

**APPENDIX A**

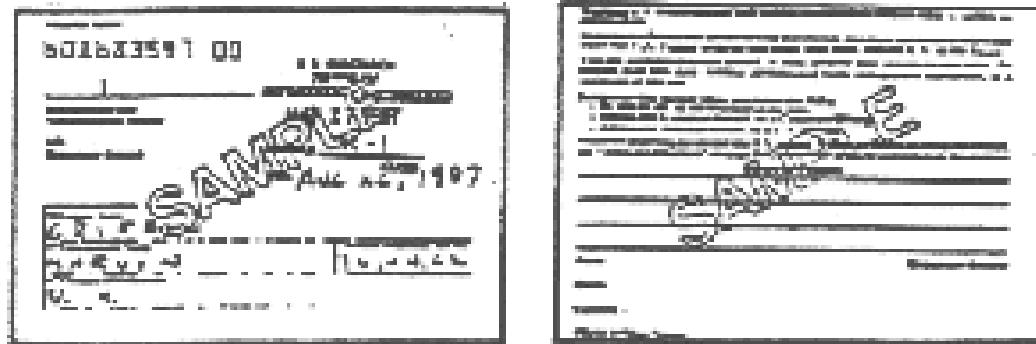
**EXAMPLES OF IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS**

**SOURCES OF VERIFICATION OF ALIEN STATUS**

APPENDIX A - EXAMPLES OF IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS  
SOURCES OF VERIFICATION OF ALIEN STATUS

I-94

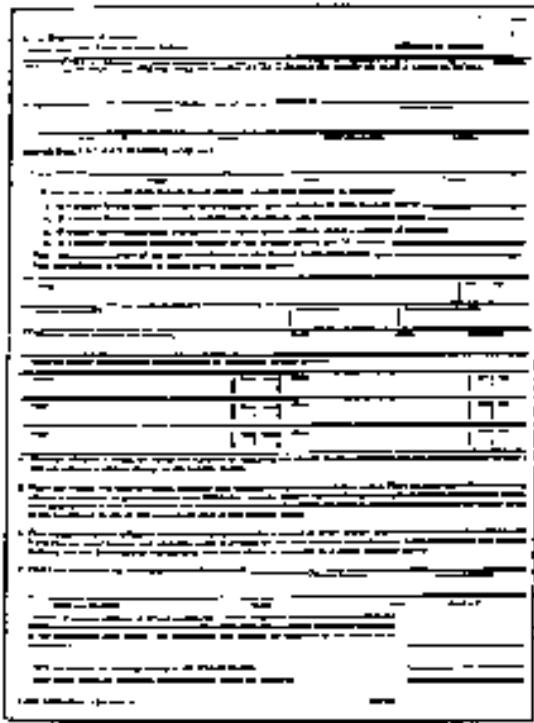
Arrival/Departure Record: Issued by INS to certain classes of aliens and non-immigrant aliens. The I-94 does not include an A-Number and will not contain a photograph. The expiration date is noted on the Form I-94.



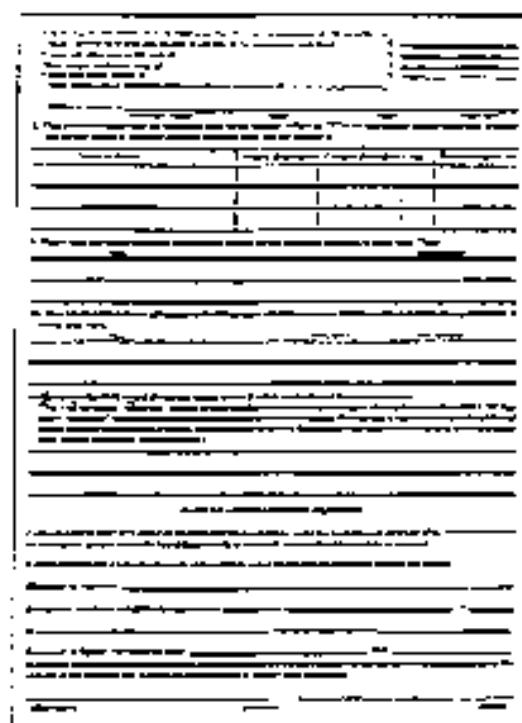
I - 134

Affidavit of Support: When an alien applies for an immigrant visa, sometimes he or she needs a "sponsor" to submit an affidavit promising to financially assist the alien should it be necessary. Whether an alien has a sponsor is relevant for public benefit eligibility because the income of the sponsor may be "deemed" to the alien when applying for certain federal programs.

Front.

A redacted image of the front page of an Affidavit of Support form. The form is a single sheet of paper with various sections and lines for填写 (filling out). The entire content is obscured by horizontal black bars.

Back

A redacted image of the back page of an Affidavit of Support form. The form is a single sheet of paper with various sections and lines for填写 (filling out). The entire content is obscured by horizontal black bars.

I - 151

Alien Registration Receipt Card: Issued by INS to lawful permanent resident aliens. This card is no longer issued. INS is conducting a program to replace Form I - 151 with the more recent green card Form I - 151. This program has been extended to March 20, 1966. INS will continue to honor the I - 151 cards in order to avoid confusion over employment rights and entitlement benefits such as food stamps for those lawful permanent residents who either have not yet applied for the new card or are awaiting receipt of the document. INS requests that workers urge alien recipients to apply for the new I - 551 green card as soon as possible. Individuals seeking to replace their green cards may be referred to the INS toll-free number, (800) 755-0777, for information on how and where to apply for the new card.



I - 185

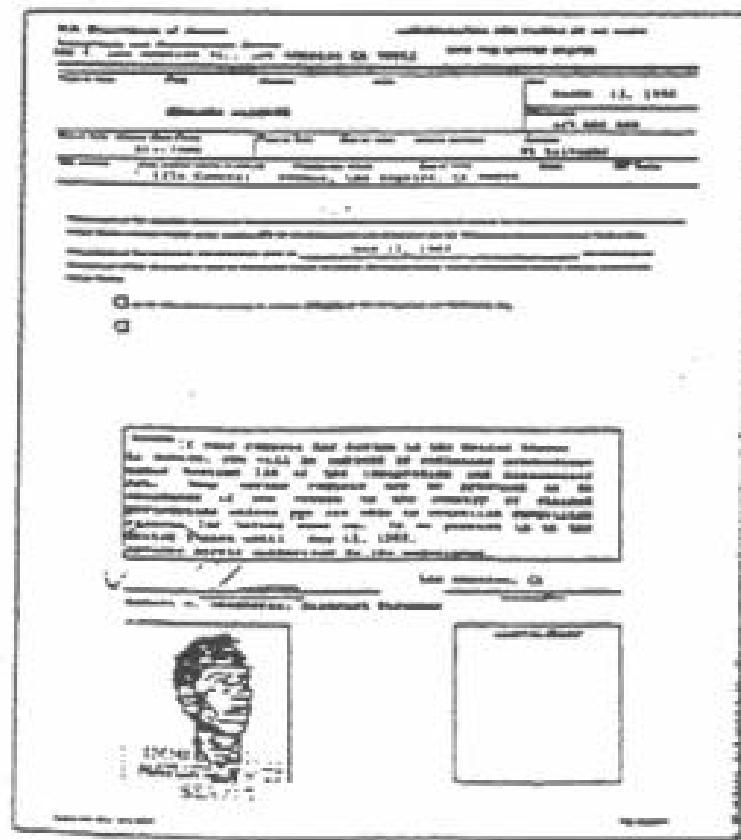
Canadian Border Crossing Card: Eligible Canadian citizens and British subjects residing in Canada may be issued border crossing cards to allow them to travel to the United States. A person who enters the United States using a border crossing card does not have permission to reside in the United States for more than six (6) months at a time. The card is valid indefinitely. (Sample card not available.)

I - 210

**Voluntary Departure:** "Voluntary Departure" is a status that allows an alien to remain in the United States 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 proceedings have begun or by an Immigration Judge during deportation proceedings. A person who has been granted voluntary departure may be eligible for employment authorization.

I - 512

Parole Authorization: Aliens who are not eligible for a visa or for refugee status can be paroled into the United States for emergent or compelling reasons in the public interest. There are special parole procedures for Cubans paroled into the United States who have applied for LPR or another immigration status can apply for advance parole if they must leave the United States. If leaving the country that will allow them to reenter the United States from short trips abroad. Persons granted parole status are indicating why they were granted parole.



I - 197

United States Citizen Identification Card: Issued by INS to United States citizens. Although INS no longer issues this card, it is valid indefinitely.



I - 179

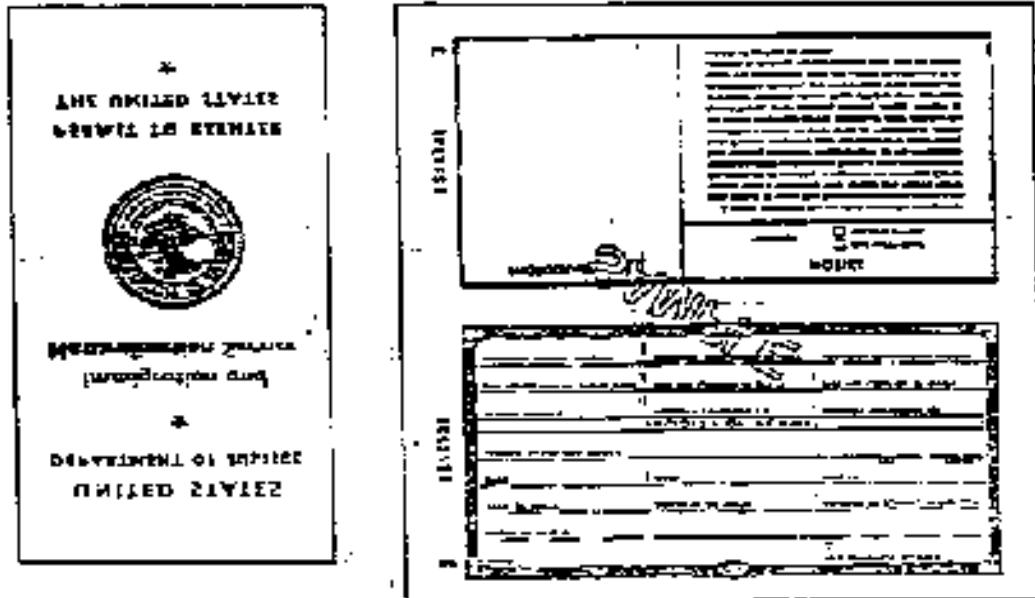
Identification card for Use of Resident Citizen in the United States: Issued by INS to United States citizens who are residents of the United States. Although INS no longer issues this card, it is valid indefinitely.



I - 221S Order to Show Cause: An Order to Show Cause (OSC) is a document that begins formal deportation proceedings. Anyone who has been issued an OSC 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 OSC. Aliens released from INS custody must attend their immigration hearings or they will be ordered deported.

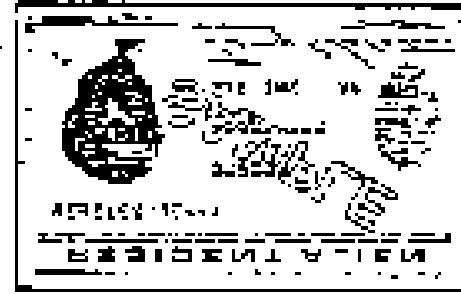
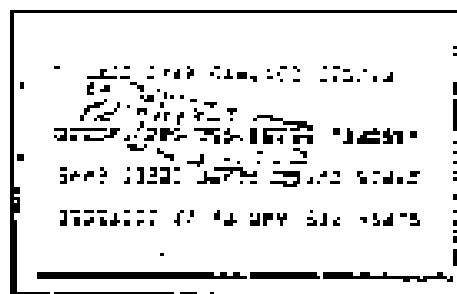
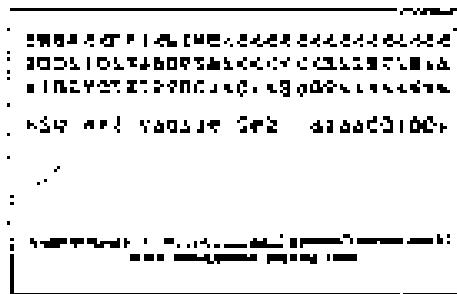
I - 327

Reentry Permit: This document is given to an LPR who will be traveling outside of the United States for an extended period of time. It is given to the LPR prior to departure to facilitate reentry into the United States.



I - 551

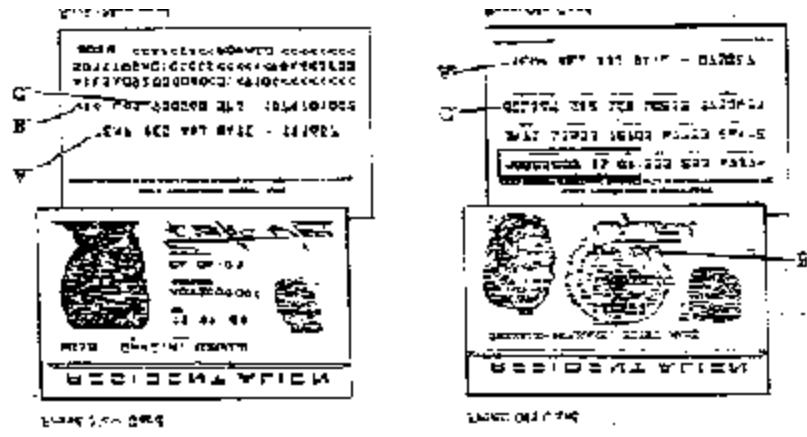
Resident Alien Card: This card is proof of lawful permanent resident status. It is commonly called a "green card", even though the current cards are salmon-colored. Until recently, these cards had no expiration date, but cards being issued currently expire ten years after the date they are issued. At 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 contain codes showing how the alien obtained LPR status - whether through work skills or as the relative of a United States citizen. Some codes are important in determining whether the alien is eligible for public benefits. Aliens who legalized under the general amnesty program have codes W16, W26 or W36 on their cards. Aliens who legalized under the SAW program are issued cards containing codes S16 or S26. These codes indicate that the alien may be disqualified for five years from receiving certain federal benefits.



## How to Read an Amnesty Alien's I - 551

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IIRCA) created two "amnesty" programs to enable undocumented aliens to legalize their status. The section 245A program legalized aliens unlawfully in the U.S. prior to January 1, 1982. The section 210 program, also called the SAW program, legalized certain farm workers. Aliens who legalize their status under IRCA are issued I - 551 cards after final adjustment to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status.

Ordinarily, the I - 551 issued to amnesty aliens were a pinkish color and had no expiration date (the "old card" example below.) The INS then began issuing a salmon-colored I - 551 with the person's name, date of birth, alien number, and an expiration date. The salmon card expires 10 years after it is issued. After 10 years, the person does not automatically lose his or her status; instead, he or she must simply renew the card.



A. "TEMP RES ADJ DATE" - month, day and year when the person became a temporary resident (date on the example is November 16, 1876.) This is backdated to the date the alien filed for temporary residency. Add 5 years to calculate when the disqualification for receipt of certain benefits ends.

If there is not TEMP RES ADJ DATE line, the person did not get LPR status through amnesty..

B. Code that tells whether the person legalized status under the 245A or the 210 SAW program.

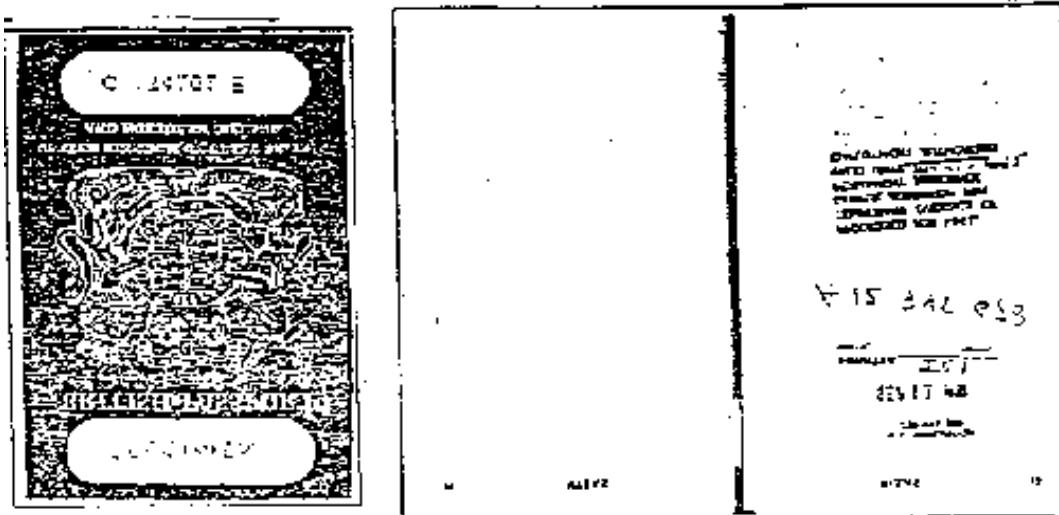
245A - codes W16, W26, or W36  
210/SAWs - code S16 or S26

C. Data adjusted to LPR status -  
On new card: year, month, day (In example: May 8, 1990)  
On old card: month, day, year (In example: February 18, 1989)

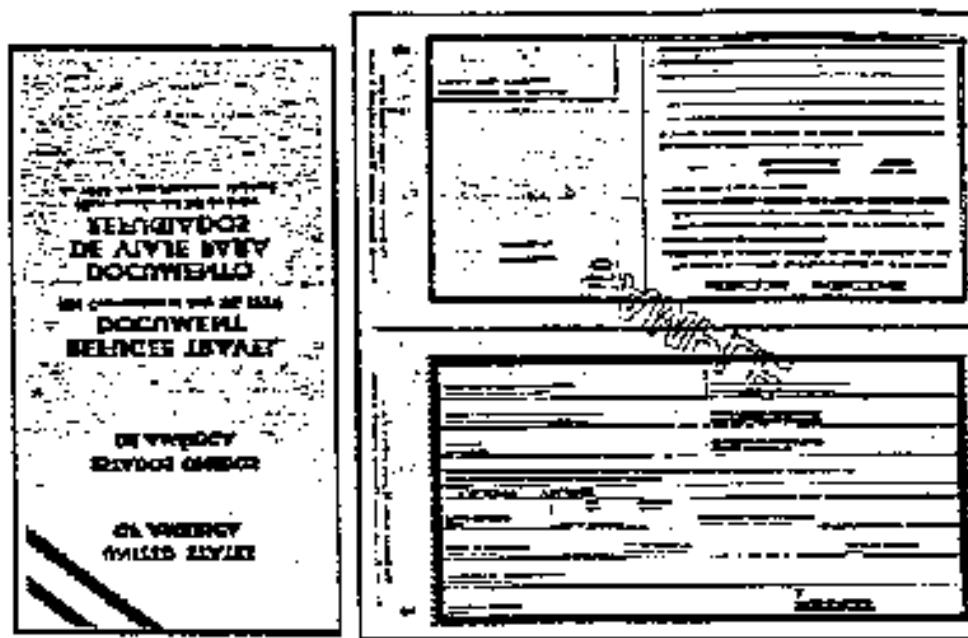
Use this date to calculate when the person will be eligible for naturalization.

An LPR is eligible for naturalization five years after being granted LPR status (three years if married to a U.S. citizen.) For §245A amnesty aliens, this date is calculated from the date the alien applied for permanent resident status. For SAWs, it dates from either December 1, 1989 or December 1, 1990. The application for naturalization can be submitted three months before the five-year (or three-year) period expires.

I - 551 Stamp in Foreign Passport: When an alien is first admitted to the United States as an LPR, his or her passport is stamped with temporary proof of LPR status. This stamp will have an expiration date. This is proof of admission as a lawful permanent resident.

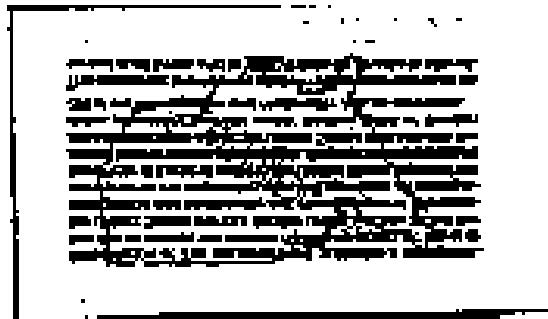


I - 571 Unexpired Refugee Travel Document: Issued by INS to aliens who have been granted refugee status. The expiration date is stated on page four (4).



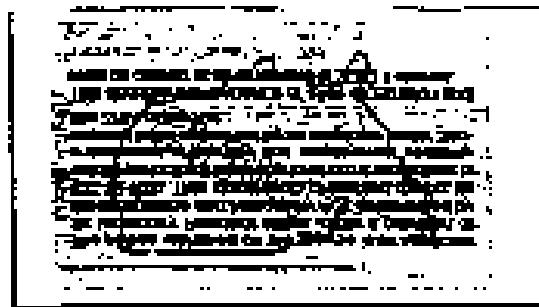
I - 688

Temporary Resident Card: Issued by INS to aliens granted temporary resident status under the Legalization or Special Agricultural Worker program. It is valid until the expiration date stated on the face of the card or on the sticker(s) placed on the back of the card.



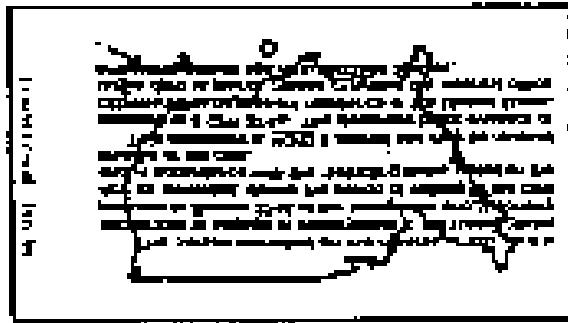
I - 688 A

Employment Authorization Card: Issued by INS to applicants for temporary resident status after their interview for Legalization or Special Agricultural Worker status. It is valid until the expiration date stated on the face of the card or on the sticker(s) placed on the back of the card.



I - 688 B

Employment Authorization Card: Issued by INS to aliens granted temporary employment authorization in the United States. The expiration date is noted on the face of the card.



I - 797

Family Unity Approval Notice: Amnesty aliens' spouses and children who have been in the United States since before May 5, 1988 may be eligible for Family Unity. Aliens granted Family Unity will receive an I - 797. Family Unity recipients can use the I- 797 to apply for an I - 688 B employment authorization document.

N - 560 or  
N - 561

Certificate of United States Citizenship: Issued by INS to individuals who: (1) derived citizenship through parental naturalization; (2) acquired citizenship at birth abroad through a United States parent or parent; or (3) acquired citizenship through application by United States citizen adoptive parent(s); and who, pursuant to section 341 of the Act, have applied for a certificate of citizenship.



N- 550 or  
N - 570

Certificate of Naturalization: Issued by INS to naturalized United States citizens

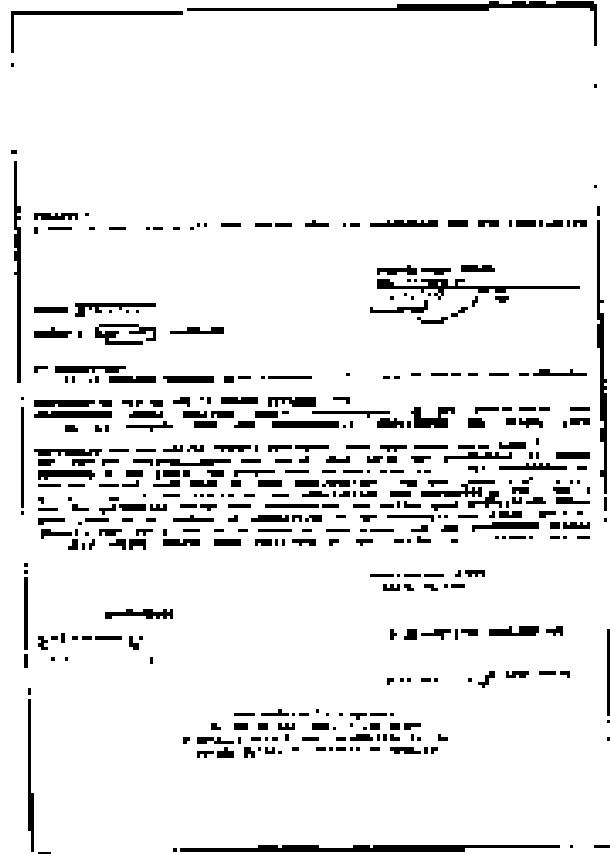
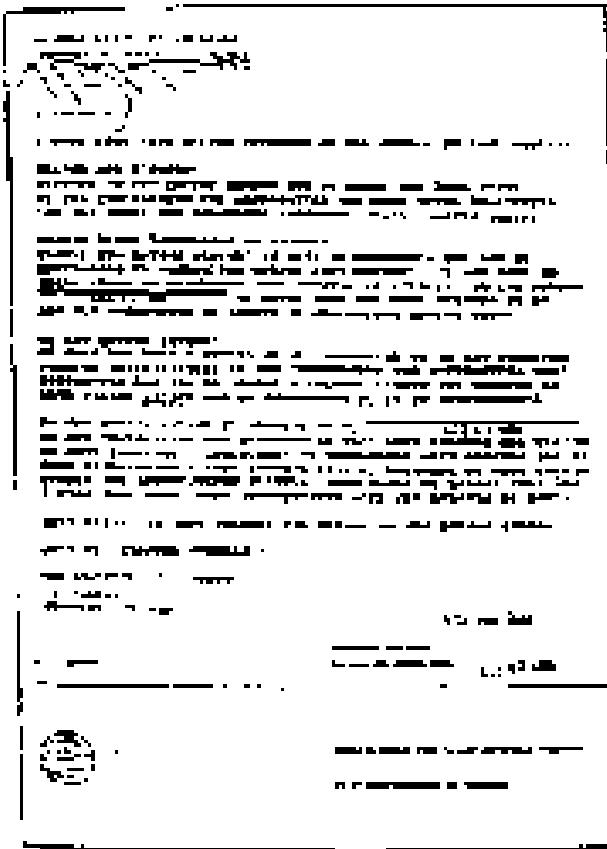


N - 550

Certificate of Naturalization: Issued by INS to naturalized United States citizens who file for naturalization after October 1, 1991.



Decision Granting Asylum: Both the INS and the judges of the Executive Office of Immigration Review, where deportation cases are heard, can grant asylum to an individual fleeing persecution. Below are examples of documents issued to aliens granted asylum. Not all are the same.



Order Granting Suspension of Deportation: An alien in deportation proceedings who has been in the United States at least seven years and can prove good moral character and extreme hardship can be granted suspension of deportation and lawful permanent resident status. The documents used by immigration judges to grant suspension of deportation vary. An example is show below: