

**441—60.1(217) Alienage requirements.**

**60.1(1)** *Immigration status.* A refugee is a person whose immigration status is one of the following statuses as issued by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service:

- a. Granted asylum under Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
- b. Admitted as a refugee under Section 207 of the Act.
- c. Paroled as a refugee or asylee under Section 212(d)(5) of the Act.
- d. Cuban and Haitian entrants in accordance with requirements in 45 CFR Part 401, as amended to March 22, 2000.
- e. Certain Amerasians from Vietnam who are admitted to the U.S. as immigrants pursuant to Section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Acts, 1988, as contained in Section 101(e) of Public Law 100-202 and amended by the 9th proviso under Migration and Refugee Assistance in Title II of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Acts, 1989 (Public Law 100-461).
- f. Admitted for permanent residence, provided the individual previously held one of the statuses identified above.

**60.1(2)** *Nonrefugee child of refugee parents.* A nonrefugee child of refugee parents, when both parents in the home are refugees as defined in subrule 60.1(1), meets the alienage requirements. When only one parent is in the home and that parent is a refugee as defined in subrule 60.1(1), the child meets the alienage requirements.

**60.1(3)** *Immigration and Naturalization Service documents.* Each refugee shall provide Immigration and Naturalization Service documents in the form of either an I-94 card, an I-151 or I-551 card, an I-181 card, or other appropriate documentation to support the immigration status defined in subrule 60.1(1). If the name of the resettlement agency which resettled the refugee is not on the document, the refugee shall provide the name of the resettlement agency.

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