EP*	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting final decision for reason other than credible fear determination	Only if Cuban or Haitian
ERF*	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting credible fear interview	Only if Cuban or Haitian
ERP*	In expedited removal proceedings, awaiting final decision for reason other than credible fear determination	Only if Cuban or Haitian
EWI*	Entered without inspection, in removal proceedings	Only if Cuban or Haitian
GA6	Iraqi asylee (processed in Guam) adjusted to LPR	Iraqi
GA7	Spouse of GA6 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi
GA8	Child of GA6 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi
HA6	Haitian asylum applicant adjusted to LPR under Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)	Haitian
HB6	Haitian parolee adjusted to LRP under HRIFA	Haitian
HP	Haitian earthquake parolee	Haitian
HF*	Haitian Family Reunification Parole (HFRP) program	Haitian
HR	Haitian Family Reunification Parole (HFRP) program	Haitian
HT	Haitian Family Reunification Parole (HFRP) program	Haitian
NC6	Cuban or Nicaraguan adjusted to LPR under Nicaraguan and Cuban Adjustment Act (NACARA) -	Only if Cuban and had prior status as Cuban-Haitian entrant
RE1	Refugee	Any
RE2	Spouse of RE1	Any
RE3	Child of RE1	Any
RE4	Siblings, nephews, nieces, cousins of RE1	Any
RE5	Haitian refugee granted status in program on ships June-July 1994	Haitian

Common Client Codes (continued)

CODE	STATUS	ELIGIBLE NATIONALITIES (if applicable)
RE6	RE1 adjusted to LPR	Any
RE7	RE2 adjusted to LPR	Any
RE8	RE3 adjusted to LPR	Any
RE9	RE4 adjusted to LPR	Any
SI1	Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan
SI2	Spouse of SI1	Iraqi or Afghan
SI3	Child of SI1	Iraqi or Afghan
SQ1	Iraqi Special Immigrant	Iraqi or Afghan
SQ2	Spouse of SQ1	Iraqi or Afghan
SQ3	Child of SQ1	Iraqi or Afghan
SI6	SI1 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan
SI7	SI2 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan
SI9	SI3 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan
SQ6	SQ1 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan
SQ7	SQ2 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan
SQ8	SQ3 adjusted to LPR	Iraqi or Afghan
T1	Victim of trafficking	Any
T2, T3, T4, T5	Derivative family members of T1	Any
T6	Adult or minor child of derivative beneficiary of T1	Any
ST6	T1 adjusted to LPR	Any
ST7	T2 adjusted to LPR	Any
ST8	T3 adjusted to LPR	Any
ST9	T5 adjusted to LPR	Any
ST0	T4 adjusted to LPR	Any
VISAS 92 (V-92)	Spouse or child "following to join" asylee in the United States	Any
VISAS 93 (V-93)	Spouse or child "following to join" refugee in the United States	Any

*Codes with an asterisk are usually found on the SAVE system or electronic I-94 records and are listed to help you find further information to determine an individual's eligibility. Contact Refugee Services if you have questions about the meaning or eligibility of any code.

Employment Eligibility Codes Form I-688B

Group A		Group C, continued	
(a) (3)	I have been admitted to the United States as a refugee.	(c) (3) (iii)	I am a foreign student (F-1), requesting employment for economic necessity.
(a) (4)	I have been paroled into the United States as a refugee.	(c) (4)	I am the dependent of an officer or employee of an international organization (G-1 or G4).
(a) (5)	My application for asylum has been granted.	(c) (5)	I am the dependent of an exchange visitor and I have J-2 nonimmigrant status.
(a) (6)	I am the fiancée of a United States citizen and I have K-1 nonimmigrant status; OR I am the dependent of a fiancé(e) of a United States citizen and I have K-2 nonimmigrant status.	(c) (6)	I am a vocational foreign student (M-1), requesting employment for practical training.
(a) (7)	I have N-3 or N-9 nonimmigrant status in the United States.	(c) (7)	I am the dependent of an individual classified as NATO-1 through NATO-7.
(a) (8)	I am a citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia of the Marshall Islands.	(c) (8)	I have filed an application for asylum in the United States and my application is pending.
(a) (10)	I have been granted withholding of deportation.	(c) (9)	I have filed an application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident status and the application is pending.
(a) (11)	I have been granted extended voluntary departure by the Attorney General.	(c) (10)	I have filed an application for suspension of deportation and the application is still pending.
(a) (12)	I have been granted Temporary Protected Status.	(c) (11)	I have been paroled into the United States for emergent reasons or for reasons in the public interest.
(a) (13)	I have been granted status under the Family Unity Program.	(c) (12)	I am a deportable alien and I have been granted voluntary departure either prior to or after my hearing before an immigration judge.
(a) (14)	I am an alien granted Family Unity benefits under the LIFE Act Amendments.	(c) (14)	I have been granted deferred action by INS as an act of administrative convenience to the government.
(a) (15)	I am an alien in V nonimmigrant status.	(c) (16)	I am an applicant for adjustment of status based on continuous residence in the United States since January 1, 1972.
(a) (16)	I am an alien in T nonimmigrant status as a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.	(c) (17) (i)	I am a B-1 nonimmigrant personal or domestic servant of a nonimmigrant employer.
Group C		(c) (17) (ii)	I am a B-1 nonimmigrant domestic servant of a United States citizen.
(c) (1)	I am the dependent of a foreign government official (A-1 or A-2).	(c) (17) (iii)	I am a B-1 nonimmigrant employed by a foreign airline.
(c) (2)	I am the dependent of an employee of the Coordination Council of North American Affairs and I have E-1 nonimmigrant status.	(c) (18)	I have a final order of deportation pending.
(c) (3) (i)	I am a foreign student (F-1), requesting employment for practical training.	(c) (19)	I am an applicant for Temporary Protected Status.
(c) (3) (ii)	I am a foreign student (F-1), requesting employment under the sponsorship of an international organization within the meaning of the International Organization Immunities Act.		

Employment Eligibility Codes

Form I-766

INA Section 274a.12			
A01	(a)(1) I am a Lawful Permanent Resident of the United States.	A08	(a)(8) I am a citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia or of the Marshall Islands.
A02A	(a)(2)(a) I am a legalization applicant granted temporary residence.	A10	(a)(10) I have been granted a withholding of deportation.
A02B	(a)(2)(b) I am a seasonal agricultural worker granted temporary residence.	A11	(a)(11) I have been granted extended voluntary departure by the Attorney General as a member of a nationality group pursuant to a request of the Secretary of State.
A03	(a)(3) I have been admitted to the United States as a refugee.	A12	(a)(12) I have been granted Temporary Protected Status.
A04	(a)(4) I have been paroled into the United States as a refugee.	A13	(a)(13) I have been granted voluntary departure status by the Attorney General under the Family Unity Program.
A05	(a)(5) My application for asylum has been granted.	A14	(a)(14) I am an alien granted Family Unity benefits under the LIFE Act Amendments.
A06	(a)(6) I am the fiancé(e) of a United States citizen and I have K-1 nonimmigrant status; OR I am the dependent of a fiancé(e) of a United States citizen and I have K-2 nonimmigrant status.	A15	(a)(15) I am an alien in V nonimmigrant status.
A07	(a)(7) I have N-8 or N-9 nonimmigrant status in the United States.	A16	(a)(16) I am an alien in T nonimmigrant status as a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.
C01	(c)(1) I am a dependent of an A-1 or A-2 government official. (May be further broken down to C011 & C012.)	C16	(c)(16) I am an applicant for adjustment of status based on continuous residence in the United States since January 1, 1972.
C02	(c)(2) I am the dependent of an employee of the Coordination Council of North American Affairs and I have E-1 nonimmigrant status.	C18	(c)(18) I have a final order of deportation pending.
C04	(c)(4) I am the dependent of a G-1, G-3, or G-4 nonimmigrant. (May be further broken down to C041 or C042.)	C19	(c)(19) I am an applicant with prima facie eligibility for Temporary Protected Status.
C05	(c)(5) I am the dependent spouse or minor child of an exchange visitor, and I have J-2 nonimmigrant status.	C21	(c)(21) I am a principal nonimmigrant in the "S" classification or qualified dependent family member.
C06	(c)(6) I am a vocational foreign student (M-1), requesting employment for practical training in the occupation or vocation directly related to my course of study.	C031	(c)(3)(i) I am a foreign student (F-1), requesting practical training which is directly related to my area of study.
C07	(c)(7) I am the dependent of an individual classified as a NATO-1 through NATO-7.	C032	(c)(3)(ii) I am a foreign student (F-1), requesting employment under the sponsorship of an international organization within the meaning of the International Organization Immunities Act.
C08	(c)(8) I have filed an application for asylum in the United States and the application is pending.	C033	(c)(3)(iii) I am a foreign student (F-1), requesting employment for twenty hours a week or full-time summer employment due to severe economic necessity.
C09	(c)(9) I have filed an application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident status and the application is pending.	C041	(c)(4)(i) I am the dependent spouse, son, or daughter of an officer or employee of an international organization (G-1 or G-4).
C10	(c)(10) I have filed an application for suspension of deportation and the application is pending.	C042	(c)(4)(ii) I am the dependent student of a "G" nonimmigrant.
C11	(c)(11) I have been paroled into the United States for emergent reasons or for reasons in the public interest.	C171	(c)(17)(i) I am a B-1 nonimmigrant personal or domestic servant of a nonimmigrant employer in the United States.
C12	(c)(12) I am a deportable alien and I have been granted voluntary departure either prior to or after my hearing before the immigration judge.	C172	(c)(17)(ii) I am a B-1 nonimmigrant domestic servant of a United States citizen who is visiting in the United States temporarily.
C14	(c)(14) I have been granted deferred action by INS as an act of administrative convenience to government.	C173	(c)(17)(iii) I am a B-1 nonimmigrant employed by a foreign airline.
NONE	No eligibility code indicated on application for employment authorization card.	MULTI	More than one eligibility code indicated on application for employment authorization card.

USCBP Three-Letter Port of Entry Codes

(Note: Included for information only. This list does not include all DHS office or port of entry codes and may be changed without notice.)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
ABE	Aberdeen, WA	BOS	Boston, MA
ABG	Alburg, VT	BRG	Burlington, VT
ABQ	Albuquerque, NM	BRO	Brownsville, TX
ABS	Alburg Springs, VT	BRU	Brunswick, GA
ADT	Amistad Dam, TX	BTN	Baton Rouge, LA
AGA	Agana, Guam	BUF	Buffalo, NY
AGN	Algonac, MI	BWA	Boundary, WA
AGU	Aguadilla, PR	BWM	Bridgewater, ME
AKR	Akron, OH	CAL	Calexico, CA
ALB	Albany, NY	CAP	Cape Vincent, NY
ALC	Alcan, AK	CHA	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI
AMB	Ambrose, ND	CHF	Chief Mountain, MT
ANA	Anacortes, WA	CHI	Chicago, IL.
ANC	Anchorage, AK	CHL	Charleston, SC
AND	Andrade, CA	CHM	Champlain, NY
ANT	Antler, ND	CHR	Christiansted, St. Croix, VI
AST	Astoria, OR	CHT	Chateaugay, NY.
ATB	Ashtabula, OH	CIN	Cincinnati, OH
ATL	Atlanta, GA	CLA	Clayton, NY
AXB	Alexandria Bay, NY	CLE	Cleveland, OH
BAL	Baltimore, MD	CLS	Calais, ME
BAU	Baudette, MN.	CLT	Charlotte, NC
BCY	Bay City, MI	CNA	Canaan, VT
BEA	Beaumont, TX	COB	Coburn Gore, ME
BEB	Beebe Plain, VT	COL	Columbus, NM
BEE	Beecher Falls, VT	COO	Coos Bay, OR
BEL	Bellingham, WA	CRA	Crane Lake, MN
BGC	Bridgeport, CT	CRB	Caribou, ME
BGM	Bangor, ME	CRP	Corpus Christi, TX
BIL	Billings, MT	CRU	Cruz Bay, St. John, VI
BLA	Blaine, WA	CRY	Carbury, ND
BOC	Boca Grande, FL	CUT	Cut Bank, MT
DAL	Dallas, TX	GUL	Gulfport, MS
DEN	Denver, CO	HAI	Haines, AK
DER	Derby Line, VT	HAR	Hartford, CT

USCBP Three-Letter Port of Entry Codes (continued)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
DET	Detroit, MI	HEL	Helena, MT
DLB	Del Bonita, MT	HHW	Honolulu, HI
DLR	Del Rio, TX	HID	Hidalgo, TX
DNS	Dunseith, ND	HIG	Highgate Springs, VT
DOU	Douglas, AZ	HLG	Harlingen, TX
DUL	Duluth, MN	HML	Hamlin, ME
DVL	Danville, WA	HMM	Hammond, IN
EGP	Eagle Pass, TX	HNN	Hannah, ND
ELP	El Paso, TX	HNS	Hansboro, ND
ELY	Ely, MN	HOU	Houston, TX
ENS	Ensenada, PR	HSB	Harrisburg, PA
EPI	Eastport, ID	HTM	Houlton, ME
EPM	Eastport, ME	HUM	Humacao, PR
ERC	East Richford, VT	HVR	Havre, MT
ERI	Erie, PA	HYD	Hyder, AK
FAB	Fabens, TX	INP	Indianapolis, IN
FAJ	Fajardo, PR	INT	International Falls, MN
FAL	Falcon Heights, TX	ISB	Port Isabel, TX
FAR	Fargo, ND	ISL	Isle Royale, MI
FBK	Fairbanks, AK	JAC	Jacksonville, FL
FER	Ferry, WA	JKM	Jackman, ME
FPT	Freeport, TX	JOB	Jobos, PR
FRI	Friday Harbor, WA	JUN	Juneau, AK
FRK	Frederiksted, St. Croix, VI	KAL	Kalispell, MT
FRN	Fernandina, FL	KAN	Kansas City, MO
FRT	Fortuna, ND	KET	Ketchikan, AK
FTC	Fort Covington, NY	KEY	Key West, FL
FTF	Fort Fairfield, ME	LAN	Lancaster, MN
FTK	Fort Kent, ME	LAR	Laredo, TX (Juarez-Lincoln Bridge)
FTP	Fort Pierce, FL	LAU	Laurier, WA
FWA	Frontier, WA	LEW	Lewiston, NY
GAL	Galveston, TX	LIM	Limestone, ME
GEO	Georgetown, SC	LKC	Lake Charles, LA
GGW	Glasgow, MT	LLB	Laredo, TX
GLO	Gloucester, MA	LON	Longview, WA
GPM	Grand Portage, MN	LOR	Lorain, OH
GRB	Green Bay, WI	LOS	Los Angeles, CA
GRE	Great Falls, MT	LOU	Louisville, KY
GRF	Grand Forks, ND	LSE	Los Ebanos, TX
LUB	Lubec, ME	NWH	New Haven, CT
LUK	Lukeville, AZ	NWL	New London, CT

USCBP Three-Letter Port of Entry Codes (continued)

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
LVG	Las Vegas, NV	NWN	Newport News, VA
LYN	Lynden, WA	NYC	New York, NY
MAD	Madawaska, ME	OGD	Ogdensburg, NY
MAG	McGuire AFB, NJ	OKC	Oklahoma City, OK
MAI	Maida, ND	OLY	Olympia, WA
MAS	Massena, NY	OMA	Omaha, NE.
MAY	Mayaguez, PR	OPH	Opheim, MT
MEM	Memphis, TN	ORL	Orlando, FL
MET	Metline Falls, WA	ORO	Oroville, WA
MGL	Morgan City, LA	OSW	Oswego, NY
MGM	Morgan, MT	OTM	Otay Mesa POE, CA
MIA	Miami, FL	PAN	Panama City, FL
MIL	Milwaukee, WI	PAR	Port Arthur, TX
MND	Minot, ND (Int'l Airport)	PAS	Pascagoula, MS
MNW	Manitowoc, WI	PCF	Port Canaveral, FL
MOB	Mobile, ALA	PEM	Pembina, ND
MOO	Mooers, NY	PEN	Pensacola, FL
MOR	Morses Line, VT	PEV	Port Everglades, FL
MRC	Marine City, MI	PGR	Progreso, TX
MRH	Morehead City, NC	PHI	Philadelphia, PA
MRR	Morristown, NY	PHO	Phoenix, AZ
MRY	Marysville, MI	PHU	Port Huron, MI
MSP	Minneapolis/St.Paul (Int'l Airport)	PHY	Pacific Highway POE, WA
NAC	Naco, AZ	PIE	Piegan, MT
NEA	Neah Bay, WA	PIN	Pine Creek, MN
NEC	Neches, ND	PIT	Pittsburgh, PA
NEW	Newark, NJ	PIV	Pinnacle POE, VT
NIA	Niagara Falls, NY	PKC	Poker Creek, AK
NIG	Nighthawk, WA	PNG	Port Angeles, WA
NOG	Nogales, AZ	PNH	Pittsburg, NH
NOL	New Orleans, LA	POM	Portland, ME
NOO	Noonan, ND	PON	Ponce, PR
NOR	Norfolk, VA	POO	Portland, OR
NOY	Noyes, MN	POR	Portal, ND
NPV	Newport, VT	PRE	Presidio, TX
NRG	Northgate, ND	PRO	Providence, RI
NRN	Norton, VT	PSJ	Port St. Joe, FL
NRT	North Troy, VT	PSM	Portsmouth, NH
NSV	Nashville, TN	PTL	Porthill, ID
PTR	Point Roberts, WA	SPA	St. Pamphile, ME

CODE	LOCATION	CODE	LOCATION
PTT	Port Townsend, WA	SPC	San Pedro, CA
PUT	Put-in-Bay, OH	SPM	St. Paul, MN
RAN	Ranier, MN	SPO	Spokane, WA
RAY	Raymond, MT	SRL	St. Aurelie, ME
RBT	Roberts Landing, MI	SSM	Sault Ste. Marie, MI
RCM	Richmond, VA	STA	St. Albans, VT
REN	Reno, NV	STL	St. Louis, MO
RIF	Richford, VT	SUM	Sumas, WA
RIO	Rio Grande City, TX	SWE	Sweetgrass, MT
ROC	Rochester, NY	SYR	Syracuse, NY
ROM	Roma, TX	SYS	San Ysidro, CA
ROO	Roosville, MT	TAC	Tacoma, WA
ROO	Roosville, MT	TAM	Tampa, FL
ROS	Roseau, MN	TEC	Tecate, CA
ROU	Rouses Point, NY	THO	Thousand Islands Bridge, NY
SAC	Sacramento, CA	TOL	Toledo, OH
SAG	Saginaw, MI	TRL	Trail Creek, MT
SAJ	San Juan, PR	TRO	Trout River, NY
SAR	Sarles, ND	TUC	Tucson, AZ
SAS	Sasabe, AZ	TUR	Turner, MT
SAU	St. Augustine, FL	VCB	Vanceboro, ME
SAV	Savannah, GA	VNB	Van Buren, ME
SCL	St. Clair, MI	WAL	Walhalla, ND
SCO	Scobey, MT	WAR	Warroad, MN
SDP	San Diego Intl. Airport, CA	WAS	Washington, DC
SDY	Sandusky, OH	WBE	West Berkshire, VT
SEA	Seattle, WA	WCM	Willow Creek, MT
SFR	San Francisco, CA	WHI	Whitetail, MT
SHR	Sherwood, ND	WHM	Wildhorse, MT
SJO	St. John, ND	WHO	Westhope, ND
SKA	Skagway, AK	WIL	Wilmington, NC
SLC	Salt Lake City, UT	WND	Williston, ND (Int'l Airport)
SLO	San Luis Obispo, CA	WPB	West Palm Beach, FL
SLU	San Luis, AZ	WRA	Wrangell, AK
SNA	San Antonio, TX	YAK	Yakima, WA
SND	San Diego, CA	YOU	Youngstown, NY

**U.S. Customs and Border Protection Districts And Ports Complete Listing Of Valid
District/Port Codes.
As of February 2010)**

(Note: Included for information only.)

1 Northeast Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
0101	Portland, Maine	0416	Lawrence, Massachusetts
0102	Bangor, Maine	0417	Logan Airport, East Boston, Massachusetts
0103	Eastport, Maine	0501	Newport, Rhode Island
0104	Jackman, Maine	0502	Providence, Rhode Island
0105	Vanceboro, Maine	0503	Mellville, Rhode Island
0106	Houlton, Maine	0701	Ogdensburg, New York
0107	Fort Fairfield, Maine	0704	Massena, New York
0108	Van Buren, Maine	0706	Cape Vincent, New York
0109	Madawaska, Maine	0708	Alexandria Bay, New York
0110	Fort Kent, Maine	0712	Champlain-Rouse Point, New York
0111	Bath, Maine	0714	Clayton, New York
0112	Bar Harbor, Maine	0715	Trout River, New York
0114	Manchester, New Hampshire	0901	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, New York
0115	Calais, Maine	0903	Rochester, New York
0118	Limestone, Maine	0904	Oswego, New York
0121	Rockland, Maine	0905	Sodus Point, New York
0122	Jonesport, Maine	0906	Syracuse, New York
0127	Bridgewater, Maine	0907	Utica, New York
0131	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	0971	TNT Skypak, New York
0132	Belfast, Maine	0972	Swift Sure Courier Services, Buffalo, New York
0152	Searsport, Maine	0981	Binghamton Regional Airport, New York
0181	Lebanon Airport, New Hampshire	1101	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
0182	Manchester User Fee Airport, New Hampshire	1102	Chester, Pennsylvania
0201	St. Albans, Vermont	1103	Wilmington, Delaware
0203	Richford, Vermont	1104	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
0206	Beecher Falls, Vermont	1105	Paulsboro, Pennsylvania
0207	Burlington, Vermont	1106	Wilkes-Barre/Scranton, Pennsylvania
0209	Derby Line, Vermont	1107	Camden, New Jersey
0211	Norton, Vermont	1108	Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
0212	Highgate Springs/Albany, Vermont	1109	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
0401	Boston, Massachusetts	1113	Gloucester City, New Jersey
0402	Springfield, Massachusetts	1119	Allentown, Pennsylvania
0403	Worcester, Massachusetts	1181	Allentown-Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
0404	Gloucester, Massachusetts	1182	Atlantic City User Fee Airport, New Jersey
0405	New Bedford, Massachusetts	1183	Trenton/Mercer County User Fee Airport, New Jersey
0406	Plymouth, Massachusetts	1195	UPS Courier Hub Facility, Pennsylvania
0407	Fall River, Massachusetts	1301	Annapolis, Maryland
0408	Salem, Massachusetts	1302	Cambridge, Maryland
0409	Provincetown, Massachusetts	1303	Baltimore, Maryland
0410	Bridgeport, Connecticut	1304	Crisfield, Maryland
0411	Hartford, Connecticut	1305	Baltimore-Washington International Airport, Maryland
0412	New Haven, Connecticut		
0413	New London, Connecticut		

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

2 New York Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
1001	New York, New York	4771	NYACC, Jamaica, New York
1002	Albany, New York	4772	DHL Airways, Jamaica, New York
4601	Newark, Newark, New Jersey	4773	Emery Worldwide, Jamaica, New York
4602	Perth Amboy, New Jersey	4774	Air France, Jamaica, New York
4670	UPS, Newark, New Jersey	4775	Dworkin/Cosell Courier, Jamaica, New York
4671	Federal Express, Newark, New Jersey	4776	Swiss Air (Skyracer), Jamaica, New York
4681	Morristown Airport, Morristown, New Jersey	4777	Alitalia (Aliexpress), Jamaica, New York
4701	John F. Kennedy Airport, Jamaica, New York	4778	TNT Skypak, Jamaica, New York
4770	Federal Express Corp., Jamaica, New York		

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

3 North Central Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
3301	Raymond, Montana	3512	Omaha, Nebraska
3302	Eastport, Idaho	3513	Des Moines, Iowa
3303	Salt Lake City, Utah	3581	User Fee Airport Rochester, Minnesota
3304	Great Falls, Montana	3604	International Falls/Rainer, Minnesota
3305	Butte, Montana	3613	Grand Portage, Minnesota
3306	Turner, Montana	3614	Silver Bay, Minnesota
3307	Denver, Colorado	3701	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
3308	Porthill, Idaho	3702	Marinette, Wisconsin
3309	Scobey, Montana	3703	Green Bay, Wisconsin
3310	Sweetgrass, Montana	3706	Manitowoc, Wisconsin
3312	Whitetail, Montana	3707	Sheboygan, Wisconsin
3316	Piegan, Montana	3708	Racine, Wisconsin
3317	Opheim, Montana	3801	Detroit, Michigan
3318	Roosville, Montana	3802	Port Huron, Michigan
3319	Morgan, Montana	3803	Sault Ste Marie, Michigan
3321	Whitlash, Montana	3804	Saginaw/Bay City, Michigan
3322	Del Bonita, Montana	3805	Battle Creek, Michigan
3323	Wildhorse, Montana	3806	Grand Rapids, Michigan
3324	Kalispell Airport, Montana	3807	Detroit Metropolitan Airport, Michigan
3382	Natrona County International Airport, Casper Wyoming	3808	Escanaba, Michigan
3384	Centennial, Englewood, Colorado	3809	Marquette, Michigan
3401	Pembina, North Dakota	3814	Algonac, Michigan
3402	Noyes, Minnesota	3815	Muskegon, Michigan
3403	Portal, North Dakota	3816	Grand Haven, Michigan
3404	Neché, North Dakota	3818	Rogers City, Michigan
3405	St. John, North Dakota	3819	Detour City, Michigan
3406	Northgate, North Dakota	3820	Mackinac Island, Michigan
3407	Walhalla, North Dakota	3842	Presque Isle, Michigan
3408	Hannah, North Dakota	3843	Alpena, Michigan
3409	Sarles, North Dakota	3844	Ferrysburg, Michigan
3410	Ambrose, North Dakota	3881	Oakland/Pontiac Airport, Detroit, Michigan
3411	Fargo, North Dakota	3882	Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Michigan
3413	Antler, North Dakota	3901	Chicago, Illinois
3414	Sherwood, North Dakota	3902	Peoria, Illinois
3415	Hansboro, North Dakota	3905	Gary, Indiana
3416	Maida, North Dakota	3908	Davenport, IA-Rock Island, Milan, Illinois
3417	Fortuna, North Dakota	3909	Greater Rockford Airport, Rockford, Illinois
3419	Westhope, North Dakota	3981	Waukegan Regional Airport, Waukegan, Illinois
3420	Noonan, North Dakota	3983	Pal-Waukee User Fee Airport, Wheeling, Illinois
3421	Carbury, North Dakota	3985	Decatur User Fee Airport, Decatur, Illinois
3422	Dunseith, North Dakota	3991	Nippon Courier Hub, Chicago, Illinois
3423	Warroad, Minnesota	4101	Cleveland, Ohio
3424	Baudette, Minnesota	4102	Cincinnati-Lawrenceburg, Ohio
3425	Pinecreek, Minnesota	4103	Columbus, Ohio
3426	Roseau, Minnesota	4104	Dayton, Ohio
3427	Grand Forks Airport, Grand Forks, North Dakota	4105	Toledo-Sandusky, Ohio
3429	Crane Lake, Minnesota	4106	Erie, Pennsylvania
3430	Lancaster, Minnesota	4110	Indianapolis, Indiana
3481	Hector International Airport, Fargo, North Dakota	4111	Fairport, Ohio
3501	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	4112	Akron, Ohio
3502	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	4115	Louisville, Kentucky
3510	Duluth, Wisconsin	4116	Owensboro-Evansville, Indiana
3511	Ashland, Wisconsin	4117	Huron, Ohio

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

3 North Central Region (Cont)			
Code	Port	Code	Port
4121	Lorain, Ohio	4196	UPS Courier, Louisville, Kentucky
4122	Ashtabula, Ohio	4197	DHL Courier, Cincinnati, Ohio
4170	Burlington Air Express, Toledo, Ohio	4198	Federal Express Hub, Indianapolis, Indiana
4181	Airborne Air Park, Wilmington, Ohio	4501	Kansas City, Missouri
4183	Fort Wayne Airport, Fort Wayne, Indiana	4502	St. Joseph, Missouri
4184	Bluegrass Airport, Lexington, Kentucky	4503	St. Louis, Missouri
4185	Hulman Regional Airport, Terre Haute, Indiana	4504	Wichita, Kansas
4192	Burlington AIT Express, Toledo, Ohio	4505	Springfield, Missouri
4194	DHL Express, Wilmington, Ohio	4506	Spirit Of St. Louis Airport, St. Louis, Missouri
4195	Emery World-Wide, Dayton, Ohio	4581	Midamerican Airport, Mascoutah, Illinois

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

4 Southeast Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
1401	Norfolk, Virginia	1886	Ocala Regional Airport, Ocala, Florida
1402	Newport News, Virginia	1888	Orlando Executive Airport, Florida
1404	Richmond-Petersburg, Virginia	4901	Aguadilla, Puerto Rico
1408	Hopewell, Virginia	4904	Fajardo, Puerto Rico
1409	Charleston, West Virginia	4906	Humacao, Puerto Rico
1410	Front Royal, Virginia	4907	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
1481	New River Valley Airport, Dublin, Virginia	4908	Ponce, Puerto Rico
1501	Wilmington, North Carolina	4909	San Juan, Puerto Rico
1502	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	4911	Jobos, Puerto Rico
1503	Durham, North Carolina	4912	Guayanilla, Puerto Rico
1511	Beaufort-Morehead City, North Carolina	4913	San Juan International Airport, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico
1512	Charlotte, North Carolina	5101	Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands
1601	Charleston, South Carolina	5102	Cruz Bay, Virgin Islands
1602	Georgetown, South Carolina	5103	Coral Bay, Virgin Islands
1603	Greenville-Spartanburg, South Carolina	5104	Christiansted, Virgin Islands
1604	Columbia, South Carolina	5105	Frederiksted, Virgin Islands
1701	Brunswick, Georgia	5201	Miami, Florida
1703	Savannah, Georgia	5202	Key West, Florida
1704	Atlanta, Georgia	5203	Port Everglades, Florida
1801	Tampa, Florida	5204	West Palm Beach, Florida
1803	Jacksonville, Florida	5205	Fort Pierce, Florida
1805	Fernandina Beach, Florida	5206	Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida
1807	Boca Grande, Florida	5210	Fort Lauderdale International Airport, Fort Lauderdale, Florida
1808	Orlando, Florida	5270	International Courier Association, Miami, Florida
1809	Orlando-Sanford Airport, Sanford, Florida	5271	DHL Worldwide Express, Miami, Florida
1814	St. Petersburg, Florida	5272	Miami International Airport, Cargo Facilities Services, Inc., Miami, Florida
1816	Port Canaveral, Florida	5273	UPS Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida
1818	Panama City, Florida	5295	UPS Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida
1819	Pensacola, Florida	5297	Fedex Courier Hub, Miami, Florida
1821	Port Manatee, Florida	5401	Washington, District of Columbia
1822	Fort Myers, Florida	5402	Alexandria, Virginia
1883	Sarasota-Bradenton Airport, Sarasota, Florida		
1884	Daytona Beach International Airport, Daytona Beach, Florida		
1885	U.S. Customs Service, Florida		

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

5 South Central Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
1901	Mobile, Alabama	2008	Chattanooga, Tennessee
1902	Gulfport, Mississippi	2010	Gramercy, Louisiana
1903	Pascagoula, Mississippi	2011	Greenville, Mississippi
1904	Birmingham, Alabama	2015	Vicksburg, Mississippi (Include Jackson Municipal Airport)
1910	Huntsville, Alabama	2016	Knoxville, Tennessee
2001	Morgan City, Louisiana	2017	Lake Charles, Louisiana
2002	New Orleans, Louisiana	2018	Shreveport-Bossier City, Louisiana
2003	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Arkansas	2082	Tri-City User Fee Airport Tennessee
2004	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	2083	Arkansas Aesoplex, Blythville, Tennessee
2006	Memphis, Tennessee	2095	Federal Express Courier, Memphis, Tennessee
2007	Nashville, Tennessee		

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

6 South West Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
2101	Port Arthur, Texas	2604	Nogales, Arizona
2102	Sabine, Texas	2605	Phoenix, Arizona
2103	Orange, Texas	2606	Sasabe, Arizona
2104	Beaumont, Texas	2608	San Luis, Arizona
2301	Brownsville-Cameron County, Texas	2609	Tucson, Arizona
2302	Del Rio, Texas	5301	Houston, Texas
2303	Eagle Pass, Texas	5306	Texas City, Texas
2304	Laredo, Texas	5309	Houston Intercontinental Airport, Houston, Texas
2305	Hidalgo/Pharr, Texas	5310	Galveston, Texas
2307	Rio Grande City, Texas	5311	Freeport, Texas
2309	Progreso, Texas	5312	Corpus Christi, Texas
2310	Roma, Texas	5313	Port Lavaca, Texas
2381	Edinburg User Fee Airport, Edinburg, Texas	5501	Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport, Texas
2402	El Paso, Texas	5502	Amarillo, Texas
2403	Presidio, Texas	5503	Lubbock, Texas
2404	Fabens, Texas	5504	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
2406	Columbus, New Mexico	5505	Tulsa, Oklahoma
2407	Albuquerque, New Mexico	5506	Austin, Texas
2408	Santa Teresa Donana County, New Mexico	5507	San Antonio, Texas
2481	Santa Teresa Airport, Dona Ana County, New Mexico	5582	Midland International Airport, Midland, Texas
2601	Douglas, Arizona	5583	Fort Worth Alliance Airport, Fort Worth, Texas
2602	Lukeville, Arizona	5584	Addison Airport, Addison, Texas
2603	Naco, Arizona		

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

7 Pacific Region			
Code	Port	Code	Port
2501	San Diego, California	2871	Aircargo Handling Services, San Francisco, California
2502	Andrade, California	2872	TNT Skypak, San Francisco, California
2503	Calexico, California	2873	IBC Pacific, Burlingame, California
2504	San Ysidro, California	2881	Sacramento International User Fee Airport, Sacramento, California
2505	Tecate, California	2895	Federal Express Courier Facility, Oakland, California
2506	Otay Mesa Station, California	2901	Astoria, Oregon
2507	Calexico-East, California	2902	Newport, Oregon
2704	Los Angeles, California	2903	Coos Bay, Oregon
2709	Long Beach, California	2904	Portland, Oregon
2711	Segundo, California	2905	Longview, Washington
2712	Ventura, California	2907	Boise, Idaho
2713	Port Hueneme, California	2908	Vancouver, Washington
2715	Capitan, California	2909	Kalama, Washington
2719	Morro Bay, California	2910	Portland International Airport, Portland, Washington
2720	Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California	2982	Rogue Valley/Medford Airport, Medford, Oregon
2721	Ontario International Airport, Ontario, California	2991	Federal Express Courier, Portland, Oregon
2722	Las Vegas, NV	3001	Seattle, Washington
2772	Gateway Freight Services Inc., Los Angeles, California	3002	Tacoma, Washington
2773	Air Cargo Handling Services, Palm Springs, California	3003	Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Washington
2774	Virgin Atlantic Cargo, Los Angeles, California	3004	Blaine, Washington
2775	TNT Express Worldwide, Los Angeles, California	3005	Bellingham, Washington
2776	IBC Pacific, Los Angeles, California	3006	Everett, Washington
2782	San Bernardino International Airport, San Bernardino, California	3007	Port Angeles, Washington
2783	Southern California Logistics Airport Victorville, California	3008	Port Townsend, Washington
2785	March Inland Airport, Riverside, California	3009	Sumas, Washington
2786	Meadows Field Airport, Baskersfield, California	3010	Anacortes, Washington
2795	UPS, Ontario, California	3011	Nighthawk, Washington
2801	San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, California	3012	Danville, Washington
2802	Eureka, California	3013	Ferry, Washington
2803	Fresno, California	3014	Friday Harbor, Washington
2805	Monterey, California	3015	Boundary, Washington
2809	San Francisco, California	3016	Laurier, Washington
2810	Stockton, California	3017	Point Roberts, Washington
2811	Oakland, California	3018	Kenmore Air Harbor, Washington
2812	Richmond, California	3019	Oroville, Washington
2813	Alameda, California	3020	Frontier, Washington
2815	Crockett, California	3022	Spokane, Washington
2816	Sacramento, California	3023	Lynden, Washington
2820	Martinez, California	3025	Metaline Falls, Washington
2821	Redwood City, California	3026	Olympia, Washington
2827	Selby, California	3027	Neah Bay, Washington
2828	San Joaquin River, California	3029	Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Seattle, Washington
2829	San Pablo Bay, California	3071	UPS, Seattle, Washington
2830	Carquinez Strait, California	3072	Avion Brokers @ Seatac, Seatac, Washington
2834	San Jose International, San Francisco, California	3073	DHL Worldwide Express, Seatac, Washington
2835	Sacramento International Airport, Sacramento California	3074	Airborne Express @ Seatac, Seatac, Washington
2870	DHL Worldwide Express, San Francisco, California	3081	Yakima Air Terminal, Yakima, Washington

USCBP Port of Entry Codes (continued)

7 Pacific Region (Cont)			
Code	Port	Code	Port
3082	Grant County Airport, Moses Lake, Washington	3126	Anchorage, Alaska
3095	UPS Courier Hub, Seatac, Washington	3127	Kodiak, Alaska
3101	Juneau, Alaska	3181	Saint Paul Airport, Anchorage, Alaska
3102	Ketchikan, Alaska	3195	Federal Express Courier, Anchorage, Alaska
3103	Skagway, Alaska	3196	UPS Courier Hub, Anchorage, Alaska
3104	Alcan, Alaska	3201	Honolulu, Hawaii
3105	Wrangell, Alaska	3202	Hilo, Hawaii
3106	Dalton Cache, Alaska	3203	Kahului, Hawaii
3107	Valdez, Alaska	3204	Nawiliwili-Port Allen, Hawaii
3111	Fairbanks, Alaska	3205	Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii
3112	Petersburg, Alaska	3206	Kona, Hawaii
3115	Sitka, Alaska	3295	Honolulu Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii
3124	Pelican, Alaska		

Appendix A



Index of ORR Policy/State Letters

Index of Guidance Related to Eligibility (click for hyperlink)

Federal Fiscal Year	Subject	Date of Issue
FY 2022	ORR Policy Letter 22-13 Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services	5/26/2022
	ORR Policy Letter 22-02 PL 22-02 Additional ORR-Eligible Statuses and Categories and Acceptable Documentation Requirements for Afghan Nationals	2/18/2022
	ORR Policy Letter 22-01 Afghan Humanitarian Parolees and Unaccompanied Afghan Minors Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services	10/14/2021
FY 2021	(Nonrelevant)	
FY 2020	ORR Policy Letter #20-01 Approval of Use of Refugee Support Services Funds for English Language Training	11/20/2019
FY 2019	ORR Policy Letter #19-06 Eligibility for ORR Services for Cuban and Haitian Entrants without Work Authorization	08/19/2019
FY 2018	(Nonrelevant)	
FY 2017	ORR Policy Letter #17-01 "Cuban Entrants" Remain Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services	02/08/2017
	ORR Guide to Eligibility, Placement, and Services for Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM)	10/17/2016
FY 2016	ORR Policy Letter #16-01 Documentation Requirements for the Refugee Resettlement Program	10/07/2015
	ORR Policy Letter #16-03 Restrictive Language on I94s Issued to Certain Haitians	10/02/2015
	ORR Guidance Asylee Eligibility for Assistance and Services	10/14/2015
FY 2015	ORR State Letter #15-01 In-Country Refugee/Parole Program for Children in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras with Parents Lawfully Present in the United States -- Eligibility for ORR Benefits and Services	01/07/2015

FY 2014	ORR State Letter #14-03 Guidance for FY-14 ORR-1 Same-Sex Couple Benefits	05/29/2014
	ORR State Letter #14-02 Employment Eligibility Requirements for Asylees, Refugees, and other Populations Served by ORR	03/26/2014
FY 2013	ORR State Letter #13-10 Expansion of Medicaid Eligibility under the Affordable Care Act and Compliance with ORR Regulations at 45 CFR 400.101	11/26/2013
FY 2012	State Letter #12-04 Legal Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, Potential Victims, and Certain Family Members	07/29/2013
FY 2011	(Nonrelevant)	
FY 2010	ORR State Letter #10-05 Requesting Assistance for Child Victims of Human Trafficking	03/19/2010
	ORR State Letter #10-03 "Cuban and Haitian Entrants": Eligibility for ORR-Funded Benefits and Services	01/27/2010

ORR State Letter #09-05

Index of Guidance Related to Eligibility (click for hyperlink)		
Federal Fiscal Year	Subject	Date of Issue
	ORR State Letter #10-02 Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrants Are Now Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services to the Same Extent and for the Same Periods of Time as Refugees	12/23/2009
FY 2009	ORR State Letter #09-24 Required Adjustment of State to Lawful Permanent Resident by Refugees after One Year in U.S. in Refugee Status; Travel Abroad by Refugees and Requirement for Refugee Travel Document; Required Notification by Refugee of Change of Address	07/24/2009
	ORR State Letter #09-17 Afghan Special Immigrants Are Now Eligible for Eight Months of ORR Benefits and Services from Date of Entry to U.S.	04/09/2009
	ORR State Letter #09-11 Policy Clarification on Legal Assistance for Trafficking Victims and T Visa Holders	12/03/2008
	ORR State Letter #09-09 Clarification of Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) Eligibility for Chafee (Independent Living) Funds and Education and Training Vouchers (ETV)	11/20/2008
	ORR State Letter #09-02 Eligibility of Afghan Special Immigrants for ORR Benefits and Services Continues Beyond September 30, 2008 - Update to ORR State Letter 08-04	10/14/2008
FY 2008	ORR State Letter #08-09 Notification to State Refugee Coordinators and Refugee Health Coordinators of Issuances of Certifications/Eligibility Letters to Victims of a Severe Form of Trafficking in Persons	07/15/2008

	ORR State Letter #08-06 Public Law 110-181: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008: Time Limited Eligibility for ORR Benefits and Services of Iraqis Granted Special Immigrant Status under Section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)	02/07/2008
	ORR State Letter #08-04 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008: Time Limited Eligibility for ORR Benefits and Services of Iraqis and Afghans Granted Special Immigrant Status under Section 101 (a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)	01/01/2008
FY 2007	ORR State Letter #07-14 Cuban Parolee and Non-Cuban Spouse or Non-Cuban Child Not Eligible for ORR Benefits and Services	10/19/2007
	ORR State Letter #07-07 Provisions of the REAL ID Act and the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking	04/12/2007
FY 2006	ORR State Letter #06-20 Clarification of the Medicaid Program's New Guidance on Citizenship Documentation for Medicaid Benefits	11/02/2006

ORR State Letter #09-05

Index of Guidance Related to Eligibility (click for hyperlink)		
Federal Fiscal Year	Subject	Date of Issue
FY 2005	ORR State Letter #05-27 National Waiver of the 90-Day Limitation on Medical Screening for Refugees Evacuated or Displaced by Hurricane Katrina	09/20/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-26 Disaster Assistance Payments Received by Victims of Hurricane Katrina	09/20/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-25 National Waiver of the 60-Month Limitation on Targeted Assistance for Refugees Evacuated or Displaced by Hurricane Katrina	09/20/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-24 Eligibility Guidance for ORR Populations Displaced by Hurricane Katrina	09/09/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-23 National Waiver of the 60-Month Limitation on Social Services	09/02/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-04 Immigration Consequences of a Criminal Conviction	03/24/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-03 Release of Individuals Previously Held in "Indefinite Detention"	03/01/2005
	ORR State Letter #05-02 Public Charge and ORR Populations	01/27/2005
FY 2004	ORR State Letter #04-14 Clarification of the Social Security Administration's Procedure for Verifying Refugee and Asylee Status When Applying for a Social Security Card and Verification of Refugee Status with the Department of State Refugee Processing Center	08/06/2004
	ORR State Letter #04-12 The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 -- Eligibility for Federally Funded or Administered Benefits and Services to the Same Extent as Refugees Extended to Certain Family Members of Victims of a Severe Form of Trafficking in Persons	06/18/2004
	ORR State Letter #04-10 Guidelines Regarding the Use of RMA Health Screening Programs	05/28/2004
FY 2003	(Nonrelevant)	
FY 2002	ORR State Letter #02-29 Reminders on Registration, Change of Address and Adjustment of Status	08/30/2002
	ORR State Letter #02-25 Toll-Free Phone Number for Trafficking Victim Verification -- 1 866 401 5510	07/23/2002
	ORR State Letter #02-04 Verification of Refugee Status with the Department of State Refugee Data Center	02/08/2002
	ORR State Letter #02-03 Release of Individuals Previously Held in "Indefinite Detention" (superseded)	01/24/2002
	ORR State Letter #02-01 The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 -- Removal of Expiration Dates from Certification Letters for Adults and Eligibility Letters for Children	01/04/2002

ORR State Letter #09-05

Index of Guidance Related to Eligibility (click for hyperlink)		
Federal Fiscal Year	Subject	Date of Issue
FY 2001	ORR State Letter #01-31 Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002 Presidential Determination and Steps Taken by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to Address the Impact of September 11 on Refugee Communities	12/05/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-30 Employment Eligibility Requirements	11/21/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-25 Events of September 11, 2001	09/28/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-22 Clarification of Acceptable Documentation for Category One "Cuban and Haitian Entrants"	08/15/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-18 Asylee Information Hotline	07/09/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-13 The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000	05/03/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-09 Change in Issuance of Social Security Numbers to Asylees	04/05/2001
	ORR State Letter #01-01 Lost Boys: Arrival of Sudanese Youths during FY 2001	01/11/2001
FY 2000	ORR State Letter #00-23 States Cannot Require that Applicants for Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR)-funded Assistance and Services Provide Social Security Numbers	11/16/2000
	ORR State Letter #00-17 Status and Documentation Requirements for the Federal Refugee Resettlement Program	09/14/2000
	ORR State Letter #00-15 Asylee Eligibility for Refugee Resettlement Program Benefits	08/03/2000
	ORR State Letter #00-14 Refugees Should Receive Unrestricted Social Security Cards	07/12/2000
	ORR State Letter #00-12 Asylee Eligibility for Refugee Resettlement Program Benefits Date of Entry Will Be Date Individual is Granted Asylum	06/15/2000

Department of Health and Human Services	
	Administration for Children and Families 370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20447
ORR State Letter # 02-29	Date: August 30, 2002
TO: STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS NATIONAL VOLUNTARY AGENCIES OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES FROM: Nguyen Van Hanh, Ph.D. Director Office of Refugee Resettlement SUBJECT: Reminders on Registration, Change of Address and Adjustment of Status In recent months, the Attorney General has published proposed rules, which mention already existing responsibilities that non-citizens have under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to register with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and to report changes of address.^[1] Although these requirements are not new, many of the individuals that provide or receive ORR funded benefits and services may not be aware of these responsibilities. Some benefit-granting agencies have expressed concern that refugees and other ORR-eligible groups^[2] will be penalized for not complying with these rules. ORR is issuing this State Letter to inform the organizations that serve ORR-eligible groups about the registration and change of address requirements. This State Letter also notes a refugee's responsibility to apply for adjustment of status after one year in the United States. ORR does not enforce this country's immigration laws and cannot provide legal advice on individual cases. However, ORR encourages organizations that are in a position to advise ORR eligible groups to work with them on these INS requirements so that their resettlement in the United States is not marred by immigration complications. <u>Registration</u> Section 262(a) of the INA requires virtually all non-citizens 14 years of age or older who remain in the United States for 30 days or longer to register with the INS.^[3] The groups that ORR serves must register with the INS. The INS has designated certain forms as evidence of registration. Some of those forms are the I-551, Lawful Permanent Resident Card; I-688B, Employment Authorization Document; I-766, Employment Authorization Document; and the I-94, Arrival-Departure Record, for individuals paroled into the United States under section 212 (d)(5) of the INA.^[4] (The I-94 is not a registration document for refugees and asylees.) Under section 266(a) of the INA, non-citizens who willfully fail or refuse to apply for registration will be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Under section 266(c) of the INA, non-citizens who file an application for registration that contains false statements or who procure or attempt to procure registration through fraud will be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Any non-citizen so convicted will, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and removed.	

Change of Address

Section 265(a) of the INA says that non-citizens who are required to register must notify the Attorney General of a change of address within 10 days of the change. The groups that ORR serves must report a change of address. To do this, they may fill out INS Form AR-11, which can be found on the INS website at www.ins.gov. Section 266(b) of the INA says that a noncitizen who fails to report a change of address will be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$200 or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. The section also says that a noncitizen who fails to report a change of address shall be taken into custody and removed from the United States, unless he or she can establish that the failure to report the change of address was reasonably excusable or was not willful.

Adjustment of Status for Refugees

Refugees (not asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Amerasians or trafficking victims) **are required** to apply to the INS for adjustment of their status (i.e., to become lawful permanent residents, "green card" holders) one year after entry.^[5] Refugees apply for lawful permanent resident status by filling out INS Form I-485, for which refugees do not need to pay a fee.

[1] 67 FR 40581, June 13, 2002. 67 FR 48818, July 26, 2002.

[2] Individuals with the following statuses are eligible for ORR benefits (45 CFR §400.43(a)(1) (6)): refugees admitted under §207 of the INA, asylees whose status was granted under §208 of the INA, Cuban and Haitian entrants, in accordance with the requirements in 45 CFR §401.2, certain Amerasians, and victims of a severe form of trafficking as defined in §107(b) (1)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

[3] Non-citizens under the age of 14 must be registered by their parent or legal guardian. INA §262(b)

[4] For a complete list of forms designated as evidence of registration, see 8 CFR §264.1(b).

[5] INA §209(a)(1), 8 CFR §209.1(a)(1).

Appendix B	 DHS Entry and Adjustment Codes
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Appendix B DHS Admission Codes

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
A11 A16	A1-1 A1-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(1) of the I&N Act and 204(g) as added by PL 97359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Unmarried Amerasian son/daughter of a U.S. citizen born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam.	
A12 A17	A1-2 A1-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 204(g) as added by PL 97359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Child of an alien classified as A11 or A16.	
A31 A36	A3-1 A3-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(3) of the I&N Act and 204(g) as added by PL 97359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Married Amerasian son or daughter of a U.S. citizen born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam.	
A32 A37	A3-2 A3-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) 9f the I&N Act and 204(g) as added by PL 97359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Spouse of an alien classified as A31 or A36.	
A33 A38	A3-3 A3-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 204(g) as added by PL 97359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Child of an alien classified as A31 or A36.	
AA1 AA6	AA-1 AA-6	N A	Sec. 132 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Native of certain adversely affected foreign states (Diversity Transition).	
AA2 AA7	AA-2 AA-7	N A	Sec. 132 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of an alien classified AA1 or AA6.	
AA3 AA8	AA-3 AA-8	N A	Sec. 132 of PL 10164 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of an alien classified AA1 or AA6.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
AM1 AM6	AM-1 AM-6	N A	Sec. 584(b)(1)(A) of PL 100-202 (Dec. 22, 1987)	Amerasian born in Vietnam after Jan. 1, 1962 and before Jan. 1, 1976 who was fathered by a U.S. citizen.	
AM2 AM7	AM-2 AM-7	N A	Sec. 584(b)(1)(B) of PL 100-202 (Dec. 22, 1987)	Spouse or child of an alien classified as AM1 or AM6.	
AM3 AM8	AM-3 AM-8	N A	Sec. 584(b)(1)(C) of PL 100-202 (Dec. 22, 1987)	Mother, guardian, or next-of-kin of an alien classified as AM1 or AM6, and spouse or child of the mother, guardian, or next- of-kin.	
AR1 AR6	AR-1 AR-6	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act and 204(g) as added by PL 97-359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Amerasian child of a U.S. citizen born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam (immediate relative child).	
AS6	AS-6	A	Sec. 209(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Asylee principal	
AS7	AS-7	A	Sec. 209(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Spouse of an alien classified as AS6.	
AS8	AS-8	A	Sec. 209(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Child of an alien classified as AS6.	
B11 B16	B1-1 B1-6	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self-petition unmarried son/daughter of U.S. citizen.	FY94

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
B12 B17	B1-2 B1-7	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Child of an alien classified as B11 or B16.	FY94
B20 B25	B2-0 B2-5	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Child of B24 or B29.	FY94
B21 B26	B2-1 B2-6	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self Petition spouse of legal permanent resident.	FY94
B22 B27	B2-2 B2-7	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self Petition child of legal permanent resident.	FY94
B23 B28	B2-3 B2-8	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Child of B21, B22, B26, B27.	FY94
B24 B29	B2-4 B2-9	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self Petition unmarried son/daughter of legal permanent resident.	FY94
B31 B36	B3-1 B3-6	N A		Self Petition Married Son/daughter of U.S. Citizen.	FY94
B32 B37	B3-2 B3-7	N A		Spouse of B31 or B36.	FY94

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
B33 B38	B3-3 B3-8	N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Child of B31 or B36.	FY94
BX1 BX6		N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self petition spouse of legal permanent resident - exempt from country limitations.	FY94
BX2 BX7		N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self petition child of legal permanent resident - exempt from country limitations.	FY94
BX3 BX8		N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sept. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Child of BX1, BX2, BX6, BX7 - exempt from country limitations.	FY94
C21 C26	C2-1 C2-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Spouse of a lawful permanent resident alien (subject to country limitations) - conditional.	
C22 C27	C2-2 C2-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Step-child (under 21 years of age) of a lawful permanent resident alien (subject to country limitations) - conditional.	
C23 C28	C2-3 C2-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Child of an alien classified as C21, C22, C26, or C27 (subject to country limitations) - conditional.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
C24 C29	C2-4 C2-9	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(B) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Unmarried son or daughter (21 years of age or older) who is step-child of a lawful permanent resident alien (subject to country limitations) - conditional.	
C25 C20	C2-5 C2-0	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Child of an alien classified as C24 or C29 - conditional.	
C31 C36	C3-1 C3-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(3) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Married son or daughter who is a step-child of a U.S. citizen - conditional.	
C32 C37	C3-2 C3-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Spouse of an alien classified as C31 or C36 - conditional	
C33 C38	C3-3 C3-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Child of an alien classified as C31 or C36 - conditional.	
C51 C56	C5-1 C5-6	N A	Sec. 203(b)(5)(A) of the I&N Act	Employment creation immigrant (not in targeted area) - conditional.	
C52 C57	C5-2 C5-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Spouse of an alien classified as C51 or C56 (not in targeted area) - conditional.	
C53 C58	C5-3 C5-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as C51 or C56 (not in targeted area) - conditional.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
CB1 CB6	CB-1 CB-6	N A	Sec. 112 of PL 101649 (Nov. 29, 1990) and 216 added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Spouse of an alien granted legalization under Sections 210, 245A of the I&N Act, or Sec. 202 of PL 99-603 (Cuban/Haitian entrant) - conditional.	
CB2 CB7	CB-2 CB-7	N A	Sec. 112 of PL 101649 (Nov. 29, 1990) and 216 added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Child of an alien granted legalization under Sections 210, 245A of the I&N Act, or Sec. 202 of PL 99-603 (Cuban/Haitian entrant) - conditional.	
CF1	CF-1	A	Sec. 214(d) of the I&N 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Alien whose record of Act and admission is created upon the conclusion of a valid marriage contract after entering as a fiance or fiancée of a U.S. citizen - conditional.	
CF2	CF-2	A	Sec. 214(d) of the I&N 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Minor step-child of an alien classified as CF1 - conditional.	
CH6	CH-6	A	Sec. 202 of PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Cuban/Haitian entrant.	
CR1 CR6	CR-1 CR-6	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Spouse of a U.S. citizen - conditional.	
CR2 CR7	CR-2 CR-7	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Step-child of a U.S. citizen - conditional.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
CU6	CU-6	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966) as amended by PL 94571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Cuban refugee.	
CU7	CU-7	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966) as amended by PL 94571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Non-Cuban spouse or child of an alien classified as CU6.	
CX1 CX6	CX-1 CX-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Spouse of a lawful permanent resident alien (exempt from country limitations) - conditional.	
CX2 CX7	CX-2 CX-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Step-child (under 21 years of age) of a lawful permanent resident alien (exempt from country limitations) - conditional.	
CX3 CX8	CX-3 CX-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act and 216 as added by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Child of an alien classified as CX2 or CX7 (exempt from country limitations) - conditional.	
DAS			VAWA Crime Bill PL 103-322	Alien who is self petitioning under court case filed by Catholic Social Services	FY99
DS1	DS-1	A	8 CFR 101.3 as revised effective Feb. 10, 1982 (Federal Register, Vol. 47, p. 940: Jan. 8, 1982)	Creation of a record of lawful permanent resident status for individual born under diplomatic status in the United States.	
DT1 DT6	DT-1 DT-6	N A	Sec. 134 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Natives of Tibet who have continuously resided in Nepal or India (Displaced Tibetan).	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
DT2 DT7	DT-2 DT-7	N A	Sec. 134 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of an alien classified as DT1 or DT6.	
DT3 DT8	DT-3 DT-8	N A	Sec. 134 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of an alien classified as DT1 or DT6.	
DV1 DV6	DV-1 DV-6	N A	Sec. 201 and 203(c) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 101649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Diversity immigrant.	
DV2 DV7	DV-2 DV-7	N A	Sec. 201 and 203(c) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 101649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of an alien classified as DV1 or DV6.	
DV3 DV8	DV-3 DV-8	N A	Sec. 201 and 203(c) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 101649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of an alien classified as DV1 or DV6.	
E11 E16	E1-1 E1-6	N A	Sec. 203(b)(1)(A) of the I&N Act	Priority worker - alien with extraordinary ability.	
E12 E17	E1-2 E1-7	N A	Sec. 203(b)(1)(B) of the I&N Act	Priority worker - outstanding professor or researcher.	
E13 E18	E1-3 E1-8	N A	Sec. 203(b)(1)(C) of the I&N Act	Priority worker - certain multinational executive or manager.	
E14 E19	E1-4 E1-9	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Spouse of a priority worker classified as E11, E16, E12, E17, E13, or E18.	
E15 E10	E1-5 E1-0	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Child of a priority worker classified as E11, E16, E12, E17, E13, or E18.	
E21 E26	E2-1 E2-6	N A	Sec. 203(b)(2) of the I&N Act.	Professional holding an advanced degree or of exceptional ability.	
E22 E27	E2-2 E2-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Spouse of an alien classified as E21 or E26.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
E23 E28	E2-3 E2-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Child of an alien classified as E21 or E26.	
E31 E36	E3-1 E3-6	N A	Sec. 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the I&N Act.	Alien who is a skilled worker.	
E32 E37	E3-2 E3-7	N A	Sec. 203(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the I&N Act.	Professional who holds a baccalaureate degree or who is a member of a profession.	
E34 E39	E3-4 E3-9	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Spouse of a skilled worker or professional classified as E31, E36, E32, or E37.	
E35 E30	E3-5 E3-0	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Child of a skilled worker or professional classified as E31, E36, E32, or E37.	
E51 E56	E5-1 E5-6	N A	Sec. 203(b)(5)(A) of the I&N Act	Employment creation immigrant.	
E52 E57	E5-2 E5-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Spouse of an alien classified as E51 or E56.	
E53 E58	E5-3 E5-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act.	Child of an alien classified as E51 or E56.	
EC6	EC-6	A	Sec. 245 as amended by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990) and PL 102-404 (Oct. 9, 1992)	Alien covered by Chinese Student Protection Act.	
EC7	EC-7	A	Sec. 245 as amended by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990) and PL 102-404 (Oct. 9, 1992)	Spouse of alien covered by Chinese Student Protection Act.	
EC8	EC-8	A	Sec. 245 as amended by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990) and PL 102-404 (Oct. 9, 1992)	Child of alien covered by Chinese Student Protection Act.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
ES1 ES6	ES-1 ES-6	N A	Soviet Scientist Immigration Act of 1992 PL 102-509 Sec. 4, Oct. 24, 1992	Soviet scientist, principal.	FY93
EW3 EW8	EW-3 EW-8	N A	Sec. 203(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the I&N Act	Other worker performing unskilled labor, not of a temporary or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.	
EW4 EW9	EW-4 EW-9	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Spouse of an alien classified as EW3 or EW8.	
EW5 EW0	EW-5 EW-0	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as EW3 or EW8.	
F11 F16	F1-1 F1-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen.	
F12 F17	F1-2 F1-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as F11 or F16.	
F21 F26	F2-1 F2-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) of the I&N Act	Spouse of a lawful permanent resident alien (subject to country limitations).	
F22 F27	F2-2 F2-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(B) of the I&N Act	Child (under 21 years of age) of a lawful permanent resident alien (subject to country limitations).	
F23 F28	F2-3 F2-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as F21 or F26 (subject to country limitations).	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
F24 F29	F2-4 F2-9	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(B) of the I&N Act	Unmarried son or daughter (21 years of age or older) of a lawful permanent resident alien (subject to country limitations).	
F25 F20	F2-5 F2-0	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as F24 or F29 (subject to country limitations).	
F31 F36	F3-1 F3-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(3) of the I&N Act	Married son or daughter of a U.S. citizen.	
F32 F37	F3-2 F3-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Spouse of an alien classified as F31 or F36.	
F33 F38	F3-3 F3-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as F31 or F36.	
F41 F46	F4-1 F4-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act.	Brother or sister of a U.S. citizen.	
F42 F47	F4-2 F4-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Spouse of an alien classified as F41 or F46.	
F43 F48	F4-3 F4-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as F41 or F46.	
FX1 FX6	FX-1 FX-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) and 202(a)(4)(A) of the I&N Act	Spouse of a lawful permanent resident alien (exempt from country limitations).	
FX2 FX7	FX-2 FX-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2)(A) and 202(a)(4)(A) of the I&N Act	Child (under 21 years of age) of a lawful permanent resident alien (exempt from country limitations).	
FX3 FX8	FX-3 FX-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) and 202(a)(4)(A) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as FX1, FX2, FX7, or FX8 (exempt from country limitations).	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
GA6		A	Sec. 128 of the Commerce, Justice, State, Appropriations, PL 105-277	Iraqi National whose application for asylum was processed in Guam between September 1, 1996 and April 30, 1997 Adjusting to lawful permanent residence in the United States Under the provisions of Section 128 of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, PL 105- 277.	FY99
GA7		A	Sec. 128 of the Commerce, Justice, State, Appropriations, PL 105-277	Spouse of Iraqi National whose application for asylum was processed in Guam between September 1, 1996 and April 30, 1997 Adjusting to lawful permanent residence in the United States Under the provisions of Section 128 of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, PL 105- 277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
GA8		A	Sec. 128 of the Commerce, Justice, State, Appropriations, PL 105-277	Child of Iraqi National whose application for asylum was processed in Guam between September 1, 1996 and April 30, 1997 Adjusting to lawful permanent residence in the United States Under the provisions of Section 128 of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, PL 105- 277.	FY99
HA6		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(A) of Public Law 105-277	FY99
HA7		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the spouse of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(A) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HA8		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the child of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(A) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HA9		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the unmarried son or unmarried daughter of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(B) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HB6		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(B) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HB7		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the spouse of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HB8		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the child of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(B) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HB9		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the unmarried son or daughter of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HC6		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HC7		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the spouse of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HC8		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the child of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HC9		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the unmarried son or daughter of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(C)(i) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HD6		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(ii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HD7		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the spouse of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(ii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HD8		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the child of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(ii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HD9		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the unmarried son or unmarried daughter of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(ii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HE6		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(b)(1)(C)(iii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HE7		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the spouse of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(iii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
HE8		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the child of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(iii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HE9		A	Sec. 902 (Title IX of PL 105-277)	A Haitian National who has been granted adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident under the provisions of section 902(d) of Public Law 105-277 as the unmarried son or unmarried daughter of an alien who has been granted permanent residence under the provisions of section 902(b)(a)(C)(iii) of Public Law 105-277.	FY99
HK1 HK6	HK-1 HK-6	N A	Sec. 124 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Employees of certain U.S. businesses operating in Hong Kong	
HK2 HK7	HK-2 HK-7	N A	Sec. 124 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of an alien classified as HK1 or HK6.	
HK3 HK8	HK-3 HK-8	N A	Sec. 124 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of an alien classified as HK1 or HK6.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
I51 I56		N A	Sec. 610 of PL 102395 (Oct. 6, 1992)	Investor pilot program targeted, principal - conditional.	FY93
I52 I57		N A	Sec. 610 of PL 102395 (Oct. 6, 1992)	Investor pilot program targeted, spouse - conditional.	FY93
I53 I58		N A	Sec. 610 of PL 102395 (Oct. 6, 1992)	Investor pilot program targeted, child - conditional.	FY93
IB1 IB6		N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sep. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self-petition spouse of U.S. citizen immediate relative.	FY94
IB2 IB7		N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sep. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Self-petition child of U.S. citizen immediate relative.	FY94
IB3 IB8		N A	Sec. 40701 of PL 103-322 (Sep. 13, 1994) Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Crime Bill) of 1994	Child of alien classified as IB1 or B6- immediate relative.	FY94
IC6	IC-6	A	Sec. 101 of PL 95- 145 (Oct. 28, 1977)	Indochinese refugee.	
IC7	IC-7	A	Sec. 101 of PL 95- 145 (Oct. 28, 1977)	Spouse or child of an Indochinese refugee not qualified as a refugee on his or her own.	
IF1	IF-1	A	Sec. 214(d) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 91-225 (Apr. 7, 1970)	Alien whose record of admission is created upon the conclusion of a valid marriage contract after entering as a fiance or fiancée of a U.S. citizen.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
IF2	IF-2	A	Sec. 214(d) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 91-225 (Apr. 7, 1970)	Minor child of an alien classified as IF1.	
IR1 IR6	IR-1 IR-6	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Spouse of a U.S. citizen.	
IR2 IR7	IR-2 IR-7	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Child of a U.S. citizen.	
IR3 IR8	IR-3 IR-8	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Orphan adopted abroad by a U.S. citizen.	
IR4 IR9	IR-4 IR-9	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Orphan to be adopted by a U.S. citizen.	
IR5 IR0	IR-5 IR-0	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Parent of a U.S. citizen.	
IW1 IW6	IW-1 IW-6	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Widow or widower of a U.S. citizen.	
IW2 IW7	IW-2 IW-7	N A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A) of the I&N Act as added by PL 103-416 (Oct. 7, 1994)	Child of alien classified as IW1 or IW6.	FY95
LA6	LA-6	A	Sec. 599(E) of PL 101-167 (Nov. 22, 1989)	Certain parolees from the Soviet Union, Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam who were denied refugee status and paroled between Aug. 15, 1988 and Sep. 30, 1996.	
LB1 LB6	LB-1 LB-6	N A	Sec. 112 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of an alien granted legalization under Sections 210, 245A of the I&N Act, or Sec. 202 of PL 99-603(Cuban/Haitian entrant).	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
LB2 LB7	LB-2 LB-7	N A	Sec. 112 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of an alien granted legalization under Sections 210, 245A of the I&N Act, or Sec. 202 of PL 99-603 (Cuban/Haitian entrant).	
M83	M8-3	A	Fair Share Refugee Act, PL 86-648 (Jul. 14, 1960)	Refugee-escapee previously admitted for lawful permanent resident status.	
M93	M9-3	A	Hungarian Refugee Act, PL 85-559 (Jul. 25, 1958)	Hungarian parolee previously admitted for lawful permanent resident status.	
MR0	MR-0	A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act and PL 94-241 (Mar. 24, 1976)	Parent of a U.S. citizen presumed to be a lawful permanent resident alien - Northern Marianas Islands.	
MR6	MR-6	A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act and PL 94-241 (Mar. 24, 1976)	Spouse of a U.S. citizen presumed to be a lawful permanent resident alien - Northern Marianas Islands.	
MR7	MR-7	A	Sec. 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the I&N Act and PL 94-241 (Mar. 24, 1976)	Child of a U.S. citizen presumed to be a lawful permanent resident alien - Northern Marianas Islands.	
NA3	NA-3	N	8 CFR, Sec. 211.1 and OI, Sec. 211	Child born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien or national of the United States.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
NC6	NC-6A		Sec. 202 of PL 105100	Nicaraguan or Cuban national granted adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence (LPR).	FY98
NC7	NC-7A		Sec. 202 of PL 105100	Nicaraguan or Cuban national granted adjustment of status to LPR as spouse of alien granted permanent residence.	FY98
NC8	NC-8A		Sec. 202 of PL 105100	Nicaraguan or Cuban national granted adjustment of status to LPR as child of alien granted permanent residence.	FY98
NC9	NC-9A		Sec. 202 of PL 105100	Nicaraguan or Cuban national granted adjustment of status to LPR as unmarried son or daughter of alien granted permanent residence.	FY98
NP8	NP-8	A	Sec. 19 of PL 97-116 (Dec. 29, 1981)	Alien who filed and was qualified with investor status prior to June 1, 1978.	
NP9	NP-9	A	Sec. 19 of PL 97-116 (Dec. 29, 1981)	Spouse or child of alien classified as NP8.	
PH6		A	Sec. 646 of IIRAIRA 1996	Polish or Hungarian nationals who were paroled to the U.S. between Nov. 1, 1989 and Dec. 1, 1991, and who are eligible to the benefits of IIRAIRA.	
R51 R56	R5-1 R5-6	N A	Sec. 610 of PL 102395 (Oct. 6, 1992)	Investor Pilot Program not targeted, principal - conditional.	FY93

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
R52 R57	R5-2 R5-7	N A	Sec. 610 of PL 102395 (Oct. 6, 1992)	Investor Pilot Program not targeted, spouse - conditional.	FY93
R53 R58	R5-3 R5-8	N A	Sec. 610 of PL 102395 (Oct. 6, 1992)	Investor Pilot Program not targeted, child - conditional.	FY93
R86	R8-6	A	Sec. 5 of PL 95-412 (Oct. 5, 1978)	Refugee paroled into the United States prior to Apr. 1, 1980.	
RE6	RE-6	A	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Refugee who entered the United States on or after Apr. 1, 1980.	
RE7	RE-7	A	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Spouse of an alien classified as RE6 (Spouse entered the States on or after Apr. 1, 1980).	
RE8	RE-8	A	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Child of an alien classified as RE6 (child entered the United States on or after Apr. 1, 1980).	
RE9	RE-9	A	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Other members of the case deriving refugee status from the principal (RE1) adjusted to legal permanent residence status.	FY93
RN6	RN-6	A	Sec. 2 of PL 101-238 (Dec. 18, 1989)	Certain former H1 nonimmigrant registered nurses.	
RN7	RN-7	A	Sec. 2 of PL 101-238 (Dec. 18, 1989)	Accompanying spouse or child of an alien classified as RN6.	
S13	S1-3	N	Sec. 289 of the I&N Act	American Indian born in Canada (nonquota).	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
S16	S1-6	A	Sec. 210(2)(A) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Seasonal Agricultural Worker (SAW) who worked at least 90 days during each year ending on May 1, 1984, 1985, and 1986 - Group 1.	
S26	S2-6	A	Sec. 210(2)(B) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Seasonal Agricultural Worker (SAW) who worked at least 90 days during the year ending May 1, 1986 - Group 2. on	
SC1 SC6	SC-1 SC-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(B) and 324 (a) of the I&N Act	Person who lost U.S. citizenship through marriage.	
SC2 SC7	SC-2 SC-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(B) and 327 of the I&N Act	Person who lost U.S. citizenship by serving in foreign armed forces.	
SD1 SD6	SD-1 SD-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(I) of the I&N Act	Minister of religion.	
SD2 SD7	SD-2 SD-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act	Spouse of an alien classified as SD1 or SD6.	
SD3 SD8	SD-3 SD-8	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as SD1 or SD6.	
SE1 SE6	SE-1 SE-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(D) of the I&N Act	Certain employees or former employees of the U.S. government abroad.	
SE2 SE7	SE-2 SE-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(D) of the I&N Act	Accompanying spouse of an alien classified as SE1 or SE6.	
SE3 SE8	SE-3 SE-8	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(D) of the I&N Act	Accompanying child of an alien classified as SE1 or SE6.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
SEH SEK	SE-H SE=K	N A	Sec. 152 of PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Employee of U.S. Mission in Hong Kong (limit of 500 and these persons are admitted exempt from the country limitation).	
SF1 SF6	SF-1 SF-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(E) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-70 (Sep. 27, 1979)	Certain former employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government. (See SF1 in section XIMM.)	
SF2 SF7	SF-2 SF-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(E) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-70 (Sep. 27, 1979)	Accompanying spouse or child of an alien classified as SF1 or SF6.	
SG1 SG6	SG-1 SG-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(F) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-70 (Sep. 27, 1979)	Certain former employees of the U.S. Government in the Panama Canal Zone.	
SG2 SG7	SG-2 SG-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(F) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-70 (Sep. 27, 1979)	Accompanying spouse or child of an alien classified as SG1 or SG6.	
SH1 SH6	SH-1 SH-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(G) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-70 (Sep. 27, 1979)	Certain former employees of the Panama Canal Company or Canal Zone Government employed on Apr. 1, 1979.	
SH2 SH7	SH-2 SH-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(G) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-70 (Sep. 27, 1979)	Accompanying spouse or child of an alien classified as SH1 or SH6.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
SJ2 SJ7	SJ-2 SJ-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(H) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 5(d)(1) of PL 97-116 (Dec. 29, 1981)	Spouse or child of an alien classified as SJ6.	
SJ6	SJ-6	A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(H) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 5(d)(1) of PL 97-116 (Dec. 29, 1981)	Foreign medical school graduate who was licensed to practice in the United States on Jan. 9, 1978.	
SK1 SK6	SK-1 SK-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(I)(iii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Certain retired international organization employees.	
SK2 SK7	SK-2 SK-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(I)(iv) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Accompanying spouse of an alien classified as SK1 or SK6.	
SK3 SK8	SK-3 SK-8	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(I)(i) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Certain unmarried sons or daughters of international organization employees.	
SK4 SK9	SK-4 SK-9	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(I)(ii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Certain surviving spouses of deceased international organization employees.	
SL1 SL6	SL-1 SL-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(J) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Juvenile court dependent.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
SM1 SM6	SM-1 SM-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(K) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 1 of PL 102-110 (Oct. 1, 1991)	Alien recruited outside the United States who has served, or is enlisted to serve, in the U.S. Armed Forces for 12 years (became eligible after Oct. 1, 1991).	
SM2 SM7	SM-2 SM-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(K) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 1 of PL 102-110 (Oct. 1, 1991)	Spouse of an alien classified as SM1 or SM6.	
SM3 SM8	SM-3 SM-8	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(K) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 1 of PL 102-110 (Oct. 1, 1991)	Child of an alien classified as SM1 or SM6.	
SM4 SM9	SM-4 SM-9	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(K) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 1 of PL 102-110 (Oct. 1, 1991)	Alien recruited outside the United States who has served, or is enlisted to serve, in the U.S. Armed Forces for 12 years (eligible as of Oct. 1, 1991).	
SM5 SM0	SM-5 SM-0	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(K) of the I&N Act as added by Sec. 1 of PL 102-110 (Oct. 1, 1991)	Spouse or child of an alien classified as SM4 or SM9.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
SN1 SN6		N A	Sec. 101(a)(27))L) of the INA as added by section 421 of PL 105-277	Certain retired NATO-6 civilian employees. The NATO-6 classification identifies members of a civilian component accompanying a force entering in accordance with the provisions of the NATO Status of Force Agreement; members of a civilian component attached to or employed by an Allied Headquarters Set Up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty; and their dependents.	FY99
SN2 SN7		N A	Sec. 101(a)(27))L) of the INA as added by section 421 of PL 105-277	Accompanying spouse of an immigrant classified as SN1 or SN6.	FY99
SN3 SN8		N A	Sec. 101(a)(27))L) of the INA as added by section 421 of PL 105-277	Certain unmarried sons or daughters of NATO-6 civilian employees.	FY99
SN4 SN9		N A	Sec. 101(a)(27))L) of the INA as added by section 421 of PL 105-277	Certain surviving spouses of deceased NATO-6 civilian employees.	FY99
SR1 SR6	SR-1 SR-6	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C)(ii)(II) and (III) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Religious worker.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
SR2 SR7	SR-2 SR-7	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of an alien classified as SR1 or SR6.	
SR3 SR8	SR-3 SR-8	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of an alien classified as SR1 or SR6.	
T51 T56	T5-1 T5-6	N A	Sec. 203(b)(5)(B) of the I&N Act	Employment creation immigrant (targeted area) - conditional.	
T52 T57	T5-2 T5-7	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Spouse of an alien classified as T51 or T56 (targeted area) - conditional.	
T53 T58	T5-3 T5-8	N A	Sec. 203(d) of the I&N Act	Child of an alien classified as T51 or T56 (targeted area) - conditional.	
W16	W1-6	A	Sec. 245A(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Alien previously granted temporary resident status (legalization) who illegally entered the United States without inspection prior to Jan. 1, 1982.	
W26	W2-6	A	Sec. 245A(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Alien previously granted temporary resident status (legalization) who entered the United States as a nonimmigrant and overstayed visa prior to Jan. 1, 1982.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
W36	W3-6	A	Sec. 245A(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986) and Sec. 902 of PL 100-202 (Dec. 22, 1987)	Alien previously granted temporary resident status (legalization) from a country granted blanket extended voluntary departure (EVD).	
XB3	XB-3	A	8 CFR, Sec. 101.1 and OI, Sec. 101.1	Alien who is presumed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.	
XE3	XE-3	N	Sec. 211(a)(1) of the I&N Act as amended	Child born subsequent to the issuance of a visa. Parent is employment-based preference immigrant.	
XF3	XF-3	N	Sec. 211(a)(1) of the I&N Act as amended	Child born subsequent to the issuance of a visa. Parent is a familybased preference immigrant.	
XN3	XN-3	N	Sec. 211(a)(1) of the I&N Act as amended	Child born subsequent to the issuance of a visa. Parent is not a family-based preference, employment-based preference, or immediate relative immigrant.	
XR3	XR-3	N	Sec. 211(a)(1) of the I&N Act as amended	Child born subsequent to the issuance of a visa. Parent is an immediate relative immigrant.	

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
Y64	Y6-4	A	Sec. 6 of PL 83-67 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Refugee in the United States prior to July 1, 1953.	
Z03	Z0-3	A	Sec. 249 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 89-236 (Oct. 3, 1965)	Person in whose case record of admission for permanent resident status was created. Must have entered after June 30, 1924 and prior to June 28, 1940.	
Z11		A	Sec. 244(a)(5) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 89-236 (Oct. 3, 1965).	Cancellation of removal. Alien granted suspension of deportation (other than crewman and adjustment as preference or nonpreference immigrant).	FY97
Z13		A	Sec. 244 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 89-236 (Oct. 3, 1965)	Cancellation of removal. Alien granted suspension of deportation, other than a crewman, and adjusted as an immediate relative of a U.S. citizen or a special immigrant.	FY97
Z14		A	VAWA Crime Bill, PL 103-322	Cancellation of removal. Alien granted suspension or cancellation of removal pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provisions.	FY99

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
Z15		A	Sec. 203 of PL 105-100, Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA)	Cancellation of removal. Alien granted suspension or special rule cancellation of removal under provision of section 203 of PL 105-100 (NACARA). Alien under this classified will be authorized to accept employment in the United States.	FY99
Z33	Z3-3	A	Sec. 249 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 89-236 (Oct. 3, 1965)	Person in whose case record of admission for permanent resident status was created. Must have entered prior to July 1, 1924.	
Z43	Z4-3	A	Private Bill	Private law, immediate relative of a U.S. citizen or special immigrant.	FY97
Z56		A	Sec. 244 of the I&N Act	Cancellation of removal. Alien, granted suspension of deportation who entered as a crewman on or before June 30, 1964, and adjusted as an immediate relative of a U.S. citizen or a special immigrant.	FY97
Z57		A	Sec. 244 of the I&N Act	Alien granted suspension of deportation who entered as crewman on or before June 30, 1964 and adjusted as preference or non-preference immigrant.	FY97

A. Classes Currently in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description	FY
Z66	Z6-6	A	Sec. 249 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 89-236 (Oct. 3, 1965) and PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Person in whose case record of admission for permanent resident status was created. Must have entered on or after June 28, 1940 and prior to Jan. 1, 1972.	
Z83	Z8-3	A	Sec. 13 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Foreign government official, immediate relative of a U.S. citizen or special immigrant.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
A1	A-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(A)(i) of the I&N Act	Ambassador, public minister, career diplomatic or consular officer and members of immediate family.	
A2	A-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(A)(ii) of the I&N Act	Other foreign government official or employee and members of immediate family.	
A3	A-3	Sec. 101(a)(15)(A)(iii) of the I&N Act	Attendant, servant, or personal employee of A1 or A2 and members of immediate family.	
B1	B-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(B) of the I&N Act	Temporary visitor for business (including Peace Corps).	
B2	B-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(B) of the I&N Act	Temporary visitor for pleasure.	
BE	BE	Sec. 212(d)(4) of the I&N Act as added by the Bering Strait Agreement (Sept. 23, 1989)	Visa-free travel for Soviet citizen to designated areas of Alaska, restricted to permanent inhabitants of specified areas of Siberia.	
C1	C-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(C) of the I&N Act	Alien in continuous and immediate transit through the United States.	
C2	C-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(C) of the I&N Act	Alien in Transit to United Nations Headquarters District under Sec. 11(3), (4), or (5) of the Headquarters Agreement with the United Nations.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
C3	C-3	Sec. 212(d)(8) of the I&N Act	Foreign government official, members of immediate family, attendant, servant, or personal employee, in transit.	
C4	TWOV	Sec. 238(d) of the I&N Act	Transit without visa.	
CC	CC	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act	Mass migration, Cuban parolees.	
CH	CH	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act as interpreted by 8 CFR, Sec. 212.5	HQRAP – humanitarian parolee.	
CP	CP	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act as interpreted by 8 CFR, Sec. 212.5	HQRAP - public interest parolee.	
D1	D-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(D)(i) and Sec. 252(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Alien crewman on a vessel or aircraft temporarily in the United States, departing on same vessel or airline of arrival.	
D2	D-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(D)(ii) and Sec. 252(a)(2) of the I&N Act	Alien crewman departing on vessel other than one of arrival.	
DA	DA	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act	Advance parole granted by District Office.	
DE	DEFER	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act as interpreted by 8 CFR, Sec. 235.3(c)	Deferred inspection.	
DT	DT	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act	Parole granted at port of entry or District Office.	
E1	E-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(E)(i) of the I&N Act	Treaty trader, spouse and children.	
E2	E-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(E)(ii) of the I&N Act	Treaty investor, spouse and children.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
EF	EF	Sec. 235(b)(1) of the I&N Act (Apr. 1, 1997)	Expedited removal case has been initiated and a final decision is pending a credible fear determination by an asylum officer or immigration judge.	FY9 7
EP	EP	Sec. 235(b)(1) of the I&N Act (Apr. 1, 1997)	Expedited removal case has been initiated and a final decision is pending for reasons other than referral for credible fear interview before an asylum officer.	FY9 7
ER	ER		Alien removed from the United States under the Expedited Removal program.	FY9 7
F1	F-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(F)(i) of the I&N Act	Student - academic institution.	
F2	F-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(F)(ii) of the I&N Act	Spouse or child of academic student.	
G1	G-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(G)(i) of the I&N Act	Principal resident representative of recognized foreign member government to international organization, staff, and members of immediate family.	
G2	G-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(G)(ii) of the I&N Act	Other representative of recognized foreign member government to international organization, and members of immediate family.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
G3	G-3	Sec. 101(a)(15)(G)(iii) of the I&N Act	Representative of nonrecognized or nonmember foreign government to international organization, and members of immediate family.	
G4	G-4	Sec. 101(a)(15)(G)(iv) of the I&N Act	Officer or employee of such international organizations, and members of immediate family.	
G5	G-5	Sec. 101(a)(15)(G)(v) of the I&N Act	Attendant, servant, or personal employee of G1, G2, G3, or G4, and members of immediate family.	
GB	GB	Sec. 217 of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 313 (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 201 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary visitor for business admitted without visa to Guam under the Guam Visa Waiver Pilot Program.	
GR	GR	Sec. 217 of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 313 (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 201 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Visa Waiver Refusal (Guam).	
GT	GT	Sec. 217 of the I&N Act as added by PL 99603, Sec. 313 (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 201 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary visitor for pleasure admitted without visa to Guam under the Guam Visa Waiver Pilot Program.	
H1	H-1B	Sec. 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-238, Sec. 3(a)(Dec. 18, 1989); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 205(c) (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary worker (other than registered nurse) with "specialty occupation" admitted on the basis of professional education, skills, and/or equivalent experience.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
H2	H-2B	Sec. 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 301(a)(b) (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 205 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary worker performing services or labor unavailable in the United States (including Spanish shepherd, excluding agricultural worker).	
H3	H-3	Sec. 101(a)(15)(H)(iii) of the I&N Act	Temporary trainee.	
H4	H-4	Sec. 101(a)(15)(H) of the I&N Act	Spouse or child of S8 (H-1A), H1, S9 (H2A), H2, or H3.	
I1	I	Sec. 101(a)(15)(I) of the I&N Act Sec. 101(a)(15)(J) of the I&N Act	Representative of foreign information media, spouse and children.	
J1	J-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(J) of the I&N Act	Exchange visitor.	
J2	J-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(J) of the I&N Act	Spouse or child of J1.	
K1	K-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(K) of the I&N Act	Fiance or fiancée of a U.S. citizen entering solely to conclude a valid marriage contract.	
K2	K-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(K) of the I&N Act	Child of K1.	
L1	L-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(L) of the I&N Act	Intracompany transferee (executive, managerial, and specialized personnel entering to continue employee or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof).	
L2	L-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(L) of the I&N Act	Spouse or child of L1.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
M1	M-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(M)(i) of the I&N Act as added by PL 97-116, Sec. 2(a)(2) (Dec. 29, 1981)	Student pursuing a full course of study at an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution (other than in a language training program).	
M2	M-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(M)(ii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 97-116, Sec. 2(a)(2) (Dec. 29, 1981)	Spouse or child of M1.	
N1	NATO-1	Art. 12, 5 UST 1094; Art. 20, 5 UST 1098	Principal permanent representative of Member State to NATO (including any of its subsidiary bodies) resident in the United States and resident members of permanent representative's official staff; Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, Assistant Secretaries General and Executive Secretary of NATO; other permanent NATO officials of similar rank; and members of immediate family.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
N2	NATO-2	Art. 13, 5 UST 1094; Art. 1, 4 UST 1794; Art. 3, 4 UST 1796	Other representatives of Member States to NATO (including any of its subsidiary bodies) including representatives, advisors and technical experts of delegations, and members of the immediate family; dependents of member of a force entering in accordance with the provisions of the NATO Status-of-Forces Agreement or in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters; members of such a force if issued visas.	
N3	NATO-3	Art. 14, 5 UST 1096	Official clerical staff accompanying a representative of Member State to NATO (including any of its subsidiary bodies) and members of immediate family.	
N4	NATO-4	Art. 18, 5 UST 1098	Officials of NATO (other than those classifiable under NATO-1) and members of immediate family.	
N5	NATO-5	Art. 21, 5 UST 1100	Experts, other than NATO officials classifiable under the symbol NATO-4, employed on missions on behalf of NATO and their dependents.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
N6	NATO-6	Art. 1, 4 UST 1794; Art. 3, 5 UST 877	Members of a civilian component accompanying a force entering in accordance with the provisions of the NATO Status-of-Force Agreement; members of a civilian component attached to or employed by an Allied Headquarters under the Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters Set Up Pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty; and their dependents.	
N7	NATO-7	Arts. 12-20, 5 UST 1094-1098	Attendant servant, or personal employee of NATO-1, NATO-2, NATO-3, NATO-4, NATO-5, and NATO-6 classes, and members of immediate family.	
N8	N-8	Sec. 101(a)(a5)(N)() of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 312(b) (Nov. 6, 1986)	Parent of SK-3 international organization special immigrant.	
N9	N-9	Sec. 101(a)(15)(N)(ii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 312(b) (Nov. 6, 1986)	Child of N8 or of SK1, SK-2, or SK-4 international organization special immigrant.	
O1	O-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(O)(i) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary worker with extraordinary ability/achievement in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics. (See O1 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
O2	O-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(O)(ii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary worker accompanying or assisting O1. (See O2 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
O3	O-3	Sec. 101(a)(15)(O)(iii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse or child of O1 or O2.	
OP	OP	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act	Overseas parolee – PIP (e.g., extension of refugee programs such as for Soviets).	
P1	P-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(P)(i) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Temporary Worker, internationally recognized athlete or entertainer for a specific competition or performance. (See P1 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
P2	P-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(P)(ii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Temporary worker, artist or entertainer under a reciprocal exchange program with a similar organization of a foreign state. (See P2 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
P3	P-3	Sec. 101(a)(15)(P)(iii) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Temporary worker, artist or entertainer under a program that is "culturally unique." (See P3 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
P4	P-4	Sec. 101(a)(15)(P)(iv) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Spouse or child of P1, P2, or P3.	
Q1	Q-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(Q) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Temporary worker in an international cultural exchange program. (See Q1 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
R1	R-1	Sec. 101(a)(15)(R) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Temporary worker to perform work in religious occupations (prior to FY92, R1 was classified as parolee). (See R1 in: Classes currently not in use - Non-immigrants.)	
R2	R-2	Sec. 101(a)(15)(R) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-649, Sec. 207 (Nov. 19, 1990)	Spouse and children of R1 (prior to FY92, R2 was classified as deferred inspection). (See R2 in: Classes currently not in use - Non-immigrants.)	
RE	REFUG	Sec. 207 of the I&N Act as revised by PL 96-212 (March 17, 1980)	Refugee: alien unable or unwilling to return to country of nationality because of persecution or a wellfounded fear of persecution. (See RE in: Classes currently not in use - Nonimmigrants.)	
S1	S1W	Sec. 101(a)(25) of the I&N Act as added by PL 990603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Special Agricultural Worker - Group I.	
S2	S2W	Sec. 101(a)(25) of the I&N Act as added by PL 990603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Special Agricultural Worker - Group II.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
S8	H-1A	Sec. 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 101-238, Sec. 3(a) (Dec. 18, 1989)	Registered nurse.	
S9	H-2A	Sec. 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 301(a)(a) and Sec. 216(a)(1)(A) and (B) (Nov. 6, 1986)	Emergency farm worker to perform agricultural services or labor of a temporary or seasonal nature when services are unavailable in the U.S. and will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of U.S. workers.	
ST	STOW	Sec. 273 of the I&N Act	Stowaway: alien who arrives at a U.S. port without documentation usually to attempt entry surreptitiously. (See R5 in: Classes currently not in use - Non-immigrants.)	
TD	TD	Sec. 101(a)(15)(B), (E), and (L) and Sec. 214(e) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 103182, Sec. 341(b) (Dec. 8, 1993)	Canadian or Mexican citizen spouse or child of TN.	
TN	TN	Sec. 101(a)(15)(B), (E), and (L) and Sec. 214(e) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 103182, Sec. 341(b) (Dec. 8, 1993)	Alien seeking entry to the United States as a NAFTA professional, principal.	
W1	W1	Sec. 101(a)(15) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Alien who entered the U.S. illegally prior to January 1, 1982 who applies for temporary legal resident status.	

B. Classes Currently in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
W2	W2	Sec. 101(a)(15) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Alien who entered the U.S. as a nonimmigrant prior to January 1, 1982, overstay visa, and applies for temporary legal resident status.	
WB	WB	Sec. 217 of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 313 (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 201 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary visitor for business admitted without visa under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program.	
WD	WD	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act and OI, Sec. 235	Withdrawal: alien who withdraws entry application, required to leave on the next available transportation.	
WR	WR	Sec. 217 of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 313 (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 201 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Visa Waiver Pilot Program refusal.	
WT	WT	Sec. 217 of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603, Sec. 313 (Nov. 6, 1986); revised by PL 101-649, Sec. 201 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Temporary visitor for pleasure admitted without visa under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
991	991		Carter special.	
992	992		Carter general.	
993	993		Spellman general.	
994	994		Spellman humanitarian.	
999	999		Alien awaiting decision of asylum application.	
ABD	ABD		Abandonment of residency.	
ABS	ABS		No description.	
AO	AO		Asylee applicant without work authorization.	
AS	AS		Asylee applicant with work authorization.	
AS1	AS1	Sec. 209(b) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Approved asylee principal.	
AS2	AS2		Approved spouse of an asylee.	
AS3	AS3		Approved child of an asylee.	
ASD	ASD		Asylum status denied.	
ASR	ASR		Asylum status revoked.	
AY1	AY1		Legalization applicant, Ayuda class member, with employment authorization.	
AY2	AY2		Legalization applicant, Ayuda class member, with no employment authorization.	
BCC	BCC		Approved border crossing card (I-586).	
BCD	BCD		Denied border crossing card (I-586).	
CS1	CS1		Legalization applicant, Catholic Social Services class member, with employment authorization.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
CS2	CS2		Legalization applicant, Catholic Social Services class member, with no employment authorization.	
CS3	CS3		Legalization applicant, Catholic Social Services class member - sting case.	
CSS	CSS		Alien not eligible for legalization under court case filed by Catholic Social Services.	
DAS	DAS	VAWA Crime Bill PL 103-322	Alien who is self-petitioning under court case filed by Catholic Social Services.	FY97
DEP	DEP	Sec. 252(b)(1) of INA 1952	Deportation - alien no longer in legal permanent resident status and has been deported from the United States.	FY96
DHR	DHR		Haitian denied refugee application.	
DNA	DNA	HR 2267, Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations, PL 105-119	Denaturalization cases.	FY98
ERF	ERF	Sec. 235(B)(1) of the I&N Act (Apr. 1, 1997)	Expedited removal case has been initiated and a final decision is pending a credible fear determination by an asylum officer or immigration judge.	FY97
ERP	ERP	Sec. 235(B)(1) of the I&N Act (Apr. 1, 1997)	Expedited removal case has been initiated and a final decision is pending for reasons other than referral for credible fear interview before an asylum officer.	FY97

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
ERR	ERR		Alien removed from the United States under the Expedited Removal program.	FY97
EWI	EWI		Entered without inspection.	
EXC	EXC	Sec. 252(b) of INA 1952	Exclusion - formal denial of an alien's entry into the United States by an immigration judge after an exclusion hearing.	FY96
EXP	EXP		Expatriation. United States (U.S.) naturalized citizens who have expatriated from the U.S.	FY96
FFD	FFD		Family Fairness program, status denied.	
FFG	FFG		Family Fairness program, status granted.	
FFP	FFP		Family Fairness program, decision pending.	
FFW	FFW		Family Fairness program, status granted with employment authorization.	
FUG	FUG		Family Unity program, status granted allowing extended voluntary departure.	
IJ	IJ		Referred to the Immigration Courts by the INS (e.g., Asylum applicant).	
IMM	IMM		Immigrant.	
IT1 IT6	IT1 IT6		Employment Creation principal (Emp. 5th pref.), targeted area, conditional status terminated.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
IT2 IT7	IT2 IT7		Employment Creation spouse (Emp. 5th pref.), targeted area, conditional status terminated.	
IT3 IT8	IT3 IT8		Employment Creation child (Emp. 5th pref.), targeted area, conditional status terminated.	
LE1	LE-1		Legalization applicant, LEAP class member, (nonimmigrant known to the government before January 1, 1982).	
LE2	LE-2		Legalization applicant, LEAP class membership derived, (nonimmigrant known to the government before January 1, 1982).	
LPR	LPR		Legal permanent resident alien.	
LU1	LU1		Legalization applicant, LULAC class member, with employment authorization.	
LU2	LU2		Legalization applicant, LULAC member, with no employment authorization.	
MI1	MI1		PacificTrustTerritory citizen on Nov. 2, 1986 and domiciled in the United States.	
MI2	MI2		PacificTrustTerritory citizen on Nov. 2, 1986 domiciled continuously in the United States from 1981-86.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
MI3	MI3		PacificTrustTerritory citizen (conditional) domiciled in the United States before Jan. 7, 1984.	
N51 N56	N51 N56	Sec. 216A(b) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Employment creation (5th preference), principal; denied legal permanent resident status. (N56 is adjustment.)	
N52 N57	N52 N57	Sec. 216A(b) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Spouse of alien classified N51 or N56; denied legal permanent resident status. (N57 is adjustment.)	
N53 N58	N53 N58	Sec. 216A(b) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 101-649 (Nov. 29, 1990)	Child of alien classified N51 or N56; denied legal permanent resident status. (N58 is adjustment.)	
NT1 NT6	NT1 NT6		Employment Creation principal (Emp. 5th pref.), not in targeted area, conditional status terminated.	
NT2 NT7	NT2 NT7		Employment Creation spouse (Emp. 5th pref.), not in targeted area, conditional status terminated.	
NT3 NT8	NT3 NT8		Employment Creation child (Emp. 5th pref.), not in targeted area, conditional status terminated.	
PAC	PAC		Employment authorization document for PacificTrustTerritories (except MarianasIslands).	
PEN	PEN		Pending.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
PI	PI		Employment authorization document for PacificTrustTerritory.	
PL1	PL1		Legalization applicant, Pereales class member.	
PL2	PL2		Legalization applicant, Pereales non-class member.	
RAD	RAD		Refugee Application Denied.	FY98
RE1	RE1	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Refugee who entered the United States on or after Apr. 1, 1980.	
RE2	RE2	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Spouse of an alien classified as RE1 (spouse entered on or after Apr. 1, 1980).	
RE3	RE3	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Child of an alien classified as RE1 (child entered on or after Apr. 1, 1980).	
RE4	RE4	Sec. 209(a) of the I&N Act as added by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Other members of the case regarding an alien classified as RE1 (entered the United States on or after Apr. 1, 1980).	
RE5	RE5		Haitian granted refugee status admitted into the United States.	
REC	REC	Sec. 246 of the I&N Act	Legal permanent residence status rescinded.	
REM	REM	Sec. 250 of the I&N Act	Removal - alien who falls into distress or who needs public aid and has been voluntarily removed from the United States.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
S1D	S1D	Sec. 210 of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied temporary resident status, Special Agricultural Worker - Group I.	
S2D	S2D	Sec. 210 of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied temporary resident status, Special Agricultural Worker - Group II.	
SB1	SB1	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Returning resident alien.	
SDF	SDF		Suspected document fraud.	
SO1	SO1		Legalization applicant, Sod worker class member, with employment authorization.	
SO2	SO2		Legalization applicant, Sod worker class member, with no employment authorization.	
SU2	SU2		Legalization applicant, Sugar cane worker class member, with no employment authorization.	
T1D	T1D	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied temporary resident status, entered the U.S. without inspection (EWI) prior to 1982.	
T2D	T2D	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied temporary resident status, entered the U.S. as a nonimmigrant and overstayed prior to 1982.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
T3D	T3D	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied temporary resident status, from country granted blanket Extended Voluntary Departure (EVD).	
T21 T26	T21 T26		Spouse of legal permanent resident alien, conditional status denied or reopened.	
T22 T27	T22 T27		Unmarried step-child of legal permanent resident alien, conditional status denied or reopened.	
T23 T28	T23 T28		Child of C22 or C27, conditional status denied or reopened.	
T41 T46	T41 T46		Married step-child of U.S. citizen conditional status denied or reopened.	
T42 T47	T42 T47		Spouse of C41 or C46, conditional status denied or reopened.	
T43 T48	T43 T48		Child of C41 or C46, conditional status denied or reopened.	
TA	TA		Special Agricultural Worker (S1).	
TC1 TR6	TC1 TR6		Spouse of U.S. citizen, conditional status denied or reopened.	
TC2 TR7	TC2 TR7		Child of U.S. citizen, conditional status denied or reopened.	
TF1	TF1		Fiance or fiancée of U.S. citizen, conditional status denied or reopened.	
TF2	TF2		Child of fiance or fiancée of U.S. citizen, conditional status denied or reopened.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
TR	TR		Regular legalization. (See W1 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)	
TR1	TR1	Sec. 210(a) of the I&N Act	Replenishment agricultural worker (RAW), applied within United States. (See AW and RW in: Classes currently not in use - Nonimmigrants.) Note: RAW program was never implemented.	
TR2	TR2	Sec. 210(a) of the I&N Act	Replenishment agricultural worker (RAW), applied outside United States. (See AW and RW in: Classes currently not in use - Nonimmigrants.) Note: RAW program was never implemented.	
TRM	TRM		Conditional resident status terminated.	
TS1	TS1	Sec. 210 of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant granted temporary resident status, Special Agricultural Worker - Group I.	
TS2	TS2	Sec. 210 of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant granted temporary resident status, Special Agricultural Worker - Group II.	
TW1	TW1	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant granted temporary resident status, entered the U.S. (EWI) without inspection prior to 1982.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
TW2	TW2	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant granted temporary resident status, entered the U.S. as a nonimmigrant and overstayed prior to 1982. (See W2 in: Classes currently not in use - Nonimmigrants.)	
TW3	TW3	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant granted temporary resident status, from country granted blanket Extended Voluntary Departure (EVD).	
UN	UN		Unknown, none, or not reported.	
USC	USC		U.S. citizen.	
W1D	W1D	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied permanent resident status, entered U.S. without inspection (EWI) prior to 1982.	
W2D	W2D	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied permanent resident status, entered the U.S. as a nonimmigrant and overstayed prior to 1982.	
W3D	W3D	Sec. 245(a) of the I&N Act	Legalization applicant denied permanent resident status, from country granted blanket Extended Voluntary Departure (EVD).	
Z14	Z14	VAWA Crime Bill PL 103-322	Alien granted suspension or cancellation of removal pursuant to the VAWA provisions.	

C. Classes Currently in Use - Other Categories of Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
ZM1	ZM1		Legalization applicant, Zambrano class member, with employment authorization.	
ZM2	ZM2		Legalization applicant, Zambrano class member, with no employment authorization.	

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
1	1	N	Sec. 1 of Act approved June 28, 1932	Native of Virgin Islands residing in a foreign country (nonquota).
12	12	N	Sec. 12 of PL 774 (June 25, 1948)	Person of German ethnic origin, born in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, or Yugoslavia and dependent, spouse or child.
12A	12A	N	Sec. 12(a) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended	Person of German ethnic origin charged to German quota or Austrian quota or country of birth (born in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, or U.S.S.R., or areas under control of such countries).
12C	12C	N	Sec. 12(a) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended	Child adopted by U.S. citizen (first priority in German quota or Austrian quota).
13A	13A	N	Sec. 13(a)(1) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924)	Child born subsequent to issuance of visa or reentry permit (not chargeable to quotas).
2	2	N	Sec. 2 of Act approved Dec. 17, 1943	Chinese: preference quota immigrant (Chinese born and resident of China); or nonpreference quota immigrant.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
231	231	N	Sec. 231 of PL 79-371 (Apr. 30, 1946)	Philippine citizen, wife or unmarried son or daughter granted nonquota status.
2-C	2-C	N	Sec. 2(c) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950); also Sec. 4(a), (c), (d) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924)	Eligible displaced person (nonquota): wife or child of U.S. citizen; native of a nonquota country or wife or unmarried child (each born in a quota country) of a native of a nonquota country; minister of a religious denomination or wife or unmarried child.
2C6 2-C	2C6 2-C	N N	Sec. 2(c)(6)(a), (b), (c) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948)	Eligible displaced person (quota or nonquota): first preference, engaged in agricultural pursuits or wife or unmarried minor child; second preference, special skills and training or wife or unmarried minor child; third preference, blood relative of citizen or resident alien of the United States or wife or unmarried minor child.
2-D	2-D	N		Eligible displaced person who is a recent political refugee.
2-E	2-E	N	Sec. 2(e) of L 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950)	Eligible displaced orphan (nonquota).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
2-F	2-F	N	Sec. 2(f) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950)	Orphan, adopted or coming to a public or private agency for adoption or guardianship (nonquota).
2-G	2-G	N	Sec. 2(g) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950)	Eligible displaced person of Venezia Giulia.
317	317	N	Sec. 317(c) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (Oct. 14, 1940)	Dual national who has been expatriated (nonquota).
318	318	N	Sec. 128(b) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (Oct. 14, 1940)	Former citizen expatriated through expatriation of parent(s) (immigrant not chargeable to quotas).
3-B 3B2	3-B 3B2	N N	Sec. 3(b)(2) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950)	Eligible displaced person from China still in China or who left China but is not permanently resettled.
3-B 3B3	3-B 3B3	N N	Sec. 3(b)(3) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950); also 4(a) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924)	Eligible displaced person: who is a Polish veteran of World War II residing in Great Britain; child of U.S. citizen (nonquota).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
3-B 3B4	3-B 3B4	N N	Sec. 3(b)(4) of PL 774 as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950); also 6(a)(1)(B) and 6(a)(2) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924)	Eligible displaced person: who is a resident and national of Greece entitled to first preference quota status as parent or husband of U.S. citizen or as skilled agriculturist; who is a resident and national of Greece entitled to second preference quota status as wife or child of alien resident in the United States.
3-C	3-C	N	Sec. 3(c) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948) as amended by PL 555 (June 16, 1950); also 317(c) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (Oct. 14, 1940)	Eligible displaced person of European national origin outside of Italy, Germany, or Austria, who prior to July 1, 1954, is allotted up to 50 percent of nonpreference quota; dual national who has been expatriated (nonquota).
4	4	A	Sec. 4 of PL 774 (June 25, 1948)	Displaced person in the United States adjusting status to immigrant.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
4-A	4-A	N	Sec. 4(a) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924); also PL 717 (Aug. 19, 1950) as amended by PL 6 (Mar. 19, 1951)	Husband or wife or unmarried child of a U.S. citizen member of the U.S. Armed Forces (otherwise racially inadmissible); husband or wife or unmarried child of a U.S. citizen (to include an alien who changed status from a nonimmigrant to an immigrant under PL 271 (Dec. 28, 1945).
4-A	4-A	N	Sec. 4(a) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	Refugee husband or wife or unmarried child of a U.S. citizen (nonquota).
4-A	4-A	A	Sec. 4(a) of PL 774 (June 25, 1948)	Displaced person temporarily residing in the United States, who was granted the status of permanent resident.
4-B	4-B	N	Sec. 4(b) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924)	Alien returning from temporary visit abroad.
4-C	4-C	N	Sec. 4(c) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	Native or refugee native of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America; wife or refugee wife or the unmarried child (born in a quota country) of a native of a nonquota country.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
4-D	4-D	N	Sec. 4(d) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	Minister or refugee minister of a religious denomination, his wife or unmarried child (nonquota); professor or refugee professor of a college, academy, seminary, or university, his wife, or unmarried child (nonquota).
4-F	4-F	N	Sec. 4(f) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	Women or refugee woman who was a citizen of the United States and lost her citizenship by marriage (nonquota).
5	5	N	Sec. 5 of PL 139 (May 26, 1924)	Quota immigrant or orphan (under 10 years of age).
503	503	N	Sec. 503 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (Oct. 14, 1940)	Holder of certificate of identity to prosecute an action (immigrant).
6	6	A	PL 203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Refugee Relief Act of 1953, refugee adjustment.
6A1 6-A	6A1 6-A	N N	Sec. 6(a)(1)(A), (B) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	First preference: parent or husband or refugee parent or husband of U.S. citizen (quota); skilled agriculturist or refugee skilled agriculturist, his wife, or child (quota).
6A2 6-A	6A2 6-A	N N	Sec. 6(a)(2) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	Second preference: wife or refugee wife or child of an alien resident of the United States (quota).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
6A3 6-A	6A3 6-A	N N	Sec. 6(a)(3) of PL 139 (May 26, 1924) as amended by President's Directive of Dec. 22, 1945	Non-preference alien or refugee alien (quota).
A41 A46	A4-1 A4-6	N A	Sec. 204(g) of the I&N Act as added by PL 97-359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Married American son or daughter of a U.S. citizen, born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam.
A42 A47	A4-2 A4-7	N A	Sec. 204(g) of the I&N Act as added by PL 97-359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Spouse of alien classified as A41 or A46.
A43 A48	A4-3 A4-8		Sec. 204(g) of the I&N Act as added by PL 97-359 (Oct. 22, 1982)	Child of alien classified as A41 or A46.
C7P	C7-P	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966); visa allocated under Sec. 203(a)(7) of the I&N Act	Cuban refugee, or the non-Cuban spouse or child of a Cuban refugee, charged under the seventh preference category and the numerical limitations of the Eastern Hemisphere.
C41	C4-1	N	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Married step-child of a U.S. citizen - conditional.
C46	C4-6	A	Sec. 245 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 99-639	
C42	C4-2	N	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Spouse of alien classified as C41 or C46 - conditional.
C47	C4-7	A	Sec. 245 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 99-639	

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
C43	C4-3	N	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 99-639 (Nov. 10, 1986)	Child of an alien classified as C41 or C46 - conditional.
C48	C4-8	A	Sec. 245 of the I&N Act as amended by PL 99-639	
CNP	CN-P	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966); visa allocated under Sec. 203(a)(1)(8) of the I&N Act	Cuban refugee, or the non-Cuban spouse or child of a Cuban refugee, charged under the nonpreference category and the numerical limitation of the Eastern Hemisphere.
CT	CT	N	No description.	
CU8	CU-8	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966)	Cuban refugee spouse of a U.S. citizen.
CU9	CU-9	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966)	Cuban refugee child of a U.S. citizen.
CU0	CU-0	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966)	Cuban refugee parent of a U.S. citizen.
CUP	CU-P	A	Sec. 1 of PL 89-732 (Nov. 2, 1966); visa allocated under Sec. 203(a)(1) through 203(a)(7) of the I&N Act	Cuban refugee, or the non-Cuban spouse or child of a Cuban refugee, charged under a preference category other than seventh preference and the numerical limitations of the Eastern Hemisphere.
DP	DP	A	Displaced person	
K-1	K-1	N	Sec. 4(b)(2)(A) of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Eligible orphan adopted abroad (nonquota).
K-2 Z-2	K-2	N A	Sec. 4(b)(2)(B) of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Eligible orphan to be adopted abroad (nonquota). (See K2 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
K-3 Z-2	K-3	N A	Sec. 9 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	Spouse or child of adjusted first preference immigrant (nonquota).
K-4 Z-2	K-4	N A	Sec. 12(a) of PL 85316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	Beneficiary of first preference petition approved prior to July 1, 1958 (nonquota).
K-5 Z-2	K-5	N A	Sec. 12(a) of PL 85316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	Spouse or child of beneficiary of first preference petition approved prior to July 1, 1958 (nonquota).
K-6 Z-2	K-6	N A	Sec. 12 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	Beneficiary of 2nd preference petition approved prior to July 1, 1957.
K-7 Z-2	K-7	N A	Sec. 12 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	Beneficiary of 3rd preference petition approved prior to July 1, 1957 (nonquota).
K-8 Z-2	K-8	N A	Sec. 15(a)(1) of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	German expellee (nonquota).
K-9 Z-2	K-9	N A	Sec. 15(a)(2) of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957) as amended	Netherlands refugee or relative (nonquota).
K10 Z-2	K1-0	N A	Sec. 15(a)(3) of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 957) as amended	Refugee-escapee (nonquota).
K11 Z-2	K1-1	N A	Sec. 1(a) of PL 85892 (Sep. 2, 1958) as amended	Azores natural calamity victim (nonquota).
K12 Z-2	K1-2	N A	Sec. 1(a) of PL 85892 (Sep. 2, 1958) as amended	Accompanying spouse or unmarried minor son or daughter of alien classified K11 (nonquota).
K13 Z-2	K1-3	N A	Sec. 1(b) of PL 85892 (Sep. 2, 1958) as amended	Netherlands national displaced from Indonesia (nonquota) or eligible orphan adopted abroad.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
K14	K1-4	N	Sec. 1 of PL 85-892 (Sep. 2, 1958) as amended	Accompanying spouse or unmarried minor son or daughter of alien classified K13 (nonquota).
K15 Z-2	K1-5	N A	Sec. 4 of PL 86-863 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Parent of U.S. citizen registered prior to Dec. 31, 1953 (nonquota).
K16 Z-2	K1-6	N A	Sec. 4 of PL 86-863 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Spouse or child of alien resident registered prior to Dec. 31, 1953.
K17 Z-2	K1-7	N A	Sec. 4 of PL 86-863 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Brother, sister, son, or daughter of U.S. citizen registered prior to Dec. 31, 1953 (nonquota).
K18 Z-2	K1-8	N A	Sec. 4 of PL 86-863 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Spouse or child of alien classified K15, K16, or K17 (nonquota).
K19 Z-2	K1-9	N A	Sec. 6 of PL 86-863 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Parent of U.S. citizen admitted as alien under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (nonquota).
K20 Z-2	K2-0	N A	Sec. 6 of PL 86-863 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Spouse or child of alien admitted under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (nonquota).
K21 KN4	K2-1 KN-4	N A	Sec. 25(a) of PL 87-301 (Sep. 26, 1961)	Beneficiary of 2nd preference petition filed prior to July 1, 1961 (nonquota).
K22 KP4 Z-2	K2-2 KP-4	N A A	Sec. 25(a) of PL 87-301 (Sep. 26, 1961)	Beneficiary of 3rd preference petition filed prior to July 1, 1961 (nonquota).
K23 KR3 KR4 Z-2	K2-3 KR-3 KR-4	N N A A	Sec. 2 of PL 87-885 (Oct. 24, 1962)	Beneficiary of 1st preference petition filed prior to April 1, 1962 (nonquota).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
K24 KS3 KS4 Z-2	K2-4 KS-3 KS-4	N N A A	Sec. 2 of PL 87-885 (Oct. 24, 1962)	Spouse or child of alien classified K23, KR3, or KR4 (nonquota).
K25 KT4 Z-2	K2-5 KT-4	N A A	Sec. 1 of PL 87-885 (Oct. 24, 1962)	Beneficiary of 4th preference petition filed prior to Jan. 1, 1962, who is registered prior to Mar. 31, 1954 (nonquota).
K26 KU4 Z-2	K2-6 KU-4	N A A	Sec. 1 of PL 85-885 (Oct. 24, 1962)	Spouse or child of alien classified K25 or KT4 (nonquota).
KIC	KIC	A	PL 97-429 (Jan. 8, 1983)	Kickapoo Indian - U.S. citizen.
KIP	KIP	A	PL 97-429 (Jan. 8, 1983)	Kickapoo Indian - freely pass and repass the borders of the U.S. and to live and work in the U.S.
M-1 Z-2	M-1	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) of the I&N Act	Spouse of a U.S. citizen (nonquota).
M-2 Z-2	M-2	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) of the I&N Act	Child of a U.S. citizen (nonquota).
M-3 Z-2	M-3	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) and Sec. 101(b)(6) of the I&N Act	Eligible orphan adopted abroad (nonquota).
M-4 Z-2	M-4	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) and Sec. 101(b)(6) of the I&N Act	Eligible orphan to be adopted (nonquota).
M-8	M-8	A	PL 88-648 (July 14, 1960)	Refugee-escapee admitted for lawful permanent resident status (nonquota).
M-9	M-9	A	PL 85-559 (July 25, 1958)	Hungarian parolee admitted for lawful permanent resident status (nonquota).
N	N	N	Sec. 101(a)(27)(B) of the I&N Act	Returning former citizen to apply for reacquisition of citizenship.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
NA	NA	N	8 CFR, Sec. 211 and OI, Sec. 211	Child born during temporary visit abroad of mother who is lawful permanent resident alien or national of United States.
NP1 NP6 Z-2	NP-1 NP-6	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(7) and (8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Immigrant who does not qualify for any of the six family or employment preferences (nonpreference).
NP2 NP7	NP-2 NP-7	N A		Family member accompanying conditional immigrant.
NP5 NP0	NP-5 NP-0	N A	Sec. 314 of PL 99- 603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Natives of foreign states adversely affected by PL 89236 (Oct. 3, 1965).
O1 O1M Z-2	O1 O1M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act	Native of certain Western Hemisphere countries (nonquota).
O2 O2M Z-2	O2 O2M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien classified O1, unless O1 in own right (nonquota). (See O2 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)
O3 O3M Z-2	O3 O3M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(C) of the I&N Act	Child of alien classified O1, unless O1 in own right (nonquota). (See O3 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)
OP1 OP6	OP-1 OP-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(7) of the I&N Act and Sec. 3 of PL 100-658 (Nov. 15, 1988)	Alien from underrepresented country (Underrepresented Diversity Program).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
P1 P1M Z-2	P-1 P1M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(D) and 324(a) of the I&N Act	Person who lost citizenship by marriage (formerly P1) (nonquota). (See P1 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)
P2 P2M Z-2	P-2 P2M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(D) and 327 of the I&N Act	Person who lost citizenship by serving in foreign armed forces (nonquota) (formerly P2). (See P3 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)
P3 P3M Z-2	P-3 P3M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(E) and Sec. 324(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Person who lost citizenship through parent's foreign naturalization (nonquota).
P7	P-7	A	Sec. 203(a)(7) of the I&N Act	Refugee.
P11 P16 Z-2	P1-1 P1-6	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(1) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Unmarried son or daughter of U.S. citizen (1st preference).
P12 P17 Z-2	P1-2 P1-7	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Child of alien classified P11 or P16.
P21 P26 Z-2	P2-1 P2-6	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(2) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Spouse of a lawful permanent resident alien (2nd preference).
P22 P27 Z-2	P2-2 P2-7	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(2) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Unmarried son or daughter of lawful permanent resident alien (2nd preference).
P23 P28 Z-2	P2-3 P2-8	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Child of alien classified as P21, P22, P26, or P27 (2nd preference).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
P31 P36	P3-1 P3-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(3) of the I&N Act	Professional or highly skilled immigrant.
P32 P37	P3-2 P3-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien classified as P31 or P36.
P33 P38	P3-3 P3-8	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Child of alien classified as P31 or P36.
P41 P46	P4-1 P4-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act	Married son or daughter of U.S. citizen.
P42 P47	P4-2 P4-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien classified as P41 or P46.
P43 P48	P4-3 P4-8	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Child of alien classified as P41 or P46.
P51 P56	P5-1 P5-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Brother or sister of U.S. citizen (citizen must be 21 or over).
P52 P57	P5-2 P5-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien classified as P51 or P56.
P53 P58	P5-3 P5-8	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act	Child of alien classified as P51 or P56.
P61 P66	P6-1 P6-6	N A	Sec. 203(a)(6) of the I&N Act	Needed skilled or unskilled worker (6th preference).
P62 P67 Z-2	P6-2 P6-7	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Spouse of alien classified as P61 or P66 (6th preference).
P63 P68	P6-3 P6-8	N A	Sec. 203(a)(8) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Child of alien classified as P61 or P66 (6th preference).
P71 P76	P7-1	N A	Sec. 203(a)(7)(A) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Conditional entry by refugee (7th preference).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
P72 P77 Z-2	P7-2	N A A	Sec. 203(a)(7)(B) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94-571 (Oct. 20, 1976)	Conditional entry by natural calamity victim (7th preference).
P75	P7-5	A	Sec. 203(a)(7) of the I&N Act	Refugee adjustment (7th preference).
Q1 Q1M Z-2	Q-1 Q1M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(F) of the I&N Act	Minister of religion (nonquota). (See Q1 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)
Q2 Q2M Z-2	Q-2 Q2M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(F) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien classified as Q1 (nonquota).
Q3 Z-2	Q-3	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(F) of the I&N Act	Child of alien classified as Q1 (nonquota).
R1 R1M Z-2	R-1 R1M	N N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(G) of the I&N Act	Certain employees or former employees of U.S. government abroad (nonquota).
R2 R2M Z-2	R-2 R2M	N NJ A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(G) of the I&N Act	Accompanying spouse of alien classified as R1 (nonquota).
R-3 Z-2	R-3	N A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(G) of the I&N Act	Accompanying child of former alien classified as R1 (nonquota).
R16	R1-6	A		Replenishment agricultural worker (RAW) - applied in U.S.
REF	REF	A		Refugee.
RRA	RRA	N	PL83-57 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Refugee Relief Act, refugee.
SA1 SA6 Z-2	SA-1	N A A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94571 (Oct. 26, 1976)	Alien born in independent Western Hemisphere country.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
SA2 SA7 Z-2	SA-2	N A A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94571 (Oct. 26, 1976)	Spouse of alien classified as SA1 or SA6, unless SA1 or SA6 in own right.
SA3 SA8 Z-2	SA-3	N A A	Sec. 101(a)(27)(A) of the I&N Act as amended by PL 94571 (Oct. 26, 1976)	Child of alien classified as SA1 or SA6, unless SA1 or SA6 in own right.
SF1	SF-1	N	Private Law (July 10, 1970)	Person from Bonin Islands.
T-1 Z-2	T-1	N A	Sec. 203(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Selected immigrant, 1st preference (quota).
T-2 Z-2	T-2	N A	Sec. 203(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien classified T1, 1st preference (quota).
T-3 Z-2	T-3	N A	Sec. 203(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Child of alien classified T1, 1st preference (quota).
U U-1 Z-2	U U-1	N N A	Sec. 203(a)(2) of the I&N Act	Parent of U.S. citizen, 1st preference (quota).
U-2 Z-2	U-2	N A	Sec. 203(a)(2) of the I&N Act	Unmarried son or daughter of U.S. citizen, 2nd preference (quota).
VI0	VI-0	A	Sec. 2 of PL 97-271 (Sep. 30, 1982)	Parent of U.S. citizen admitted as VI6.
VI5	VI-5	N	Sec. 2 of PL 97-271 (Sep. 30, 1982)	Parent of U.S. citizen admitted as VI6.
VI6	VI-6	A	Sec. 2 of PL 97-271 (Sep. 30, 1982)	Alien admitted to the U.S. Virgin Islands as an H2 nonimmigrant.
VI7	VI-7	A	Sec. 2 of PL 97-271 (Sep. 30, 1982)	Alien admitted to the U.S. Virgin Islands as the spouse or child of an alien admitted as an H2 nonimmigrant.
V-1 Z-2	V-1	N A	Sec. 203(a)(3) of the I&N Act	Spouse of alien resident, 3rd preference (quota).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
V-2 Z-2	V-2	N A	Sec. 203(a)(3) of the I&N Act	Unmarried son or daughter of alien resident, 3rd preference (quota).
W-1 Z-2	W-1	N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act	Brother or sister of U.S. citizen, 4th preference (quota).
W-2 Z-2	W-2	N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act	Married son or daughter of U.S. citizen, 4th preference (quota).
W-3 Z-2	W-3	N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act	Accompanying spouse of brother, sister, son, or daughter of U.S. citizen, 4th preference (quota).
W-4 Z-2	W-4	N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act	Accompanying child of brother, sister, son, or daughter of U.S. citizen, 4th preference (quota).
W-5 Z-2	W-5	N A	Sec. 5(c) of PL 86-363 (Sep. 22, 1959)	Adopted son or daughter of U.S. citizen who is beneficiary of petition approved prior to effective date of PL 86-363 (Sep. 22, 1959) (quota).
X X5 Z-2	X X-5	N N A	Sec. 203(a)(4) of the I&N Act	Non-preference quota immigrant.
XA XA3	XA XA3	N N	Sec. 211(a)(1) of the I&N Act	Child born subsequent to issue of immigrant visa to accompanying parent (nonquota).
XB	XB	N	8CFR, Sec. 101.1 and OI, Sec. 101.1	Alien who is presumed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
Y-1 4-A	Y-1 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(1) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	German expellee in Western Germany, Berlin, or Austria (nonquota).
Y-2 4-A	Y-2 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(2) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Escapee in Western Germany, Berlin, or Austria (nonquota).
Y-3 4-A	Y-3 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(3) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Escapee in NATO countries or in Turkey, Sweden, Iran, or Trieste (nonquota).
Y-4 4-A	Y-4 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(4) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Polish veteran refugee in the British Isles (nonquota).
Y-5 4-A	Y-5 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(5) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Italian refugee in Italy or Trieste (nonquota).
Y-6 4-A	Y-6 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(6) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Italian relative of U.S. citizen or alien resident, residing in Italy or Trieste (nonquota).
Y-7 4-A	Y-7 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(6) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Greek refugee in Greece (nonquota).
Y-8 4-A	Y-8 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(8) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Greek relative of U.S. citizen or alien resident, residing in Greece (nonquota).
Y-9 4-A	Y-9 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(9) of PL 83203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Dutch refugee in the Netherlands (nonquota).
Y10 4-A	Y10 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(10) of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Dutch relative of U.S. citizen or alien resident, residing in the Netherlands (nonquota).
Y11 4-A	Y11 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(11) of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Far East refugee (non-Asian) (nonquota).
Y12 4-A	Y124-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(12) of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Far East refugee (Asian) (nonquota).

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
Y13 4-A	Y13 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(13) of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Chinese refugee (nonquota).
Y14 4-A	Y14 4-A	N N	Sec. 4(a)(14) of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Palestine refugee in the Near East (nonquota).
Y15 5	Y15 5	N N	Sec. 5 of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Orphan (under 10 years of age) (nonquota).
Y16 Y64 6	Y16 Y64 6	A A A	Sec. 6 of PL 83-203 (Aug. 7, 1953)	Refugee Relief Act, refugee adjustment (nonquota).
Y2A 4-A	Y2A 4-A	N A		Recent Hungarian escapee (nonquota).
Z0	Z	A	Sec. 244 of the I&N Act as amended	Person in whose case record of admission for permanent residence was created.
ZN	ZN	A	No description.	
Z-2	Z-2	A	Multiple classes.	
Z-4	Z-4	A	Private bill.	
Z-5	Z-5	A	Sec. 4(d) of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Multiple classes. Adjustment of status of orphans.
Z-6	Z-6	A	Sec. 9 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Multiple classes. Adjustment of status of principal beneficiary.
Z-7	Z-7	A	Sec. 9 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Adjustment of status of spouse or child of alien classified Z6.
Z-8	Z-8	A	Sec. 13 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Adjustment of status: immediate relative of U.S. citizen or a special immigrant.
Z11 Z-1	Z1-1 Z-1	A A	Sec. 244(a)(5) of the I&N Act as amended	Alien granted suspension of deportation (other than crewman) and adjusted as a preference or non-preference immigrant.

D. Classes Currently Not in Use - Legal Permanent Resident Aliens

Symbol: Statistical	Document	*Arrival/ Adjust	Section of Law	Description
Z41 Z-4	Z4-1 Z-4	A A	Private Bill	Alien whose status was adjusted by private law as a preference or nonpreference immigrant.
Z57 Z-5	Z5-7 Z-5	A A	Sec. 244 of the I&N Act as amended	Alien granted suspension of deportation who entered as a crewman on or before June 30, 1964 and adjusted as a preference or nonpreference immigrant.
Z91 Z-9	Z9-1 Z-9	A A	Sec. 13 of PL 85-316 (Sep. 11, 1957)	Adjustment of a foreign official as a preference or nonpreference immigrant.

E. Classes Currently Not in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical/	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
AW	AW	Sec. 101(a)(15) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Replenishment Agricultural Worker (RAW) applying with a skeletal application at a port of entry. (See RW.)	
R1	INDEF	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act	Person paroled into U.S. for indefinite periods. (See R1 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants and Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
R2	DEFER	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act as interpreted by 8 CFR, Sec. 235.3(c)	Deferred inspection. (See R2 in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants and Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
R3	ML	Sec. 212(d)(5) of the I&N Act as interpreted by 8 CFR, Sec. 212.5	Person paroled into U.S. for medical or legal (humanitarian, public interest) reasons. (See CH and CP in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants and R3 in: Classes currently not in use - Immigrants.)	
R4	WD	Sec. 212(D)(5) of the I&N Act and OI, Sec. 235	Withdrawal. (See WD in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)	
R5	STOW	Sec. 273 of the I&N Act	Stowaway. (See ST in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)	
RF	REFUG	Sec. 207 of the I&N Act as revised by PL 96-212 (Mar. 17, 1980)	Refugee. (See RE in: Classes currently in use - Nonimmigrants.)	

E. Classes Currently Not in Use - Nonimmigrants

Symbol: Statistical/	Document	Section of Law	Description	FY
RW	RAW	Sec. 101(a)(15) of the I&N Act as added by PL 99-603 (Nov. 6, 1986)	Replenishment Agricultural Worker (RAW) applying at a U.S. Consulate. (See AW.)	
TB	TB2 TC-DEP	Sec. 204(c) of the I&N Act as TC-DEP added by PL 100-449, Sec. 307 (Sep. 28, 1988)	Canadian citizen spouse and child of TC.	
TC	TC1	Sec. 214(e) of the I&N Act as added by PL 100-449, Sec. 307 (Sep. 28, 1988)	Canadian citizen professional businessperson engaged in business activities in the U.S. (U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement).	