

Immigration Documents

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Immigration Documents

Introduction

Identifying an immigrant's status to determine whether he or she is eligible for benefits is not simply a matter of asking the immigrant for a particular document. Immigrants with similar documents might have different immigration statuses and therefore be eligible for different benefits.

To make an accurate determination, you must be able to read the document to discover what it says about the person's immigration status, then match that information to the immigrant eligibility rules described in Part 2 of this *Guide*.

The documents shown in this section are examples to be used for educational purposes only. Since documents issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) frequently change, the documents and codes presented here are not exhaustive. If you are trying to compare a document to those shown in this *Guide*, and you find that it is not here or that it contains codes different from those listed here, do not assume that the document you are trying to compare is invalid. Instead, consult an immigration law expert for advice about how to proceed.

Most noncitizens who come into contact with the INS are given an "alien" (or "A") number. To keep track of an individual's immigration file, the INS uses this number, along with the person's name and date of birth. Most immigration documents include a reference to the individual's "A" number. In some cases, an individual may have more than one "A" number, as a result of multiple contacts with the INS.

List of Documents by Document Number

NUMBER	NAME	PAGE
I-94	Arrival/Departure Record	76
	<i>Key to I-94</i>	76
I-134	Affidavit of Support (traditional version)	92
I-151	Resident Alien Card	66
	<i>Key to I-551 and I-151 Cards</i>	67
I-181	Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence	74
I-185	Canadian Border Crossing Card	86
I-186	Mexican Border Crossing Card	86
I-179	U.S. Citizen I.D. Card	57
I-197	U.S. Citizen I.D. Card	57
I-210	Voluntary Departure	81
I-221S	Order to Show Cause	95
I-327	Reentry Permit	71
I-444	Mexican Border Visitors Permit	86
I-512	Parole Authorization	82
I-551	Permanent Resident Card	64
	<i>Key to I-551 and I-151 Cards</i>	67
I-551	Stamp in Foreign Passport	66
I-571	Refugee Travel Document	78
I-586	Mexican Border Crossing Card	86
I-688	Temporary Resident Card under the 1986 Amnesty Program	75
I-688A	Employment Authorization for Applicants under the 1986 Amnesty Program	89
I-688B	Employment Authorization Document (EAD)	88
I-766	Employment Authorization Document (EAD)	87
	<i>Key to Employment Authorization Cards</i>	88
I-797	Notice of Action	83
I-862	Notice to Appear	94
I-864	Affidavit of Support (enforceable version)	91
N-550	Certificate of Naturalization	56
N-560	Certificate of Citizenship	57
N-561	Certificate of Citizenship	57
N-570	Certificate of Naturalization	56
B-1/B-2 Visa/BCC	Mexican or Canadian Nonimmigrant Visa/Border Crossing Card	86
–	Decision Granting Asylum	79
–	HHS Certification Letter	85
–	Order Granting Suspension of Deportation	72
–	Order Granting Cancellation of Removal	73

List of Documents by Status

CITIZENSHIP DOCUMENTS

NUMBER	NAME	PAGE
I-179	U.S. Citizen I.D. Card	57
I-197	U.S. Citizen I.D. Card	57
N-550	Certificate of Naturalization	56
N-560	Certificate of Citizenship	57
N-561	Certificate of Citizenship	57
N-570	Certificate of Naturalization	56

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LPR STATUS

I-151	Resident Alien Card	66
	<i>Key to I-551 and I-151 Cards</i>	67
I-181	Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence	74
I-327	Reentry Permit	71
I-551	Permanent Resident Card	64
	<i>Key to I-551 and I-151 Cards</i>	67
I-551	Stamp in Foreign Passport	66
–	Order Granting Suspension of Deportation	72
–	Order Granting Cancellation of Removal	73

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO OTHER IMMIGRATION STATUSES

I-94	Arrival/Departure Record	76
	<i>Key to I-94</i>	76
I-185	Canadian Border Crossing Card	86
I-186	Mexican Border Crossing Card	86
I-210	Voluntary Departure	81
I-444	Mexican Border Visitors Permit	86
I-512	Parole Authorization	82
I-571	Refugee Travel Document	78
I-586	Mexican Border Crossing Card	86
I-688	Temporary Resident Card under the 1986 Amnesty Program	75
I-797	Notice of Action	83
B-1/B-2 Visa/BCC	Mexican or Canadian Nonimmigrant Visa/Border Crossing Card	86
–	Decision Granting Asylum	79
–	HHS Certification Letter	85

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION AND INDICATING IMMIGRATION STATUS

I-688A	Employment Authorization for Applicants under the 1986 Amnesty Program	89
I-688B	Employment Authorization Document (EAD)	88
I-766	Employment Authorization Document (EAD)	87
	<i>Key to Employment Authorization Cards</i>	88

OTHER COMMON IMMIGRATION FORMS

I-134	Affidavit of Support (traditional version)	92
I-221S	Order to Show Cause	95
I-862	Notice to Appear	94
I-864	Affidavit of Support (enforceable version)	91

Documents Relating to Citizenship Status

U.S. CITIZENS AND NATIONALS

Citizenship through birth in the United States or naturalization. With the exception of the children of certain diplomats, all persons born in the United States and its territories acquire U.S. citizenship at birth. As discussed below, persons born abroad with at least one U.S. citizen parent may also acquire citizenship at birth. In addition, lawful permanent residents (LPRs) of the U.S. and certain U.S. military veterans can become citizens through the process known as naturalization.

Collective naturalization. Individuals born in certain territories became U.S. citizens collectively through grants of citizenship made by the United States.

Acquisition of citizenship through birth abroad. Individuals born abroad to U.S. citizen parent(s) may automatically be U.S. citizens at birth. Whether a person born abroad with at least one U.S. citizen parent became a citizen at birth depends on the law in effect at the time the person was born. Generally one parent (or in some cases, a grandparent) must have resided in the U.S. for a specific period of time prior to the person's birth. An immigrant child who has been adopted by a U.S. citizen and who has been admitted to the U.S. as an LPR may automatically acquire U.S. citizenship. Because of the complexity of the law in this area, individuals born abroad to U.S. citizen parents are often unaware that they are U.S. citizens.

Derivative naturalization. Children under 18 years of age generally cannot apply to naturalize, but they may automatically become citizens as a result of the naturalization of their parents (or just one parent, if that parent has custody of the children). This process is known as "derivative naturalization." The law governing derivative naturalization has been changed many times, and the specific requirements differ depending upon the law in effect at the time a particular individual's parents naturalized. Because of the complexity of the law governing derivative naturalization, many individuals who in fact are U.S. citizens do not know that they derived citizenship when their parents naturalized.

Noncitizen U.S. nationals. All U.S. citizens are also nationals of the United States, but some individuals who are U.S. nationals are *not* U.S. citizens. When the U.S. acquired certain island territories, Congress provided for the inhabitants of these territories to be citizens of their own islands, and nationals of the United States. Noncitizen nationals owe permanent allegiance to the U.S., and may enter and work in the U.S. without restriction. At present, noncitizen nationals include only (1) certain citizens of American Samoa and Swains Island, and (2) residents of the Northern Mariana Islands who did not elect to become U.S. citizens.

TABLE 4

Typical Documents Indicating Citizenship

<p>Primary evidence of U.S. citizenship (most common documents that by themselves evidence citizenship)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a birth certificate showing birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after Jan. 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after Jan. 17, 1917), or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after Nov. 4, 1986), unless the person was born to foreign diplomats residing in the U.S. (note: persons born in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands before these territories became part of the U.S. may be citizens through collective naturalization, as explained below); • a U.S. passport; • INS Forms I-179 (U.S. Citizen ID Card), I-197 (Citizen ID Card), N-560 (Certificate of Citizenship), I-872 (American Indian Card, for members of the Texas Band of Kickapoo), I-873 (Northern Marianas Card, for U.S. citizens from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas), N-561 (Certificate of Citizenship), N-550 (Certificate of Naturalization), and N-570 (Certificate of Naturalization); • Consular Forms FS-240 (Report of Birth Abroad), FS-545 (Certificate of Report of Birth), and DS-1350 (Certification of Report of Birth); • Northern Mariana Identification Card (issued before Nov. 3, 1986, then replaced by the I-873); • statement of consular official certifying that individual derived citizenship upon naturalization of his or her parent; <i>and</i> • American Indian Card with classification KIC (identifying the bearer as a member of the Texas band of Kickapoo Indians; the current version is the I-872).
<p>Secondary evidence of U.S. citizenship (other evidence that establishes citizenship)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a religious record showing birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after Jan. 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after Jan. 17, 1917), or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after Nov. 4, 1986), unless the person was born to foreign diplomats residing in the U.S. The record must have been recorded within three months after the birth and show that the birth occurred within the jurisdiction and the date of birth or the individual's age at the time the record was made. • evidence of civil service employment by the U.S. government before June 1, 1976; • early school records (preferably from the individual's first school) showing the date of admission to the school, the individual's date and place of birth, and the name(s) and place(s) of birth of the parent(s); • census record showing name, U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth, and date of birth or age of applicant; • adoption finalization papers showing the child's name and place of birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after Jan. 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after Jan. 17, 1917), American Samoa, Swain's Island or the Northern Mariana Islands (unless the person was born to foreign diplomats residing in the U.S.), or, where the adoption is not finalized and the state or other jurisdiction will not release a birth certificate prior to final adoption, a statement from a state-approved adoption agency showing the child's name and place of birth in one of the above-listed jurisdictions (in this case the statement must indicate that an original birth certificate is the source of the information); <i>and</i> • any other document that establishes a U.S. place of birth or in some way indicates U.S. citizenship.
<p>Documents evidencing collective naturalization</p>	<p><i>persons from Puerto Rico</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence of birth in Puerto Rico on or after Apr. 11, 1899, and the individual's statement that he or she was residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession, or Puerto Rico, on Jan. 13, 1941; <i>and</i> • evidence that the individual was a Puerto Rican citizen and his or her statement that he or she was residing in Puerto Rico on Mar. 1, 1917, and that he or she did not take an oath of allegiance to Spain. <p><i>persons from U.S. Virgin Islands</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence of the individual's birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and his or her statement that he or she was residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession, or the U.S. Virgin Islands on Feb. 25, 1927; • the individual's statement indicating residence in the U.S. Virgin Islands as a Danish citizen on Jan. 17, 1917, and residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession, or the U.S. Virgin Islands on Feb. 25, 1927, and indicating that he or she did not make a declaration to maintain Danish citizenship; <i>and</i> • evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands and the individual's statement indicating residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession, or territory or the Canal Zone on June 28, 1932.

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

Typical Documents Indicating Citizenship

<p>Documents evidencing collective naturalization (continued)</p>	<p><i>persons from Northern Mariana Islands (NMI) (formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI))</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of birth in the NMI, TTPI citizenship and residence in the NMI, the U.S., or a U.S. territory or possession on Nov. 3, 1986 (NMI local time), and the individual's statement that he or she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on Nov. 4, 1986; evidence of TTPI citizenship, continuous residence in the NMI since before Nov. 3, 1981 (NMI local time), voter registration prior to Jan. 1, 1975, and the individual's statement that he or she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on Nov. 4, 1986; <i>and</i> evidence of continuous domicile in the NMI since before Jan. 1, 1974, and the individual's statement that he or she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on Nov. 4, 1986 (note: individuals who entered the NMI as nonimmigrants and lived in the NMI since Jan. 1, 1974, do not meet the continuous domicile requirement and therefore are not U.S. citizens).
<p>Documents evidencing citizenship through birth abroad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence that both of the individual's parents were U.S. citizens, and that at least one parent resided in the U.S. or an outlying possession prior to the individual's birth; evidence that one parent is a U.S. citizen and the other a U.S. noncitizen national, and that the U.S. citizen parent resided in the U.S. or a U.S. possession for a period of at least one year prior to the individual's birth; for individuals born out of wedlock abroad to a U.S. citizen mother, evidence of the U.S. citizenship of the mother and, for births on or before Dec. 24, 1952, evidence that the mother had resided in the U.S. or a U.S. possession for a period of at least one year before the individual's birth; for individuals born in the Canal Zone, a birth certificate showing birth on or after Feb. 26, 1904, and before Oct. 1, 1979, and evidence that one parent was a U.S. citizen at the time of the individual's birth; for individuals born in the Republic of Panama, a birth certificate showing birth on or after Feb. 26, 1904, and before Oct. 1, 1979, and evidence that at least one parent was a U.S. citizen and employed by the U.S. government or the Panama Railroad Company or its successor in title; <i>and</i> for other situations where an individual was born abroad to one U.S. citizen parent and one noncitizen parent, the determination of whether the individual is a U.S. citizen depends upon the law that was in effect at the time the individual was born. Generally the U.S. citizen parent (or in some cases, a grandparent) must have resided in the United States for a specific period of time prior to the person's birth. Persons in this situation should consult an immigration attorney to determine whether they are citizens.
<p>Documents evidencing U.S. citizenship through marriage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for women who married U.S. citizens prior to Sept. 22, 1922, evidence that the marriage took place prior to this date and that the husband is a U.S. citizen; <i>and</i> women whose husbands were noncitizens who naturalized prior to Sept. 22, 1922, automatically acquired naturalized citizenship. If the marriage terminated, the woman maintained her U.S. citizenship if she was residing in the U.S. at that time and continued to reside in the U.S.
<p>Documents evidencing acquisition of U.S. citizenship through derivative naturalization</p>	<p>Evidence that one or both parents of a child naturalized, and that the child obtained LPR status, before the child's 18th birthday. Note that the specific requirements for derivative citizenship depend upon the law in effect at the time that the last of these requirements was met.</p>
<p>Documents evidencing status as noncitizen national</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a birth certificate or any other document showing birth in American Samoa or Swain's Island; <i>and</i> a birth certificate or any other document showing birth in the Northern Mariana Islands prior to Nov. 4, 1986, and the individual's statement that he or she elected to become a noncitizen U.S. national rather than a U.S. citizen on that date.

Sample Citizenship Documents

N-550, N-570 — CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION

These documents are issued to persons who become U.S. citizens through the naturalization process. The N-550 is the original certificate of naturalization issued by a court. The N-570 is a replacement certificate issued by the INS when the original is lost or destroyed.



N-550



N-570

N-560, N-561 — CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP

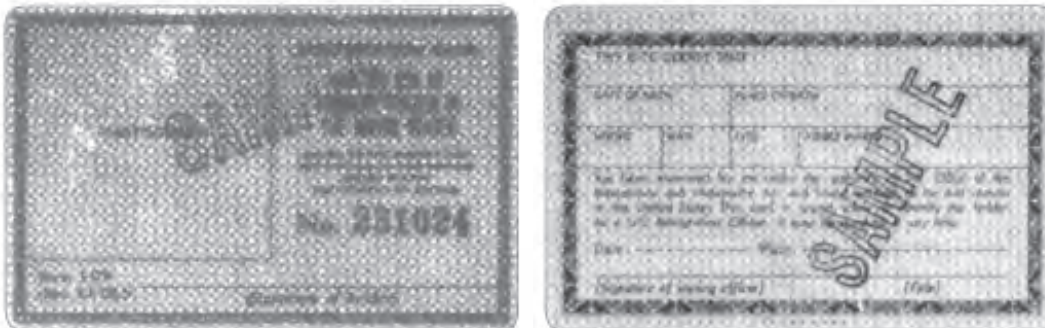
A certificate of citizenship can be obtained by U.S. citizens born abroad who acquired citizenship at birth through a U.S. citizen parent. It can also be obtained by citizens who derived citizenship when their parents naturalized, and by those adopted by U.S. citizens. The N-561 is a replacement certificate.



N-560

I-179, I-197 — U.S. CITIZEN I.D. CARDS

These two identification documents were once issued to U.S. citizens; the INS no longer uses them. Cards previously issued to U.S. citizens remain valid indefinitely.



I-179 – front and back



I-197 – front and back

Documents Relating to Immigration Status

TABLE 5

Typical Documents Used by Categories of “Qualified” Immigrants

Listed below are typical documents most commonly used to show “qualified” immigrant status. Note that the list is not exhaustive; other documents not listed here may also be used for this purpose. Lists of samples of documents displayed in the *Guide* can be found on pages 48–49.

IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES	TYPICAL DOCUMENTS
Lawful permanent residents (LPRs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “green card” (Form I-551; earlier versions are the I-151, AR-2 and AR-3); • reentry permit (I-327); • foreign passport stamped to show temporary evidence of LPR or “I-551” status; • Memorandum of Creation of Lawful Permanent Residence with approval stamp (I-181); • order issued by the INS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), or a federal court granting registry, suspension of deportation, cancellation of removal, or adjustment of status; <i>or</i> • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record or passport stamped “refugee” or “§ 207”; • Form I-688B or I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) coded 274a.12(a)(3) or A3; • refugee travel document (I-571); <i>or</i> • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: If adjusted to LPR status, I-551 may be coded R8-6, RE-6, RE-7, RE-8, or RE-9.</p>
Asylees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 or passport stamped “asylee” or “§ 208”; • order granting asylum issued by the INS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), or a federal court; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(5) or A5; • refugee travel document (I-571); <i>or</i> • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: If adjusted to LPR status, I-551 may be coded AS-6, AS-7, or AS-8.</p>
Persons granted withholding of deportation or removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 or passport stamped “§ 243(h)” or “§ 241(b)(3)”; • order granting withholding of deportation or removal issued by the INS, an immigration judge, the BIA, or a federal court; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(10) or A10; • refugee travel document (I-571); <i>or</i> • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Amerasian LPRs (NOTE: only certain Vietnamese Amerasians qualify for the “Refugee Exemption” and the codes listed here pertain to these Amerasians)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-551; • temporary I-551 stamp in passport; • Form I-94; <i>or</i> • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: any of the above documents should have one of the following codes: AM-1, AM-2, AM-3, AM-6, AM-7, AM-8.</p>
Cuban/Haitian entrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 with a stamp indicating “Cuban/Haitian entrant” (this may be rare, as it has not been used since 1980) or any other notation indicating “parole,” any documents indicating pending exclusion or deportation proceedings; • any documents indicating a pending asylum application, including a receipt from an INS Asylum Office indicating filing of Form I-589 application for asylum; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(8) or C8; <i>or</i> • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: Individuals who have adjusted to LPR status may have I-551 cards coded CH-6, CU-6, CU-7. In addition, Cubans or Haitians with the codes LB-2, LB-6, or LB-7 may also qualify – these codes were used for individuals granted LPR status under any of the 1986 legalization provisions including Cuban/Haitian entrants.</p>

table continued next page ►

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

Typical Documents Used by Categories of “Qualified” Immigrants

Listed below are typical documents most commonly used to show “qualified” immigrant status. Note that the list is not exhaustive; other documents not listed here may also be used for this purpose. Lists of samples of documents displayed in the *Guide* can be found on pages 48–49.

IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES	TYPICAL DOCUMENTS
<p>Parolees (NOTE: to be “qualified,” immigrants must have been paroled for at least one year; includes persons paroled “in the public interest,” Lautenberg parolees, and others)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 indicating “parole” or “PIP” or “212(d)(5),” or other language indicating parole status; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(4), 274a.12(c)(11), A4, or C11; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document. <p>NOTE: If subsequently adjusted to LPR status, may have I-551 cards (for Lautenberg parolees, these may be coded LA).</p>
<p>Conditional entrants (not used since 1980)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 or other document indicating status as “conditional entrant,” “Seventh Preference,” § 203(a)(7), or P7; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
<p>Abused spouses or children, parents of abused children, or children of abused spouses (must have a pending petition for an immigrant visa, either filed by a spouse or a self-petition under the VAWA, or an application for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal. The petition or application must either be approved or, if not yet approved, must present a prima facie case)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receipt or other proof of filing I-130 (visa petition) under immediate relative (IR) or 2nd family preference (P-2) showing status as a spouse; • Form I-360 (application to qualify as abused spouse or child under the VAWA); • Form I-797 Notice of Action referencing pending I-130 or I-360 or finding establishment of a prima facie case; • receipt or other proof of filing I-485 application for adjustment of status on basis of an immediate relative or family 2nd preference petition or VAWA application; • any documents indicating a pending suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal case, including a receipt from an immigration court indicating filing of Form EOIR-40 (application for suspension of deportation) or EOIR-42 (application for cancellation of removal); • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(10) or A10 (applicant for suspension of deportation) or 274a.12(c)(14) or C14 (individual granted deferred action status); or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.

TABLE 6

Typical Documents Used by Other Categories of Immigrants

Listed below are typical documents most commonly used by other categories of immigrants to show their status. Note that the list is not exhaustive; other documents not listed here may also be used to show these statuses. Lists of samples of documents displayed in the *Guide* can be found on pages 48–49.

IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES	TYPICAL DOCUMENTS
Lawful temporary residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-688 Temporary Resident Card; • Form I-688A Employment Authorization Document (EAD); • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(2) or A2; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Persons granted temporary protected status (TPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(12) or A12; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Persons granted deferred enforced departure (DED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(11) or A11; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Persons granted Family Unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-797 Notice of Action showing approval of I-817 Application for Family Unity; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(13) or A13; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Parolees for a period less than one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 indicating "parole" or "212(d)(5)," or other language indicating parole status; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(4), 274a.12(c)(11), A4, or C11; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Persons granted deferred action status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-797 Notice of Action or other form showing approval of deferred action status; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(14) or C14; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Persons under an order of supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice or form showing release under order of supervision; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(18) or C18; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Persons granted extended voluntary departure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice or form showing grant of extended voluntary departure; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(a)(11) or A11; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Applicants for registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt or notice showing filing Form I-485 Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(16) or C16; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Applicants for adjustment of status to LPR status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt or notice showing filing Form I-485 Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(9) or C9; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Applicants for asylum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt or notice showing filing Form I-485 Application for Asylum and Withholding; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(8) or C8; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Applicants for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt or notice showing filing Form EOIR-40 (Application for Suspension of Deportation), EOIR-42 (Application for Cancellation of Removal), or I-881 (Application for Suspension of Deportation or Special Rule Cancellation of Removal); • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(10) or C10; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Applicants for temporary protected status (TPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt or notice showing filing Form I-821 (Application for Temporary Protected Status); • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD coded 274a.12(c)(19) or C19; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.
Nonimmigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record or passport containing nonimmigrant visa; • Form I-688B or I-766 EAD or other INS document indicating nonimmigrant status; or • any verification from the INS or other authoritative document.

Sample Documents Relating to Lawful Permanent Resident Status

The most common INS document used to prove lawful permanent resident (LPR) status is the “Permanent Resident Card” or “green card.” The Form I-551 is the current version of this document. Versions of the card issued prior to the I-551 include Forms I-151, AR-2, and AR-3. These cards contain codes that indicate how the immigrant obtained LPR status, and generally include the date when the immigrant obtained the status. This section includes a key to many of these codes.

It often takes many months for individuals who are admitted as LPRs, or who adjust to LPR status, to actually receive a green card, and there are a variety of other documents that show LPR status. These include an “I-551” stamp in a foreign passport, a temporary I-551 card, an I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) referencing I-551 status, an I-181 (Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence), an I-327 (Reentry Permit), or an order of the INS, an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court granting suspension of deportation, cancellation of removal, or adjustment of status.

I-551 — PERMANENT RESIDENT CARD

This card—various versions of which have been issued since 1978—is proof of LPR status. Now known as the “Permanent Resident Card,” this card was previously known as the “Resident Alien Card” or “Alien Registration Receipt Card.” These cards are also commonly referred to as “green cards,” even though recent versions of these cards are multi-colored. Until 1989, these cards had no expiration date, but cards now being issued expire ten years after the date of issue. At the end of the ten years, the LPR does not lose his or her status, but must simply renew the card. Conditional permanent residents are issued cards that are coded “CR” and expire after two years. All I-551 cards include codes showing how the individual obtained LPR status—whether through work skills, as the relative of a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, through the visa lottery, as a refugee or asylee, or otherwise. For a listing of some of these codes, see page 67. The cards also indicate the date on which the individual is considered to have obtained permanent resident status. This is often different from the date the person “entered” the U.S.



I-551 (current version, 1997 – front and back)

I-551 – STAMP IN FOREIGN PASSPORT

When an immigrant is first admitted to the U.S. as an LPR, his or her passport is stamped with temporary proof of LPR status. This stamp, which has an expiration date, may also be placed on the immigrant's I-94 form (see page 76). The stamp may be renewed as necessary up until the time the immigrant receives an I-551 Permanent Resident Card.



I-551 Stamp in Foreign Passport

I-151 – RESIDENT ALIEN CARD

The I-151 is a version of the “green card” that was issued before 1978 as proof of LPR status. Over the years the INS issued several versions of the I-151 card. Although these cards bear no expiration date, the INS decided to discontinue their use and issued regulations providing for their “expiration” as of March 20, 1996. If a person has an “expired” I-151, this does not mean that he or she has lost LPR status; it means only that the I-151 is no longer considered proof of the person's LPR status when he or she applies for a job or attempts to reenter the U.S. Individuals who still have the I-151 should apply for the I-551. Persons who have applied for the I-551 card to replace an earlier version, but who have yet to receive it, may have a receipt from the INS or some other document that serves as proof of their LPR status.



I-151 (front and back)

KEY TO I-551 AND I-151 CARDS (“GREEN CARDS”)

The codes on a green card indicate how an LPR immigrated to the U.S. This information can be useful, for example, in determining whether an individual immigrated through a family member, as a refugee, or through some other means. As noted below, the code also often indicates whether the immigrant became an LPR through processing at a consulate abroad or through adjustment of status in the U.S. *NOTE: This list is not comprehensive, even as to codes currently in use, and many codes that were used in the past are not included here. Anyone with a green card is an LPR, and a “qualified” immigrant, regardless of the particular code on the card.*

IMMEDIATE RELATIVE CODES

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
	CF-1, CF-2	Spouse and minor step-child of U.S. citizen who was admitted as a fiancé(e), and is subject to 2-year conditional residency
CR-1, CR-2	CR-6, CR-7	Spouse and step-child of a U.S. citizen subject to 2-year conditional residency
	IF-1, IF-2	Spouse and minor step-child of a U.S. citizen who was admitted as a fiancé(e)
IR-1	IR-6	Spouse of a U.S. citizen
IR-2	IR-7	Child of a U.S. citizen
IR-3, IR-4	IR-8, IR-9	Orphan adopted or to be adopted by a U.S. citizen
IR-5	IR-0	Parent of a U.S. citizen
IW-1, IW-2	IW-6, IW-7	Widow or widower and child of a U.S. citizen
	MR-0, MR-6, MR-7	Parent, spouse, or child of a U.S. citizen, presumed to be LPR, from the Northern Marianas
	Z4-3	Immediate relative of a U.S. citizen or special immigrant granted LPR status through private bill

FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRANTS – 1ST FAMILY PREFERENCE

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
F1-1	F1-6	Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen
F1-2	F1-7	Child of F1-1 or F1-6
P1-1	P1-6	Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen (pre-1991)
P1-2	P1-7	Child of P1-1 or P1-6

FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRANTS – 2ND FAMILY PREFERENCE

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
C2-1, C2-2	C2-6, C2-7	Spouse and step-child of an LPR subject to 2-year conditional residency
C2-3	C2-8	Child of C2-1, 2, 6, or 7
C2-4	C2-9	Unmarried son or daughter who is step-child of an LPR and subject to 2-year conditional residency
C2-5	C2-0	Child of C2-4 or C2-9
CX-1, CX-2	CX-6, CX-7	Spouse and step-child of an LPR subject to 2-year conditional residency
CX-3	CX-8	Child of CX-1, 2, 6, or 7
F2-1	F2-6	Spouse of LPR
F2-2	F2-7	Child of LPR
F2-3	F2-8	Child of F2-1 or F2-6
F2-4	F2-9	Unmarried son or daughter of LPR

key continued next page ►

KEY TO I-551 AND I-151 CARDS (CONTINUED)**FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRANTS – 2ND FAMILY PREFERENCE (CONTINUED)**

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
F2-5	F2-0	Child of F2-4 or F2-9
FX-1	FX-6	Spouse of LPR
FX-2	FX-7	Child of LPR
FX-3	FX-8	Child of FX-1, 2, 6, or 7
P2-1	P2-6	Spouse of LPR (pre-1991)
P2-2	P2-7	Child of LPR
P2-3	P2-8	Child of P2-1, 2, 6, or 7

FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRANTS – 3RD FAMILY PREFERENCE

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
C3-1	C3-6	Married son or daughter of U.S. citizen subject to 2-year conditional residency
C3-2, C3-3	C3-7, C3-8	Spouse or child of C3-1 or C3-6 subject to 2-year conditional residency
F3-1	F3-6	Married son or daughter of U.S. citizen
F3-2, F3-3	F3-7, F3-8	Spouse or child of F3-1 or F3-6
P4-1	P4-6	Married son or daughter of U.S. citizen
P4-2, P4-3	P4-7, P4-8	Spouse or child of P4-1 or P4-6

FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRANTS – 4TH FAMILY PREFERENCE

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
F4-1	F4-6	Brother or sister of U.S. citizen
F4-2, F4-3	F4-7, F4-8	Spouse or child of F4-1 or F4-2
P5-1	P5-6	Brother or sister of U.S. citizen (pre-1991)
P5-2, P5-3	P5-7, P5-8	Spouse or child of P5-1 or P5-2

VAWA SELF-PETITIONERS

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
B1-1	B1-6	Self-petition unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen
B1-2	B1-7	Child of B1-1 or B1-6
B2-1	B2-6	Self-petition spouse of an LPR
B2-3	B2-8	Child of B2-1 or B2-6
B2-4	B2-9	Self-petition unmarried son or daughter of an LPR
B2-5	B2-0	Child of B2-4 or B2-9
B3-1	B3-6	Self-petition married son or daughter of a U.S. citizen
B3-2, B3-3	B3-3, B3-8	Spouse or child of B3-1 or B3-6
BX-1	BX-6	Self-petition spouse of an LPR
BX-2	BX-7	Self-petition child of an LPR
BX-3	B2-8	Child of BX-1, 2, 6, or 7
IB-1	IB-6	Self-petition spouse of a U.S. citizen
IB-2	IB-7	Self-petition child of a U.S. citizen
IB-3	IB-8	Child of IB-1 or IB-6

KEY TO I-551 AND I-151 CARDS (CONTINUED)

LEGALIZATION IMMIGRANTS

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
CB-1, CB-2	CB-6, CB-7	Spouse or child of LPR legalized under INA §§ 210, 245A, or the Cuban/Haitian Adj. Act
LB-1, LB-2	LB-6, LB-7	Spouse or child of LPR legalized under INA §§ 210, 245A, or the Cuban/Haitian Adj. Act
	S1-6, S2-6	Special agricultural workers (SAWs)
	W1-6, W2-6, W3-6	Legalized under INA § 245A

EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
C5-1, C5-2, C5-3	C5-6, C5-7, C5-8	Investors in U.S. business and dependents
E1-1, E1-2, E1-3, E1-4, E1-5	E1-6, E1-7, E1-8, E1-9, E1-0	Priority workers with outstanding or extraordinary abilities, and dependents
E2-1, E2-2, E2-3	E2-6, E2-7, E2-8	Professionals with advanced degrees or exceptional abilities, and dependents
E3-1, E3-2, E3-3, E3-5	E3-6, E3-7, E3-8, E3-9, E3-0	Professionals/skilled workers and dependents
E5-1, E5-2, E5-3	E5-6, E5-7, E5-8	Employment creation immigrants and dependents
EW-3, EW-4, EW-5	EW-8, EW-9, EW-0	Other (nonskilled workers and dependents)
	NP-8, NP-9	Investor and dependent, pre-June 1, 1978
I5-1, I5-2, I5-3	I5-6, I5-7, I5-8	Investor pilot program principals and dependents, conditional
P3-1, P3-2, P3-3	P3-6, P3-7, P3-8	Professional/skilled worker and dependents, pre-1991
P6-1, P6-2, P6-3	P6-6, P6-7, P6-8	Unskilled workers and dependents, pre-1991
R5-1, R5-2, R5-3	R5-6, R5-7, R5-8	Investor pilot program principals and dependents, nontargeted (conditional)
T5-1, T5-2, T5-3	T5-6, T5-7, T5-8	Investors in targeted areas and dependents (conditional)

SPECIAL IMMIGRANTS

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
SA-1, SA-2, SA-3	SA-6, SA-7, SA-8	Western Hemisphere immigrants (discontinued)
SC-1, SC-2	SC-6, SC-7	Former U.S. citizens
SD-1, SD-2, SD-3	SD-6, SD-7, SD-8	Minister and dependents
SE-1, SE-2, SE-3	SE-6, SE-7, SE-8	Employees or former employees and dependents of U.S. government abroad
SF-1, SF-2, SG-1, SG-2, SH-1, SH-2	SF-6, SF-7, SG-6, SG-7, SH-6, SH-7	Employees or former employees and dependents of the Panama Canal Co., Canal Zone Government, or U.S. government in Panama Canal Zone
SK-1, SK-2, SK-3, SK-4	SK-6, SK-7, SK-8, SK-9	Employees or former employees and dependents or surviving spouses who worked for international organizations
SL-1	SL-6	Juvenile court dependent
SM-1, SM-2, SM-3, SM-4, SM-5	SM-6, SM-7, SM-8, SM-9, SM-0	Immigrants and their dependents recruited or enlisted to serve in U.S. armed forces
SF-1, SR-2, SR-3	SR-6, SR-7, SR-8	Religious workers and dependents

key continued next page ►

KEY TO I-551 AND I-151 CARDS (CONTINUED)**OTHER IMMIGRANTS**

PROCESSING ABROAD	ADJUSTMENT IN U.S.	MEANING
AA-1, AA-2, AA-3	AA-6, AA-7, AA-8	Diversity visa lottery winners and dependents, 1991-1994
A1-1, A1-2, A3-1, A3-2, A3-3	A1-6, A1-7, A3-6, A3-7, A3-8	Amerasians and family members from Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam
AM-1, AM-2, AM-3	AM-6, AM-7, AM-8	Vietnamese Amerasians and family members
AR-1	AR-6	Amerasian child of U.S. citizen born in Cambodia, Korea, Laos, Thailand, or Vietnam
	AS-6, AS-7, AS-8	Asylee principal, spouse, and child
	CH-6, CN-P, CU-6, CU-7	Cuban/Haitian entrant; Cuban Adjustment Act
	DS-1	Individual born under diplomatic status in U.S.
DT-1, DT-2, DT-3	DT-6, DT-7, DT-8	Displaced Tibetans and dependents
DV-1, DV-2, DV-3	DV-6, DV-7, DV-8	Diversity visa lottery winners and dependents
	EC-6, EC-7, EC-8	Adjustment under Chinese Student Protection Act
ES-1	ES-6	Soviet scientist
HK-1, HK-2, HK-3	HK-6, HK-7, HK-8	Employees and dependents of certain U.S. businesses operating in Hong Kong
	IC-6, IC-7	Indochinese refugee
	LA-6	Certain parolees from the Soviet Union, Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam who were denied refugee status and paroled – Lautenberg adjustment
NA-3		Child born during temporary visit abroad of a mother who is an LPR or national of the U.S.
	NC-6, NC-7, NC-8, NC-9	Persons granted adjustment under Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, spouses, children under 21, and unmarried sons and daughters 21 and over
	R8-6	Refugee paroled into U.S. prior to Apr. 1, 1980
	RE-6, RE-7, RE-8, RE-9	Refugees and their dependents
	RN-6, RN-7	Former H-1 nurses and dependents
S1-3		American Indian born in Canada
SE-H	SE-K	Employee of U.S. Mission in Hong Kong
SJ-2	SJ-6, SJ-7	Foreign medical school graduate and dependents
	XB-3	Presumed to have been admitted as LPR under 8 C.F.R. § 101.1
XE-3, XF-3, XN-3, XR-3		Child born subsequent to issuance of visa to LPR parent.
	Y6-4	Refugee (prior to July 1, 1953)
	Z0-3, Z3-3, Z6-6	Adjusted to LPR status through registry
	Z1-3, Z5-6	Granted suspension of deportation
	Z-2	Generic code for adjustment
	Z4-3	Beneficiary of a private bill
	Z8-3	Foreign official immediate relative of U.S. citizen or special immigrant

I-327 – REENTRY PERMIT

This document is given to an LPR who will be traveling outside of the U.S. for an extended period of time. It is issued to the LPR prior to departure to facilitate reentry into the U.S.

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Immigration and
Naturalization Service**

**PERMIT TO REENTER
THE UNITED STATES**

2
1272351

NAME		REGISTRATION NUMBER
ADDRESS IN U.S.		A
DATE OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	COUNTRY OF CLAIMED NATIONALITY
SEX	RACE	HEIGHT
VISIBLE SCARS AND MARKS		WEIGHT
VALIDITY OF PERMIT		
PERMIT EXPIRES	VALIDITY EXTENDED TO	VALIDITY EXTENDED TO
DATE AND LOCATION OF OFFICE	DATE AND LOCATION OF OFFICE	DATE AND LOCATION OF OFFICE
FOREIGN DISTRICT DIRECTOR	SIGNATURE RE-EVALUATING OFFICER	SIGNATURE RE-EVALUATING OFFICER

3
1272351

PHOTOGRAPH

NOTICE

VALID FOR: ONE ENTRY ONLY
 MULTIPLE ENTRIES

A permit to reenter has no effect under the immigration laws except to show that the person to whom issued is returning from a temporary visit abroad and relieves him of the necessity of securing a visa from an American Consul before returning to the United States. It does not relieve him from meeting the other requirements of the immigration laws. Persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime of inadmissibility involving moral turpitude either before or after entering the United States, other criminal, immoral, insane, idiotic or physically defective aliens, those afflicted with loathsome or contagious diseases, and others found to be inadmissible under the immigration laws are subject to exclusion if attempting to reenter, notwithstanding they may be in possession of permits to reenter.

I-327 (cover and inside)

ORDER GRANTING SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION

An individual in deportation proceedings which commenced prior to April 1, 1997, can be granted suspension of deportation and LPR status if he or she has been in the U.S. at least seven years (three years for certain abused spouses and children) and can prove good moral character and extreme hardship if he or she were deported. The relief and status may be granted by an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court. In NACARA cases, an INS Asylum Office may also grant suspension of deportation. The documents used to grant suspension of deportations vary. An example is shown below.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
OFFICE OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE
Los Angeles, California

In the Matter of: FILE# 29-259-000
MARIA GUASALUIS

Respondent In Deportation Proceedings

SUMMARY OF THE ORAL DECISION AND
ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

This is a summary of the oral decision entered on 10/23/97.
If the proceedings should be appealed, the Oral Decision and Order will be transcribed and will become the official decision in this matter.

Respondent's application for voluntary departure was denied and he/she was ordered deported to _____ or _____.

Respondent's application for voluntary departure was granted to _____, with an alternate order of deportation to _____ or _____.

Respondent's application for asylum/withholding of deportation was granted/denied.

Respondent's application for suspension of deportation was granted/denied.

Respondent's application for section 212(c) waiver was granted/denied.

Respondent's application for _____ was granted/denied.

Proceedings were terminated.

Other: _____

Service/Respondent waived appeal.

Service/Respondent reserved appeal until _____.

ORDER: It is ordered that if no appeal is filed, the decision is to be implemented by the District Director of the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

10/23/97
Date: _____

Nathan H. Gordon
NATHAN H. GORDON
Immigration Judge

Order Granting Suspension of Deportation

ORDER GRANTING CANCELLATION OF REMOVAL

An individual in removal proceedings which began on or after April 1, 1997, can be granted cancellation of removal and LPR status if he or she has been in the U.S. at least ten years (three years for certain abused spouses and children) and can prove good moral character and exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to qualifying family members (or to themselves, in NACARA and abused immigrant cases) should he or she be removed. The relief may be granted by an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, a federal court, or, in NACARA cases, by an INS Asylum Office. The documents used to grant cancellation of removal vary. An example is shown below.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Executive Office for Immigration Review
Office of the Immigration Judge

In the Matter of: _____ Case No. A _____
RESPONDENT ~~IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS~~ *Removal*

ORDER OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE

This is a summary of the oral decision entered on 11-12-99
This memorandum is solely for the convenience of the parties. If the proceedings should be appealed, the Oral Decision will become the official decision in this matter.

The respondent was ordered deported to _____

Respondent's application for voluntary departure was denied and respondent was ordered deported to _____ or in the alternative to _____

Respondent's application for voluntary departure was granted until _____, with an alternate order of deportation to _____ or _____

Respondent's application for asylum was () granted () denied () withdrawn () other.

Respondent's application for withholding of deportation was () granted () denied () withdrawn () other.

Respondent's application for suspension of deportation was () granted () denied () withdrawn () other.

Respondent's application for waiver under Section _____ of the Immigration and Nationality Act was () granted () denied () withdrawn () other.

Respondent's application for _____ was () granted () denied () withdrawn () other.

Proceedings were terminated.

The application for adjustment of status under Section (216) (216A) (245) (249) was () granted () denied () withdrawn () other. If granted, it was ordered that the respondent be issued all appropriate documents necessary to give effect to this order.

Respondent's status was rescinded under Section 246.

Other _____

Respondent was advised of the limitation on discretionary relief for failure to appear as ordered in the Immigration Judge's oral decision.

Anthony W. [Signature]
Immigration Judge
Date: _____

Appeal ~~RESERVED~~ *WAIVED* (A) (1) (B) *11-12-99*

Form I-882, 11-97
5010-108-01

Order Granting Cancellation of Removal

I-181 – MEMORANDUM OF CREATION OF RECORD OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENCE

This document is issued at the time that the INS approves an application for adjustment of status. It establishes that the individual has been granted LPR status.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Immigration and Naturalization Service		Memorandum of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence	
		Name: <u>LOS</u>	
		File No.: <u>4</u>	
Status as a lawful permanent resident of the United States is accorded:			
Name in Case Of Street Address Apt. No. City, State, Zip		Sex: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year) <u>OK</u>
		City of Birth	Country of Birth <u>IL</u>
		Country of Nativity	Country of Last Residence
Married Status <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Single 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated	Occupation <u>LAB</u>	Alien Class at Time of Ad. <u>A2</u>
Priority Date (Month/Day/Year) <u>OK</u>		Preference (if any) <u>FAM2</u>	Fee Paid or A.C. or Fee of Waiver to Process of Case (Immigrant Fee Code) <u>3392</u>
Immigrant Labor Certification 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Available 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Available		Mother's First Name	Father's First Name
Last RVV issued in U.S. Consular Post:		Date of Expiration of Last RVV	Name of Last RVV
			Classification of Last RVV #2
Under the following provision of law			
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Law 95-612 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Law 98-212 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Law (No. of 99) Congress Session		<input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 202 (a) of the I & N Act <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 208 (a) of the I & N Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sec. 245 (1) of the I & N Act <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 245 (b) of the I & N Act	<input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 248 of the I & N Act <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 of the Act of 11/2/98 <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 13 of the Act of 9/11/97 <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 214 (b) of the I & N Act <input type="checkbox"/> Other law (Specify)
As of <u>02-03-99</u> in <u>LOS</u>		POINT OF ENTRY FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE	
REMARKS: <u>AD/224/97 8119 SHH</u>			
APPROVED DATE OF ACTION <u>2/3/99</u>		DO <u>[Signature]</u>	
FOR USE BY VISA CONTROL OFFICE			
Date _____			
Foreign State _____			
Preference Category <u>A2</u>			
Number _____			
Month of Issuance _____			
Signed _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Page 2 (Master) Valid only with an <u>IM75/SM</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Page 3 (ADIT) and Biometric record page section Form I-181 (Rev. 3-1-82) FILE COPY			

I-181 – Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence

Sample Documents Relating to Other Immigration Statuses

There is a wide variety of documents that individuals may have to indicate their immigration status. Most individuals who are admitted to the United States are given Form I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with a reference or code indicating their immigration status. Some other documents are used only with respect to particular statuses; for example, asylees and persons granted withholding of deportation or removal may have a notice issued by the INS, or an order issued by an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or a federal court, indicating their status.

Employment authorization documents, which are discussed in the next section of this chapter, also provide an indication of a person's immigration status.

I-688 – TEMPORARY RESIDENT CARD UNDER THE 1986 AMNESTY PROGRAM

Immigrants who legalized their status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) were first granted temporary resident status. The temporary resident card has a green stripe on the top. The expiration date on the front of the card is extended by stickers placed on the back. The immigrant may still be in lawful status, even if the I-688 or sticker has expired. The card will be marked at the bottom center with the numbers “245A” or “210” to indicate whether the person legalized under the general amnesty (INA § 245A) program or the farmworker (SAW or INA § 210) program.



I-688 – Temporary Resident Card (front and back)

I-94 ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE RECORD

The I-94 is a 3" x 5" card which is issued to almost all noncitizens upon entry to the U.S. It is also issued to individuals who entered the country without inspection and subsequently have contact with the INS. The card is stamped or handwritten with a notation that indicates the individual's immigration category or the section of the law under which the person is granted admission or parole. The words "Employment Authorized" may also be stamped onto the card. Noncitizens with I-94s include LPRs, persons fleeing persecution, persons with permission to remain in the U.S. based on a pending application, persons in deportation or removal proceedings, nonimmigrants, and undocumented persons whose period of admission or parole has expired.

Departure Number 742832036 01	SAMPLE
Immigration and Naturalization Service I-94 Departure Record	U.S. IMMIGRATION 250 WAS
	SEP 13 1991
	ADMITTED <u>B-2</u>
	UNTIL <u>July 10, 1993</u>
14. Family Name DOE	16. Birth Date (Day, Mo, Yr) 16.04.62
15. First (Given) Name JOHN	
17. Country of Citizenship U.K.	

I-94 Arrival/Departure Record

KEY TO I-94

Codes on the I-94 indicate the provision of law related to the individual's status. What follows is a list of codes most commonly found on the I-94.

PERSONS FLEEING PERSECUTION

CODE	MEANING
203(a)(7)	Conditional entrant
207 or REFUG	Refugee
208	Asylum
243(h) or 241(b)(3)	Withholding of deportation or removal
AM 1, 2, 3	Amerasian

KEY TO I-94 (CONTINUED)

PERSONS GRANTED PERMISSION TO REMAIN IN THE U.S.

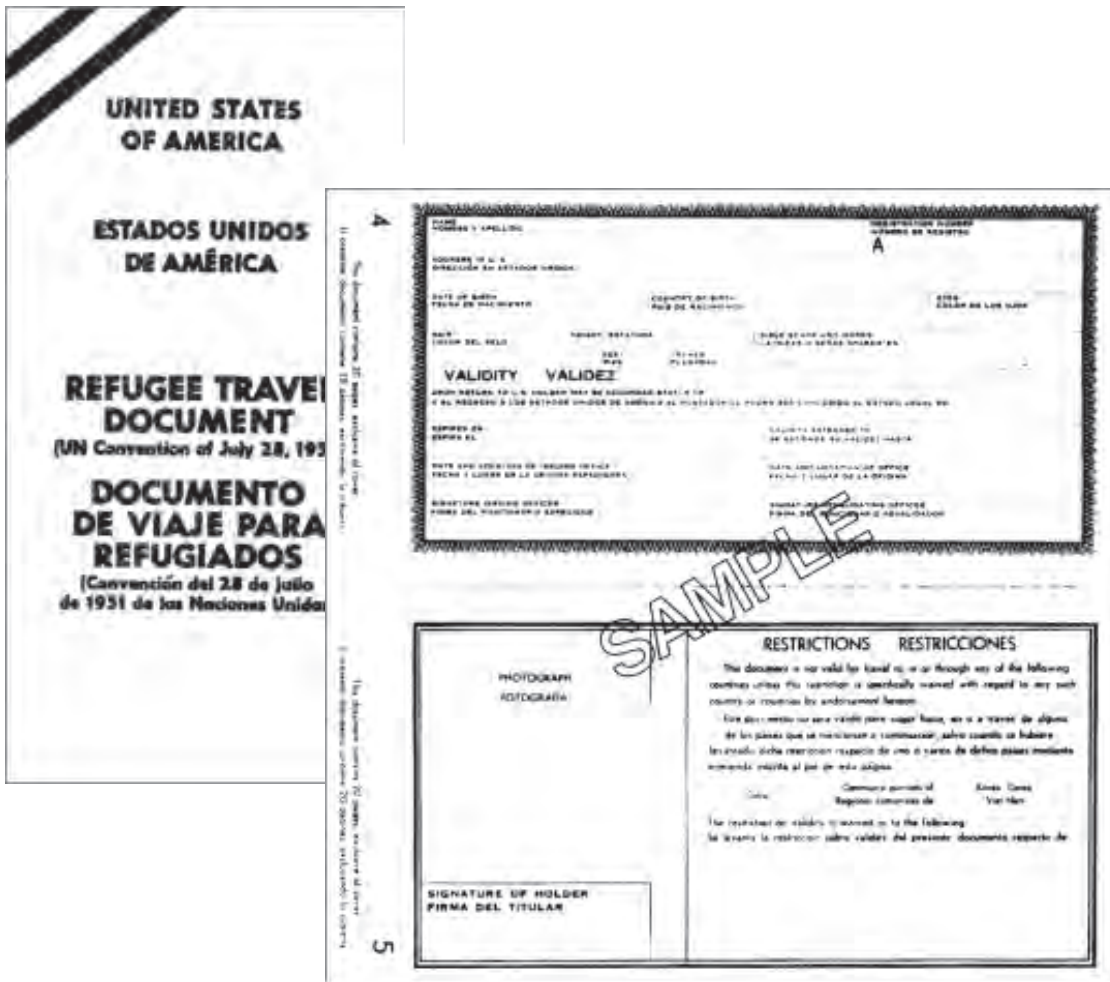
CODE	MEANING
106	Granted indefinite stay of deportation
242(b)	Granted voluntary departure
212(d)(5)	Parolee

NONIMMIGRANTS

CODE	MEANING
A-1, -2, -3	Foreign government official, dependents, and employees
B-1	Visitor for business
B-2	Visitor for pleasure (tourist)
C-1, -2, -3	Aliens in transit
D	Crewmember of ship or aircraft
E-1, -2	Treaty trader and investor and dependents
F-1, -2	Foreign student and dependents
G-1, -2, -3, -4, -5	Representative of international organization, dependents, and employees
H-1A	Registered nurse
H-1B	Alien in specialty occupation
H-2A	Temporary agricultural worker
H-2B	Temporary worker
H-3	Trainee
H-4	Spouse or child of "H" worker (see categories above) or trainee
I	Foreign information media representative and dependents
J-1, -2	Exchange visitor and dependents
K-1, -2	Fiancé(e) of U.S. citizen and children
L-1, -2	Intracompany transferee and dependents
M-1, -2	Vocational/nonacademic student and dependents
N-8, -9	Parent of special immigrant and children
NATO-1 through -7	Representatives of NATO, dependents, and employees
O-1, -2, -3, -4	Persons with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, and athletics, and dependents
P-1, -2, -3	Artists, entertainers, and athletes who are performing, teaching, or on an exchange program
Q	Cultural exchange
R-1, -2	Religious workers and dependents
S5, -6, -7	Alien supplying information relating to crime or terrorism, and qualified family members
TWVOV	Transit without a visa
TC	Canadian citizen seeking temporary entry pursuant to Free Trade Agreement
TN, -D	NAFTA professional and dependents
WB	Visitor for business admitted under visa waiver pilot program
WT	Visitor admitted under visa waiver pilot program

I-571 – REFUGEE TRAVEL DOCUMENT

The refugee travel document is issued to refugees and asylees in the U.S. who want to travel abroad, and to lawful permanent residents who adjusted to LPR status after having received refugee or asylee status. The document is used like a passport to enter other countries and return to the U.S.



I-571 – Refugee Travel Document

DECISION GRANTING ASYLUM

Both the INS Asylum Offices and the judges of the Executive Office of Immigration Review, where deportation, exclusion, and removal cases are heard, can grant asylum to an individual fleeing persecution. Below are examples of documents issued to immigrants granted asylum. Not all are the same. The Board of Immigration Appeals and federal courts also may issue orders granting asylum.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
OFFICE OF THE IMMIGRATION JUDGE
Los Angeles, California

File No: A 70 400 000

In the Matter of
Fulgencio F.
Respondent

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

Order of the
Immigration Judge

This matter having been initiated by the Immigration & Naturalization Service upon the filing of an Order to Show Cause, and the Respondent having been found to be subject to deportation on the charge(s) set forth therein, and the Respondent having made application for relief from deportation under Sections 208(a) and 243(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and a hearing having been held on said applications, and the Court being fully informed of the facts, and having made an oral decision at the conclusion of the hearing setting forth the basis upon which the Respondent is found QUALIFIED for the relief sought; therefore, upon this order being final,

IT IS ORDERED that the Respondent's application for relief from deportation under Sections 208(a) and ~~243(b)~~ of the Immigration and Nationality Act be and is hereby GRANTED, and,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that deportation proceedings against the Respondent be TERMINATED.

Appeal: Waived Reserved


Date: 3-27-91


ROY J. DANIEL
Immigration Judge

A copy of this Order has been served upon the Respondent and the Immigration Service.

Decision Granting Asylum

DECISION GRANTING ASYLUM (CONTINUED)

	U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service
District Director	300 North Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 FEB 02 1990

Dear _____,

This refers to your Request for Asylum in the United States.

I have concluded, upon consultation with the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of State, that you have established a well-founded fear of persecution upon return to your homeland. Therefore, in accordance with section 209(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, your request for Asylum in the United States is granted as of FEB 02 1990.

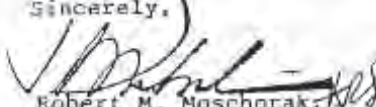
Your asylum status may be terminated if it is subsequently determined you are no longer a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or that you pose a danger to the community or to the security of the United States.

You are authorized to remain in the United States until FEB 01 1991 at which time you must arrange to be interviewed to determine your continuing eligibility for asylum. Employment is authorized during this period. If you plan to depart the United States, it will be necessary for you to obtain prior permission to return.

You may apply for permanent residence under section 209(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act upon being physically present in the United States for at least one year after asylum was granted.

Please keep this office informed of any change in your address.

Sincerely,


Robert M. Moschorak,
Acting District Director

Decision Granting Asylum

I-210 – VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE

“Voluntary departure” is a status that allows an individual to remain in the U.S. for either a specific or an indefinite period of time. The period of time given for voluntary departure varies. Voluntary departure can be granted by the INS before deportation or removal proceedings have begun, or by an immigration judge during such proceedings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90012

PLEASE REFER TO THIS FILE NUMBER
A

Please note the below checked action which has been taken in your case. Date: NOVEMBER 12, 1991

<input type="checkbox"/>	You have violated the terms of your admission as a nonimmigrant. Consequently, permission previously granted you to remain in the United States is rescinded. You are required to depart from the United States at your own expense on or before _____.
<input type="checkbox"/>	In accordance with a decision made in your case you are required to depart from the United States at your own expense on or before _____.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Your request for an extension of time in which to depart from the United States has been GRANTED***** You are required to depart on or before MAY 17, 1992***** . You must notify this office, Room No. <u>7621</u> , on or before MAY 12, 1992***** of the arrangements you have made to effect your departure, including the date, place, and manner.

Failure to depart on or before the specified date may result in the withdrawal of voluntary departure and action being taken to effect your deportation.

HAND DELIVERED TO RESPONDENT'S ATTY. FAMILY FAIRNESS

If there is a bond outstanding in your case, you are warned that to expedite cancellation of the bond and return of the collateral posted, you must make advance arrangements with this office to have your departure witnessed by an officer of this Service.

USE THE ENCLOSED SELF-ADDRESSED CARD TO NOTIFY THIS OFFICE REGARDING DEPARTURE ARRANGEMENTS. POSTAGE IS NOT REQUIRED. At the time of your departure, do not fail to surrender Form I-94, ARRIVAL-DEPARTURE RECORD, in accordance with instructions on that form.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
DIRECTOR

FOR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION USE ONLY			
Departed			
Port _____	Date _____	<input type="checkbox"/> I-94 stamped	<input type="checkbox"/> I-530 submitted
To _____	Via _____	<input type="checkbox"/> I-161 prepared	<input type="checkbox"/> I-130 prepared

ATTORNEY'S COPY

I-210 – Voluntary Departure

I-512 – PAROLE AUTHORIZATION

Individuals who are not eligible for a visa or for refugee status can be “paroled” into the U.S. for emergent or compelling reasons in the public interest. There are special parole procedures for Cubans paroled into the U.S. after the Mariel boatlift. Immigrants in the U.S. who have applied for LPR or another immigration status and who need to take short trips abroad while their applications are pending can apply for advance parole. If this is granted, they will be issued a document before leaving the country that will allow them to reenter the U.S. after their trip aboard.

Persons granted parole status are issued an I-94 or an I-512 marked with a section of 8 CFR § 212.5 indicating why they were granted parole.

U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles CA 90012				AUTHORIZATION FOR PAROLE OF AN ALIEN INTO THE UNITED STATES	
Name of Alien (First) (Middle) (Last)				Date March 13, 1992	
				File Number A	
Date of Birth (Month) (Day) (Year)		Place of Birth (City or town) (State or province)		Country	
U.S. Address (Apt. number and/or in care of)		Premises and street		City or town (State) (ZIP Code)	
<p>Presentation of the attached duplicate of this document will authorize a transportation line to accept the named alien on board for travel to the United States without liability under section 272 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for bringing an alien who does not have a visa.</p> <p>Presentation of the original of this document prior to <u>May 12, 1992</u> will authorize an Immigration officer at a port of entry in the United States to permit the named alien, whose photograph appears heron, to enter the United States:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> as an alien pending removal to section 212(d)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>					
<p>Remarks: If your request for Asylum in the United States is denied, you will be subject to exclusion proceedings under Section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Your asylum request may be presumed to be abandoned if you return to the country of claimed persecution unless you are able to establish compelling reasons for having done so. To be paroled in to the United States until May 12, 1992. Advance parole authorized by the undersigned.</p>					
<p><i>[Signature]</i> Robert W. Moschorak, District Director</p>				<p>Los Angeles, CA [Authorizing Office]</p>	
<p>[Empty Box]</p>			<p>ARRIVAL STAMP</p> <p>[Empty Box]</p>		
Form I-512 (Rev. 10-1-80) 1				TO ALIEN	

I-512 – Parole Authorization

I-797 – NOTICE OF ACTION

This form is used by the INS to notify applicants and petitioners for immigration benefits that the agency has taken some kind of action in the case. For example, the form is used to notify individuals who have filed a petition for an immigrant visa on behalf of a relative that the petition has been approved. As in the example below, it is also used to notify abused immigrants who have filed a self-petition under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) that their self-petitions have been found to establish a prima facie case. As in the example on the next page, the form is also used to notify applicants for Family Unity that they have been granted Family Unity status.

U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service		Notice of Action	
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
Receipt Number: EACB		Case Type: I-360 PETITION FOR AMERASIAN, WIDOWER, OR SPECIAL IMMIGRANT	
Receipt Date: December 15, 2000	Priority Date	Petitioner	
Notice Date: December 22, 2000	Page: 4	A-File Number: A	
C/O LEGAL AID FDN OF LOS ANGELES 5728 E. WHITTIER BLVD LOS ANGELES CA 90022		Section: SELF-PETITIONING SPONSOR OF U.S.A. OR L.P.R. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMA FACIE CASE	

The above petition has been reviewed and found to establish a prima facie case for classification under the self-petitioning provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

THIS NOTICE MAY BE USED TO ASSIST YOU IN RECEIVING PUBLIC BENEFITS

THIS PRIMA FACIE DETERMINATION IS VALID FOR A PERIOD OF 180 DAYS FROM THE NOTICE DATE SHOWN ABOVE, AND EXPIRES ON THE DATE INDICATED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE.

We will send you a written notice as soon as we make a decision on this case. It is expected that a final decision will be made in this case before the end of 180 days. In a few cases, the adjudication may not be completed in this time frame. If this period is coming to a close and you need an extension of this prima facie determination in order to continue receiving public benefits, please submit a written request for extension at least 15 days prior to expiration.

A COPY OF THIS NOTICE MUST ACCOMPANY ANY REQUEST FOR AN EXTENSION OF THIS DETERMINATION.

PLEASE NOTE: ESTABLISHING A PRIMA FACIE CASE FOR CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE SELF-PETITIONING PROVISIONS OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT YOUR PETITION WILL BE APPROVED.

EXPIRATION DATE: May 22, 2001

You will be notified separately about any other applications or petitions you filed. Save this notice. Think and send a copy of it if you write to us about this case, or if you file another application based on this decision. Our address is:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
 VERMONT SERVICE CENTER
 15 LOWER WELDEN STREET
 ST. ALBANS, VT 05479-0001

I-797 – Notice of Action (finding establishment of prima facie case)

I-797 – NOTICE OF ACTION (CONTINUED)

U. S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service		Notice of Action
Applicant/Petitioner A #	Application/Petition I817 APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE UNDER FAMILY UNITY PROGRAM	
Receipt # WAC-	Applicant/Petitioner	
Notice Date April 14, 1992	Page 1 of 1	Beneficiary A9
		Approval Notice Valid from 04/14/92 to 04/13/94
		Notice also sent to: None
<p>The above application for voluntary departure under the Family Unity Program has been approved. The period of voluntary departure is shown above. The applicant should make a copy of this notice for his or her records and carry this original and present it when required to demonstrate immigration status. If the applicant loses this notice, he or she should file Form I-824 to apply for a duplicate.</p> <p>If the applicant wishes to apply for an employment authorization document to demonstrate employment authorization, he or she must file Form I-765 with the local IHS office. Check block (s) (13) as the basis of eligibility. A copy of this approval must be filed with that application. The applicant must also file credible evidence with the application to establish identity.</p> <p>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</p> <p>Travel: Voluntary departure does not authorize travel outside the U.S. If an emergency requires travel outside the U.S., file an application for advance permission to travel, on Form I-131, with the local IHS office.</p> <p>Renewal: To renew voluntary departure status, the applicant must file on Form I-817. The application must be filed before the date voluntary departure expires, shown above.</p> <p>Change of address: Use Form I-697A to notify this office of any change of address.</p>		
<p>You will be notified separately about any other applications or petitions you filed. Save this notice. Please enclose a copy of it if you write to us about this case, or if you file another application based on this decision. Our address is:</p> <p>IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE Tel: WESTERN SERVICE CENTER P. O. BOX 30111 LAGUNA HIGUEL CA 92603-0111</p>		
Form I-797 (8/03/90) Y		Please see additional information on the back.

I-797 – Notice of Action (granting Family Unity)

HHS CERTIFICATION LETTER

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services uses this letter to certify that an individual is a victim of a severe form of trafficking, for purposes of qualifying for federal benefits and services. In order to receive an HHS certification, adult victims must have applied for T nonimmigrant status; victims who are children under 18 years of age are not required to do so. This sample is an older version of the form; as of November 6, 2001, certification letters no longer contain an expiration date.

 **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

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

HHS Tracking Number:
5555555555

Ms. Susan Doe
c/o Jim Thomas, Refugee Social Worker
Smith County Community Service Office
123 Main St.
Bellevue, WA 98005-8888

CERTIFICATION LETTER

Dear Ms. Doe:

This letter confirms that you have been certified by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) pursuant to section 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. Your certification date is _____.
This certification is valid for eight months from the date of this letter. The expiration date is _____.

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. This certification does not confer immigration status.

You should present this letter when you apply for benefits or services. Benefit-paying agencies should call the trafficking certification line at (202) 481-4510 to verify the validity of this document and to inform HHS of the benefits for which you have applied.

Sincerely,

Carmel Clay-Thompson
Acting Director
Office of Refugee Resettlement

HHS Certification Letter

EXCERPT FROM *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs*
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 To order copies: NILC Publications (213) 639-3900, x. 3, or visit www.nilc.org.

B-1/B-2 VISA/BCC

This card is both a nonimmigrant visa and a border crossing card, allowing the bearer to visit areas within 25 miles of the U.S. border for visits lasting up to 72 hours. It is issued to citizens of Mexico or Canada.



B-1/B-2 Border Crossing Card

I-586 – MEXICAN BORDER CROSSING CARD

This is the version of the Mexican border crossing card that was used prior to the 1999 development of the B-1/B-2 Visa/BCC. It is no longer issued.



I-586 – Mexican Border Crossing Card

I-186 – MEXICAN BORDER CROSSING CARD

The I-186 is an older version of the Mexican border crossing card, which allows eligible citizens of Mexico to enter the U.S. for short trips. It is no longer issued.

I-444 – MEXICAN BORDER VISITORS PERMIT

This document was issued to Mexican nationals to allow them to visit five specific U.S. states: Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, or Texas. The visit was limited to under 30 days’ duration and to within 25 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border.

I-185 – CANADIAN BORDER CROSSING CARD

Eligible Canadian citizens and British subjects residing in Canada may be issued border crossing cards to allow them to travel to the U.S. A person who enters the U.S. using a border crossing card does not have permission to reside in the U.S. for more than six months at a time. The card is valid indefinitely.

Sample Documents Relating to Employment Authorization and Indicating Immigration Status

A variety of documents indicate that an individual is authorized to work in the United States. U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, lawful permanent residents, lawful temporary residents, refugees, and asylees are automatically authorized to be employed in the U.S. by virtue of their status, and documents evidencing these statuses establish their employment authorization. Other noncitizens must receive permission to work—i.e., employment authorization—from the INS. The INS issues documentation of employment authorization in a variety of forms, including “Employment Authorization Documents” (EADs—Forms I-688B or I-766) and an “employment authorized” stamp on Form I-94, “Arrival Departure Record.” EADs contain codes that indicate the individual’s immigration status, and a key to these codes is included in this section.

Employers are required to verify the employment authorization of individuals they hire, and Form I-9 is used for this purpose. The documents that may be used to verify employment authorization on the I-9 form are listed on page 90.

I-766 – EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT (EAD)

This document is one of several that indicate an immigrant has been granted permission to work in the U.S. Codes on the front of the card indicate the person’s immigration status by referencing the subsection of the regulation authorizing employment — 8 CFR § 274a.12. For example, an asylum applicant would be issued a card with the code “(c)(8),” which refers to 8 CFR § 274a.12(c)(8).



I-766 – Employment Authorization Document (EAD) (front and back)

I-688B — EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT (EAD)

This document is an earlier version of the Employment Authorization Document for immigrants who have been granted permission to work in the U.S. As with the I-766, there are codes on the front of the card that indicate the person's immigration status and refer to the section of the regulation authorizing employment. For example, an asylum applicant would be issued a card containing the code "274a.12(c)(8)."



I-688B — Employment Authorization Document (EAD) (front and back)

KEY TO EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENTS (EADs)

The entry for "Category" or "Provision of Law" on the front of the EAD indicates the subsection of 8 CFR § 274a.12 under which the person was granted work authorization. The following list of codes and categories is not exhaustive. The complete list is found at 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12.

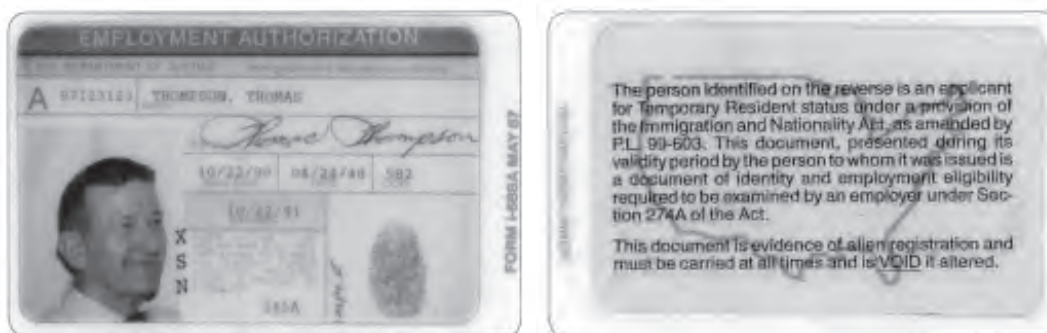
CODE	MEANING
(a)(3)	Refugee
(a)(4)	Paroled as refugee
(a)(5)	Granted asylum
(a)(6)	Fiancé(e) of U.S. citizen or dependent of fiancé(e)
(a)(7)	Parent or child of an individual granted LPR status as a special immigrant due to employment by an international organization
(a)(8)	Citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Marshall Islands
(a)(10)	Granted withholding of deportation or removal
(a)(11)	Granted extended voluntary departure
(a)(12)	Granted temporary protected status (TPS)
(a)(13)	Granted voluntary departure under Family Unity
(a)(14)	Granted Family Unity under the LIFE Act
(a)(15)	Granted V nonimmigrant status
(a)(16)	Granted T nonimmigrant status
(c)(1)	Dependent of foreign government official
(c)(2)	E-1 nonimmigrant
(c)(3)(i)-(iii)	Foreign students
(c)(4)	Dependent of employee of international organization
(c)(5)	Dependent of exchange visitor
(c)(6)	Foreign student seeking employment for practical training
(c)(7)	Dependent of NATO employee
(c)(8)	Asylum applicant

KEY TO EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENTS (EADs) (CONTINUED)

CODE	MEANING
(c)(9)	Applicant for adjustment to lawful permanent resident status
(c)(10)	Applicant for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal
(c)(11)	Paroled for emergent or public interest reasons
(c)(12)	Granted Family Unity benefits
(c)(14)	Granted deferred action
(c)(16)	Applicant for registry (resided in U.S. since before January 1, 1972)
(c)(17)(i)	Employee of business visitor
(c)(17)(ii)	Employee of U.S. citizen living abroad on visit to U.S.
(c)(17)(iii)	Employee of foreign airline
(c)(18)	Under order of supervision
(c)(19)	Applicant for temporary protected status (TPS)
(c)(20)	Applicant for Special Agricultural Worker legalization (INA § 210)
(c)(21)	Nonimmigrant witness or informant and dependents (S status)
(c)(22)	Applicant for legalization under INA § 245A
(c)(24)	Applicant for adjustment under the LIFE Act Legalization Program
(c)(25)	Immediate family member of T status nonimmigrant

I-688A – EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR AMNESTY APPLICANTS

Applicants under the 1986 amnesty program of IRCA are allowed to work while their applications are being processed. They receive the I-688A employment authorization card. The INS extends the expiration date on the front of the card by placing an extension sticker on the back. The card will be marked at the bottom center with the numbers “245A” or “210” to indicate whether the person legalized under the general amnesty (245A) program or the farmworker (SAW or 210) program.



I-688A – Employment Authorization for Legalization Applicants (front and back)

DOCUMENTS THAT VERIFY EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY WITH AN EMPLOYER

Immigration law requires that employers verify the employment eligibility of all newly hired workers, whether they are U.S. citizens or noncitizens. In order to document their compliance with this requirement, employers must use the INS I-9 “Employment Eligibility Verification” form. In order to complete the I-9 form, the employer must view documents to verify both the employee’s identity and his or her eligibility to work. The form lists the categories of documents that may be used to

satisfy this requirement. Certain documents, contained in “List A” on the I-9 form, may be used to establish both identity and employment eligibility. Alternatively, a worker may present one document from “List B” to establish identity, and another document from “List C” to establish employment eligibility. The worker may choose any acceptable document to meet this requirement, and employers are prohibited from specifying which document(s) they will accept from an employee. The documents that may be used to satisfy the I-9 form’s requirements are listed in the following table.¹

TABLE 7

List of Acceptable Work Documents

Workers can choose:	One paper – <i>or</i> Two papers –	One from List A – to establish both identify and eligibility to work One from List B – to establish identity <i>and</i> One from List C – to establish eligibility
LIST “A” DOCUMENTS – ESTABLISH IDENTITY AND EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY	LIST “B” DOCUMENTS – ESTABLISH IDENTITY	LIST “C” DOCUMENTS – ESTABLISH EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. passport (unexpired or expired) 2. Unexpired foreign passport, with I-551 stamp or attached INS Form I-94 indicating unexpired employment authorization 3. Alien Registration Receipt Card with photograph (INS Form I-551) 4. Unexpired Temporary Resident Card (INS Form I-688) 5. Unexpired Employment Authorization Document issued by the INS which contains a photograph (INS Form I-688A, I-688B, I-766²) 6. Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (INS Form N-560 or N-561)* 7. Certificate of Naturalization (INS Form N-550 or N-570)* 8. Unexpired Reentry Permit (INS Form I-327)* 9. Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (INS Form I-571)* 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Driver’s license or ID card issued by a state or outlying possession of the U.S., provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, sex, height, eye color, and address 2. ID card issued by federal, state, or local government agencies or entities, provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, sex, height, eye color, and address 3. School ID card with a photograph 4. Voter’s registration card 5. Military card or draft record 6. Military dependent’s ID card 7. U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card 8. Native American tribal document 9. Driver’s license issued by a Canadian government authority <p style="text-align: center;"><i>For persons under age 18 who are unable to present a document listed above:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. School record or report card 11. Clinic, doctor, or hospital record 12. Daycare or nursery school record 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. Social Security card issued by the Social Security Administration (other than a card stating it is not valid for employment) 2. Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545 or Form DS-1350) 3. Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, or municipal authority or outlying possession of the U.S. bearing an official seal 4. Native American tribal document 5. U.S. Citizen ID Card (INS Form I-197) 6. Card for use of Resident Citizen in the U.S. (INS Form I-179) 7. Unexpired Employment Authorization Document issued by the INS (other than those listed under List A)

1 Congress amended the law in 1996 to reduce the number of documents that may be used to complete the I-9 form. However, as of this writing the INS had not finalized regulations to implement this change. Until a final regulation is issued, employers may accept any of the documents listed above. Once a new INS rule is in place, the documents marked with an asterisk (*) above will no longer be accepted.

2 The INS last revised the I-9 form in 1991, before the agency began issuing Form I-766 Employment Authorization Documents (EADs). The I-766 EAD may be used as a List A document.

Other Common Immigration Forms

The following documents are samples of common immigration forms that are referenced in this *Guide*. They include the “enforceable” Affidavit of Support (Form I-864), the “traditional” Affidavit of Support (Form I-134), the Notice to Appear (Form I-862) that initiates removal proceedings, and the Order to Show Cause (Form I-221S) used to initiate deportation proceedings.

I-864 – AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT (ENFORCEABLE VERSION)

Most individuals who are immigrating based on petitions filed by their family members, and some individuals immigrating based on employment if a family member is an owner of the business, and who applied for an immigrant visa after December 19, 1997, must submit Form I-864, the Affidavit of Support. This form is an enforceable contract by means of which the immigrant’s “sponsor” promises to financially assist the immigrant and to ensure that he or she (and any accompanying family members) will be maintained at an income of at least 125 percent of federal poverty guidelines. See page 175 for federal poverty guidelines issued for 2002. The relative petitioner must be a sponsor, and if he or she does not have sufficient resources, a joint sponsor also can be obtained. See page 171 for a discussion of the Affidavit of Support requirement. Whether an immigrant has a sponsor is relevant for public benefit eligibility because the sponsor’s income may be “deemed” to be available to the immigrant under certain circumstances. See page 177 for a discussion of sponsor deeming.

U.S. Department of Justice
 Immigration and Naturalization Service

Affidavit of Support Under Section
 213A of the Act

START HERE - Please Type or Print

Part 1 - Information on Sponsor (You)

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____
 Mailing Address (Street Number and Name): _____ Apt./Suite Number: _____
 City: _____ State or Province: _____
 Country: _____ ZIP/Postal Code: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Place of Residence (if different from above) (Street Number and Name): _____ Apt./Suite Number: _____
 City: _____ State or Province: _____
 Country: _____ ZIP/Postal Code: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year): _____ Place of Birth (City, State, Country): _____ Are you a U.S. Citizen? Yes No
 Social Security Number: _____ Is a Relative (Yes/No): _____

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

This Affidavit: Made Request
 Does not
 meet
 Requirements of
 Section 213A

Officer (in I-1)
 Signature: _____
 Date: _____

Part 2 - Basis for Filing Affidavit of Support

I am filing this affidavit of support because listed and:

a. I filed an filing the alien relative petition.
 b. I filed an filing an alien worker petition on behalf of the sponsoring immigrant, who is related to me in my _____ relationship.
 c. I am sponsoring direct or at least 5% of _____ (name of entity which filed and sponsored) which filed an filing worker petition on behalf of the sponsoring immigrant, who is related to me in my _____ relationship.
 d. I am a joint sponsor willing to accept the same obligations with any other sponsor(s).

Part 3 - Information on the Immigrant(s) You Are Sponsoring

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Name: _____
 Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year): _____ Sex: Male Female Social Security Number (if any): _____
 Country of Citizenship: _____ A-Number (if any): _____
 Present Address (Street Number and Name): _____ Apt./Suite Number: _____ City: _____
 State/Province: _____ Country: _____ ZIP/Postal Code: _____ Telephone Number: _____

List any sponsor within children immigrating with the immigrant named above in this part. (Use additional sheet of paper if necessary.)

Name	Eligibility to Sponsor Immigrant			Date of Birth			A-Number (if any)	Social Security Number (if any)
	Spouse	Child	Grandchild	Mo	Da	Other		

Form I-864 (01/01/02)

I-864 – Affidavit of Support (enforceable version)

I-134 – AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT (TRADITIONAL VERSION)

Individuals who are applying for LPR status and who are not subject to the requirement that they have the new, enforceable Affidavit of Support (I-864) may still submit the traditional Affidavit of Support form (I-134) in order to help show that they are not likely to become a “public charge.” These forms are also used by family immigrants who applied for an immigrant visa prior to December 19, 1997. See page 167 for a discussion of the public charge ground of inadmissibility, and page 171 for a discussion of Affidavits of Support. Although this form has generally been held not to be enforceable against the sponsor, it may cause the sponsor’s income to be “deemed” to be available to the immigrant if he or she applies for certain benefits within three years of entry to the United States. See page 177 for a discussion of sponsor deeming.

U.S. Department of Justice
 Immigration and Naturalization Service **Affidavit of Support**

(ANSWER ALL ITEMS; FILL IN WITH TYPEWRITER OR PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS IN INK)

I, _____ residing at _____
(Name) (Street and Number)

_____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (ZIP Code) _____ (Country)

BEING DULY SWORN DEPOSE AND SAY:

1. I was born on _____ at _____
(Date) (City) (Country)

If you are not a native born United States citizen, answer the following as appropriate:
 a. If a United States citizen through naturalization, give certificate of naturalization number _____
 b. If a United States citizen through parent(s) or marriage, give citizen certificate number _____
 c. If United States citizenship was derived by some other method, attach a statement of explanation _____
 d. If lawfully admitted permanent resident of the United States, give "A" number _____

2. That I am _____ years of age and have resided in the United States since (date) _____.

3. That this affidavit is executed in behalf of the following person:

Name: _____	Sex: _____	Age: _____
Citizenship (Country): _____	Marital Status: _____	Relationship to Sponsor: _____
Presently resides at—(Street and Number): _____	(City): _____	(State): _____ (Country): _____

Name of spouse and children accompanying or following in joint petition:

Spouse	Sex	Age	Child	Sex	Age
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4. That this affidavit is made by me for the purpose of assuring the United States Government that the person(s) named in item 3 will not become a public charge in the United States.

5. That I am willing and able to receive, maintain and support the person(s) named in item 3. That I am ready and willing to deposit a bond, if necessary, to guarantee that such person(s) will not become a public charge during his or her stay in the United States, or to guarantee that the above named will maintain his or her nonimmigrant status if admitted temporarily and will depart prior to the expiration of his or her authorized stay in the United States.

6. That I understand this affidavit will be binding upon me for a period of three (3) years after entry of the person(s) named in item 3 and that the information and documentation provided by me may be made available to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture, who may make it available to a public assistance agency.

7. That I am employed as, or engaged in the business of _____ with _____
(Type of Business) (Name of Employer)

at _____
(Street and Number) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

I declare an annual income of \$ _____ if self-employed. I have attached a copy of my last tax return. Any change or report of commercial rating concern which I report to the IRS and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. See instruction for nature of evidence of net worth to be submitted. \$ _____

I have on deposit in savings banks in the United States \$ _____

I have other personal property, the reasonable value of which is \$ _____

Form I-134 (Rev. 12-1-84) X

I-134 – Affidavit of Support (traditional version, front)

I-134 – AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT (TRADITIONAL VERSION) (CONTINUED)

I have stocks and bonds with the following market value, as indicated on the attached list which I certify to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief \$ _____
 I have life insurance in the sum of \$ _____
 With a cash surrender value of \$ _____
 I own real estate valued at \$ _____
 With mortgage or other encumbrances thereon amounting to \$ _____

Which is located at _____ (Town and Number) _____ (City) _____ (State) _____ (Zip Code)

8. That the following persons are dependents upon me for support: (Place an "X" in the appropriate column to indicate whether the person named is wholly or partially dependent upon you for support.)

Name of Person	Wholly Dependent	Partially Dependent	Age	Relationship to Me

9. That I have previously submitted affidavit(s) of support for the following person(s). If none, state "None."
 Name _____ Date submitted _____

10. That I have submitted visa petition(s) to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on behalf of the following person(s). If none, state none.
 Name _____ Relationship _____ Date submitted _____

11. (Complete this block only if the person named in item 3 will be in the United States temporarily.)
 That I do intend, do not intend, to make specific contributions in the support of the person named in item 3. (If you check "do intend", indicate the exact nature and duration of the contributions. For example, if you intend to furnish room and board, state for how long and, if money, state the amount in United States dollars and state whether it is to be given in a lump sum, weekly, or monthly, or for how long.)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF DEPONENT

I acknowledge that I have read Part III of the instructions, Sponsor and Alien Liability, and am aware of my responsibilities as an immigrant sponsor under the Social Security Act, as amended, and the Food Stamp Act, as amended.
 I swear (affirm) that I know the contents of this affidavit signed by me and the statements are true and correct.

Signature of deponent _____

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____, 19____
 at _____ My commission expires on _____

Signature of Officer Administering Oath _____ Title _____

If affidavit prepared by other than deponent, please complete the following: I declare that this document was prepared by me at the request of the deponent and is based on all information of which I have knowledge.

MARCELL BROWN One Stop Immigration and Education Center
 3800 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90023

(Signature) _____ (Address) _____ (Date) _____

I-134 – Affidavit of Support (traditional version, back)

I-862 – NOTICE TO APPEAR

A Notice to Appear (NTA) is a document that begins formal removal proceedings. An individual who has been issued an NTA can be taken into INS custody or released either on his or her own recognizance or after posting a bond. Information regarding the terms of release will be attached to the NTA. Individuals released from INS custody must attend their removal hearings or they will be ordered removed and deported. Below is page one of an NTA (a two-page document).

U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service	Notice to Appear
In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act	
File No: <u>A</u>	
In Manner of:	
Respondent: <u>ANDRAIU</u>	currently residing at _____
<small>(Print name, street, city, state and ZIP code)</small>	<small>(If law center and phone number)</small>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. You are an arriving alien. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. You have been admitted to the United States, but are deportable for the reasons stated below.	
The Service alleges that you:	
1) You are not a citizen or national of the United States;	
2) You are a native of MEXICO and a citizen of MEXICO;	
3) You entered the United States at or near SAN VICENTE, CA on or about May 1, 1981;	
4) You were not lawfully admitted or paroled after inspection by an Immigration Officer.	
On the basis of the foregoing, it is charged that you are subject to removal from the United States pursuant to the following provision(s) of law: Section 212 (a) (6) (A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as amended, as an alien present in the United States without being admitted or paroled, or who has arrived in the United States at any time or place other than designated by the Attorney General.	
<input type="checkbox"/> This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to <input type="checkbox"/> 8 CFR 208.30(f)(2) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 CFR 135.3(b)(9)(iv)	
YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an Immigration Judge of the United States Department of Justice at _____	
<small>(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)</small>	
on _____ at _____	to state why you should not be removed from the United States based on the charge(s) set forth above.
Date: APR 29 1997	 <small>(Signature of Director, I&NS)</small> ANAHEIM, CA <small>(City and State)</small>
See reverse for important information	
<small>Form I-862 (Rev. 4-1-97)</small>	

I-862 – Notice to Appear (front)

I-221S – ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

An Order to Show Cause (OSC) is the document that was used by the INS to begin formal deportation proceedings prior to April 1, 1997. Individuals placed in proceedings on or after that date are issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), Form I-862, instead of an OSC. Below is page one of an OSC (a five-page document).

U.S. Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service		Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND NOTICE OF HEARING (ORDEN DE PRESENTAR MOTIVOS JUSTIFICANTES Y AVISO DE AUDIENCIA)		
In Deportation Proceedings under section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. (En los trámites de deportación a tenor de la sección 242 de la Ley de Inmigración y Nacionalidad.)		
United States of America: (Estados Unidos de América):	File No. <u>A71</u> (No. de registro)	
	Dated <u>July 10, 1991</u> (Fecha)	
In the matter of (En el asunto de)	Mr. <u>Delgado</u>	(Respondent) (Demandado)
Address (Dirección)	c/o U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service <u>Service Processing Center</u> <u>2001 Seaside Avenue</u> <u>San Pedro, California 90731</u>	
Telephone No. (Area Code) (No. de teléfono y código de área)		
Upon inquiry conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, it is alleged that: (Según las indagaciones realizadas por el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización, se alega que.)		
1) You are not a citizen or national of the United States; (Ud. no es ciudadano o nacional de los Estados Unidos)		
2) You are a native of <u>Mexico</u> and a citizen of <u>Mexico</u> ; (Ud. es nativo de) (Mexico) (y ciudadano de) (Mexico)		
3) You entered the United States <u>near San Ysidro, California</u> on or about <u>an unknown date in</u> (Ud. entró a los Estados Unidos <u>cerca de</u>) (San Ysidro, California) (una fecha desconocida en <u>October, 1991</u>) (octubre de 1991)		
4) You were not then inspected by an Immigration Officer; (Ud. no fue inspeccionado entonces por un funcionario de inmigración)		
Form I-221 (Rev. 5-1985) 1A		Page 1

I-221S – Order to Show Cause

Replacement of Lost Immigration Documents

Before sending an immigrant to the INS to apply for a replacement of a lost immigration document, be sure that he or she has a lawful immigration status. You may need help from an immigration law expert to make this determination.

The Executive Office for Immigration Review, the agency that administers the immigration courts, has a toll-free number that provides case status information to immigrants who have pending deportation, exclusion, or removal cases.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, an immigrant can get a copy of his or her INS file by mailing a request including his or her name, date of birth, and “A” number to the local INS office where the file is located (with the phrase “Attention FOIA/Privacy Unit” written on the envelope below the INS office address). The INS has a form for this purpose, Form I-639. With the immigrant’s written permission on the form, you can submit the FOIA request to the INS so that the file documents will be sent to you at your address.

If you are sure that an immigrant has lawful status, he or she should apply immediately for a replacement document, since the INS is usually slow to issue new documents.

To apply for a replacement resident alien card, or “green card,” lawful permanent residents (LPRs) must complete and file Form I-90. Local INS districts may also place a temporary stamp in an immigrant’s passport indicating that the immigrant is a permanent resident; local INS offices may also issue other temporary evidence of permanent residence status or “I-551 status.”

To apply for a replacement Employment Authorization Document, Form I-766 (also known as an “EAD”), the immigrant must complete and file an I-765 application form.

Replacements for the I-94 form (Arrival/Departure Record), which is the document issued to almost all noncitizens upon their entry into the U.S., may be obtained at a local INS office.

For some benefits programs, a receipt showing that the immigrant applied for a replacement document evidencing LPR status is sufficient proof to receive benefits. Also, some programs are required to accept the “best available evidence” or help the applicant obtain needed documents (for example, by paying relevant fees).