

In order to access Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance benefits, individuals must provide acceptable documentation of one of the statuses listed in the *RCA chapter of the W-2 Manual, 18.2.4.1*. The following list was created by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and includes documents that provide proof of these statuses. These documents may or may not provide proof of identity, nationality or "entry" date.

Please note that this document refers to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). This agency oversees lawful immigration to the U.S. Prior to 2003, this responsibility was carried out by the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS).

(1) Acceptable documents for individuals paroled as refugees or asylees under §212(d)(5) of the INA:

Documents/Codes	Comments
I-94 Arrival/departure card noting that the individual has been paroled as a refugee or asylee under §212(d)(5)	To be eligible under this provision, the I-94 must note that the individual is a refugee or asylee .
I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code A04	

Note: This status has been granted only rarely since 1980. **It is unlikely that eligibility workers will encounter this type of documentation.** Eligibility workers may encounter other individuals, not refugees or asylees, who have been paroled under §212(d)(5). The documentation of other parolees under §212(d)(5) may include language such as "humanitarian" or "public interest parole." An example of a population with this documentation is parolees who receive benefits under the "Lautenberg Amendment," a special provision that allows nationals from the former Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia to adjust their status after having resided in the United States for one year. These types of parolees under §212(d)(5) are NOT eligible for ORR benefits. Only individuals who are listed as **refugees or asylees** are eligible under this provision. However, if the individual is a national of Cuba or Haiti, he or she may be eligible under the provisions concerning Cuban and Haitian entrants. (See documentation lists below for information on Cuban and Haitian entrants.)

(2) Acceptable documents for refugees admitted under §207 of the INA:

Documents/Codes	Comments
I-94 Arrival/departure card noting that the individual has been admitted under §207 of the INA	Notations may include references to employment authorization, indefinite status, and the requirement to obtain permission before leaving the United States.
RE-1 admission code on the I-94	Principal Refugee

RE-2 admission code on the I-94	Spouse of principal refugee
RE-3 admission code on the I-94	Child of principal refugee
RE-4 admission code on the I-94	Collateral relatives of principal refugee
RE-5 admission code on the I-94	Certain Haitian refugees
I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code A03	
I-730 Approval Letter	The I-730 Approval Letter may be used as proof of refugee status for derivatives.
I-571	United States Refugee Travel Document*
Visa 93 (or V-93) on the I-94 Arrival/departure card	May be accompanied by the words "section 207"; Individual is the spouse or minor child of a previously admitted refugee.

Note: The I-571 form, which is a United States Refugee Travel Document, does not distinguish between refugees and asylees. An individual with a United States Refugee Travel Document may be a refugee or an asylee.

(3) Acceptable documents for asylees whose status was granted under §208 of the INA:

Documents/Codes	Comments
I-94 Arrival/departure card referencing §208 of the INA	Notations may include references to employment authorization, indefinite status, and the requirement to obtain permission before leaving the United States.
AS-1 admission code on the I-94	Approved asylee principal
AS-2 admission code on the I-94	Approved spouse of an asylee principal
AS-3 admission code on the I-94	Approved child of an asylee principal
I-571	United States Refugee Travel Document*
I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code A05	
Order of an Immigration Judge Granting Asylum under §208 of the INA	An Order of an Immigration Judge will serve as proof of asylee status if the USCIS has waived the right to appeal the case. See Note 2 below for information about cases where the USCIS reserves the right to appeal.**
Asylum Approval Letter from a USCIS Asylum Office	Letter will note that the individual has been granted asylum pursuant to §208 of the INA and may include information

	concerning refugee and asylee relative petition, work authorization and the refugee travel document.
Written decision from the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)	
I-730 Approval Letter	The I-730 Approval Letter may be used as proof of asylee status for derivatives.
Visa 92 (or V-92) on the I-94 Arrival/departure card	May be accompanied by the words "section 208"; Individual is the spouse or minor child of a previously granted asylee.

Note 1: The I-571, which is a United States Refugee Travel Document, does not distinguish between refugees and asylees. An individual with a United States Refugee Travel Document may be a refugee or an asylee.

Note 2: If the USCIS 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 the USCIS 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) case status line at (800) 898-7180 to find out whether the USCIS 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 USCIS has appealed the case, the individual is not yet an asylee and is not eligible for benefits. If the USCIS 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.

(4) Acceptable documents for Cuban and Haitian entrants, in accordance with the requirements in 45 CFR §401.2:

(4.a.) 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.

Documents/Codes	Comments
I-94 Arrival/departure card showing parole at any time as a "Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending)"	I-94 may refer to §212(d)(5).
CH6 adjustment code on the I-551	Even after a Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending) becomes a permanent resident, he/she is still considered to be a Cuban/Haitian Entrant.

I-94 Arrival/departure card showing parole into the U.S. on or after April 21, 1980 (Cubans only) or on or after October 10, 1980.	I-94 may refer to §212(d)(5).
A Cuban or Haitian passport with a §212(d)(5) stamp dated after October 10, 1980.	

***Note:** ORR is not interpreting the phrase, "any other special status subsequently established under the immigration laws for nationals of Cuba or Haiti" to refer to lawful permanent residence obtained under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) or the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA). Although NACARA and HRIFA offer a special opportunity for nationals of Cuba and Haiti, the **status** conferred by these laws, **lawful permanent residence**, is not a "special status." Thus, if the person did not qualify as a Cuban and Haitian entrant, adjustment of status, regardless of the legal basis for the adjustment, does not make the person a Cuban and Haitian entrant.

(4.b.) 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, nonappealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion* has not been entered.

Documents/Codes	Comments
I-94 Arrival/departure card showing parole into the United States	I-94 may refer to §212(d)(5), humanitarian or public interest parole.**
I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code A04	
I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code C11	

Note 1: The question of whether there is a final, nonappealable, legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion is essentially a legal determination that cannot be made simply by reviewing any of the listed documents. Moreover, it is not a decision that can be made easily by eligibility workers in the regular course of eligibility determinations. ORR suggests that eligibility workers require a written declaration, under penalty of perjury, that the individual has a status that makes him/her eligible for ORR programs, and attempt to use other methods to uncover this information, such as calling the Executive Office for Immigration Review case status line at (800) 898-7180, submitting [Form G-845](#) to the local USCIS office, asking the applicant for more information or, if participating, accessing the USCIS SAVE system. Note that these methods may not be definitive. If an applicant appears eligible from the available information, the agency should provide benefits while conducting further investigation.

Note 2: As treatment of Cuban and Haitian entrants has developed, INS and USCIS officials, on occasion, may have used notations on the I-94s of Cuban and Haitian

entrants that are not listed above. Eligibility workers may see various notations that convey parole. For example, eligibility workers, in the past, may have seen the notation, "EWI," which technically stands for "Entered Without Inspection" but was being used for individuals who were paroled.

(4.c.) 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, nonappealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion has not been entered.

Documents/Codes	Comments
I-221	Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing
I-862	Notice to Appear
I-220A	Order of Release on Recognizance
I-122	Notice to Applicant Detained for a Hearing Before an Immigration Judge
I-221S	Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing and Warrant for Arrest
Copy of I-589 date stamped by the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)	Application for Asylum and Withholding of Removal; Individual is subject of removal, deportation or exclusion proceedings.
Copy of I-485 date stamped by EOIR	Application to Register Permanent Residence or to Adjust Status; Individual is subject of removal, exclusion or deportation proceedings.
EOIR-26	Notice of Appeal, date stamped by the Office of the Immigration Judge
I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code C10	Application for suspension of deportation/cancellation of removal submitted
Other applications for relief that have been date stamped by EOIR	
Other documentation pertaining to an applicant's removal, exclusion or deportation proceedings	Example: a notice of a hearing date before an Immigration Judge

Note 1: Although the above documents show that proceedings have been initiated in a case, they cannot confirm that proceedings are continuing. In order to confirm that proceedings are continuing, eligibility workers will need to use other methods, such as calling the Executive Office for Immigration Review case status line at (800) 898-7180, submitting [Form G-845](#) to the local USCIS office or, if participating, accessing the USCIS SAVE system.

Note 2: The question of whether there is a final, nonappealable, legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion is essentially a legal determination that cannot be made simply by reviewing any of the listed documents. Moreover, it is not a decision that can be made easily by eligibility workers in the regular course of eligibility determinations. ORR suggests that eligibility workers require a written declaration, under penalty of perjury, that the individual has a status that makes him/her eligible for ORR programs, and attempt to use other methods to uncover this information, such as calling the Executive Office for Immigration Review case status line at (800) 898-7180, submitting [Form G-845](#) to the local USCIS office, asking the applicant for more information or, if participating, accessing the USCIS SAVE system. Note that these methods may not be definitive. If an applicant appears eligible from the available information, the agency should provide benefits while conducting further investigation.

(4.d.) A national of Cuba or Haiti who has an application for asylum pending with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and with respect to whom a final, nonappealable, and legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion* has not been entered.

Documents/Codes	Comments
USCIS receipt for filing Form I-589	Application for Asylum and Withholding of Removal
I-766 Employment Authorization document with the code C08	

Note 1: The question of whether there is a final, nonappealable, legally enforceable order of removal, deportation or exclusion is essentially a legal determination that cannot be made simply by reviewing any of the listed documents. Moreover, it is not a decision that can be made easily by eligibility workers in the regular course of eligibility determinations. ORR suggests that eligibility workers require a written declaration, under penalty of perjury, that the individual has a status that makes him/her eligible for ORR programs, and attempt to use other methods to uncover this information, such as calling the Executive Office for Immigration Review case status line at (800) 898-7180, submitting [Form G-845](#) to the local USCIS office, asking the applicant for more information or, if participating, accessing the USCIS SAVE system. Note that these methods may not be definitive. If an applicant appears eligible from the available information, the agency should provide benefits while conducting further investigation.

(5) Acceptable documents for certain Amerasians (see definition below):

Documents/Codes	Comments
AM-1 admission code on the I-94	Amerasian born in Vietnam after Jan. 1, 1962 and before Jan. 1, 1976 who was fathered by a U.S. citizen
AM-2 admission code on the I-94	Spouse or child of Amerasian
AM-3 admission code on the I-94	Mother, guardian or next-of-kin of Amerasian

AM-6 adjustment code on Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card (or Resident Alien Card)	Amerasian (see above)
AM-7 adjustment code on Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card (or Resident Alien Card)	Spouse or child of Amerasian
AM-8 adjustment code on Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card (or Resident Alien Card)	Mother, guardian or next-of-kin of Amerasian
Vietnamese Exit Visa with codes AM-1, AM- 2 or AM-3	"Laissez Passer"; may have temporary I-551 stamp
Vietnamese passport with codes AM-1, AM-2 or AM-3	May have temporary I-551 stamp
United States passport with codes AM-1, AM-2 or AM-3	

(6) Victims of trafficking who have been certified, issued eligibility letters, or issued interim assistance letters by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ACF Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP).

(7) Iraqis and Afghans with “special immigrant status.” These groups have been admitted to the U.S. in lawful permanent resident status; however, for a limited time upon arrival, they are treated as if they are in refugee status for public benefits purposes.

Documents/Codes	Comments
Iraqi or Afghan passport with immigrant visa stamp noting category SI1 or SQ1	Principal special immigrant
Iraqi or Afghan passport with immigrant visa stamp noting category SI2 or SQ2	Spouse
Iraqi or Afghan passport with immigrant visa stamp noting SI3 or SQ3	Unmarried child under 21 years of age
I-551 showing Iraqi or Afghan nationality with immigrant visa code SI6 or SQ6	Principal special immigrant
I-551 showing Iraqi or Afghan nationality with immigrant visa code SI7 or SQ7	Spouse
I-551 showing Iraqi or Afghan nationality with immigrant visa code SI9 or SQ9	Unmarried child under 21 years of age

(8) Acceptable documents for lawful permanent residents who previously held one of the above identified statuses (Note that this does not refer to Amerasians who are admitted as lawful permanent residents. See Chart #5 for all documents pertaining to Amerasians.):

Form I-551 Permanent Resident Card (or Resident Alien Card) with the following codes:	Comments
RE6	Adjusted Principal Refugee
RE7	Spouse of RE6
RE8	Child of RE6
RE9	Collateral Relatives of RE6
AS6	Adjusted Principal Asylee
AS7	Spouse of AS6
AS8	Child of AS6
CH6	Adjusted Cuban/Haitian Entrant (Status Pending)
HA6	Adjusted Cuban and Haitian Entrant (Haitian national who had applied for asylum)
HB6	Adjusted Cuban and Haitian Entrant (Haitian national who had been paroled)
GA6	Adjusted Iraqi asylee
GA7	Spouse of GA6
GA8	Child of GA6
ST6	Victim of a Severe Form of Trafficking
ST7	Spouse of ST6
ST8	Child of ST6
ST0	Parent of ST6
ST9	Sibling of ST6
Foreign Passport with unexpired, temporary I-551 stamp and the following codes:	Comments
RE6	Adjusted Principal Refugee
RE7	Spouse of RE6
RE8	Child of RE6
RE9	Collateral Relatives of RE6
AS6	Adjusted Principal Asylee
AS7	Spouse of AS6
AS8	Child of AS6
Employment Authorization Documents	Comments
Form I-766 Employment Authorization Document with the code A10 (This code confirms eligibility only for Cuban or Haitian nationals.)	Withholding of Deportation or Removal