

Chapter 3: Cuban and Haitian Entrants

Definition

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

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


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

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

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

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

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


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

Explanation of Status/DHS Codes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asylum Applicants

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



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

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

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

Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA)

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

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

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

Cuban/Haitian Entrant


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

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

Dual Citizenship

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


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

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

Entered Without Inspection (EWI)


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

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

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

Expedited Removal

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


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

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

Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)

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

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

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

Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA)

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

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

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


Parolee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Release from Indefinite Detention

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

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

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

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

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

Release on Recognizance (ROR)

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

Removal (also Deportation or Exclusion) Proceedings

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

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

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

[Type here]

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ)

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

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

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

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

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

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



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

Withholding of Deportation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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