



## RELEVANT IMMIGRATION DEFINITIONS

### REPATRIATE

U.S. citizens and their dependents relocating from Haiti to the United States.

U.S. citizens coming from Haiti without the necessary resources to restart their lives in their selected New Jersey community may receive temporary assistance for up to 90 days after their arrival. In special circumstances, temporary assistance may be extended for up to nine additional months upon prior authorization by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

#### Temporary assistance is defined as:

- Cash payments
- Temporary shelter
- Transportation, including but not limited to transportation from the arrival site to an interim site, and from the arrival site to a final destination selected by the repatriate
- Medical care, including counseling
- Other goods and services necessary for the health or welfare of repatriates following entry to the U.S., such as clothing, telephone access, childcare, etc.

### MEDICAL EVACUEE

A Haitian-national who has been transported from Haiti to the state for medical assistance. These individuals are taken to a specified hospital directly from the airport. Many have been granted either Humanitarian Parole or B2 Visas (see below).

#### • HUMANITARIAN PAROLE

Humanitarian Parole is an immigration status that enables the recipient to be treated the same as refugees for purposes of eligibility for public benefits, including General Assistance (GA)/Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF) and Medicaid.

Individuals who do not qualify for GA/TANF or Medicaid would potentially be eligible for eight months of Refugee Medical Assistance and Refugee Cash Assistance. Other services may include: youth services for school-aged children, child care, employment-related legal services, employment services, adult education, and health care.

Haitian-nationals granted Humanitarian Parole may be referred to the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program (CHEP). This is a federal program administered by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that is separate from the federal Refugee Program, which is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

#### • B2 (VISITOR) VISA

Some arriving Haitian-nationals are being granted a B2 visa; they are not eligible for any state benefits and/or services.

If any Haitian-national children arrive with a B2 visa, they might be able to access public education; this will need to be reviewed by the NJ Department of Education.

Haitian-nationals arriving with a B2 visa needing assistance should be referred to community organizations and Non-Government Organizations (NGO) for any/all assistance they may offer.





## UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN (UAC)

The U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement is the federal agency designated to care for non-citizen children. The non-U.S. citizen children (children who are citizens of Haiti or other countries) identified as UAC by U.S. Department of Homeland Security will be taken into custody at the port of entry.

For Haitian-national children, this status conveys eligibility as a Haitian entrant. Haitian entrants are eligible for services to the same degree as refugees; including eligibility for Medicaid, TANF, Refugee Medical Assistance and the Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) program.

## HAITIAN ORPHANS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. Department of Homeland Security announced, in coordination with the U.S. Department of State, the authorization of Humanitarian Parole for orphans who are eligible for adoption in the U.S. and have been matched with an adoptive family.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement are required to confirm the validity of adoptions prior to the release of children to the adoptive parents.

The State of New Jersey is not involved in this process.

## TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS (TPS)

TPS only applies to Haitian-nationals that were in the U.S. on or BEFORE January 12, 2010. TPS beneficiaries are allowed to remain in the U.S., apply for a work permit, and legally work for up to 18 months (see Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1254a).

The 180-day TPS registration and application process runs from January 21, 2010 through July 20, 2010 and includes F-1 students from Haiti who may apply for off-campus employment authorization to cover the costs of engaging in a full course of study.

TPS does not provide eligibility for any NJ DHS benefits or services.

## HAITIAN ENTRANT

Haitian entrant is not an immigration status, but is used to determine eligibility for public benefits. Haitian entrants are eligible for benefits to the same extent as refugees:

- Was paroled into the U.S., including Humanitarian Parole under 212(d)(5) INA;
- Has a pending application for asylum; or
- Is in removal proceedings.

### Haitian Entrants are eligible to apply for:

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| • Supplemental Security Income (SSI)*             | • Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)*        |
| • Food Stamps*                                    | • Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)*     |
| • Medicaid*                                       | • Apply for Work Authorization          |
| • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)* | • Access to public education for minors |

\* If eligible based on other requirements such as income.

