General Assistance Handbook 90-03.50: Citizens and Eligible Non-citizens

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Summary:
The information in this handbook covers processes that were previously detailed in the General Assistance (GA) regulations and Handbook 90-2.11, Legalized Aliens, dated Dec. 1, 1991. All process information was moved from the regulations to handbooks. Handbook 90-2.11 (referred to above) is now obsolete. This handbook provides information on individuals who are US citizens, as well as non-citizens who are eligible for GA. Non-citizens whose residency status is not identified below are ineligible for GA.

General:
All citizens are potentially eligible for GA. Non-citizens identified in section B may also be eligible. Citizenship or eligible non-citizen status must be verified with birth verification, certificate of naturalization, or valid US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) documentation.

Specifics:

1. US Citizens
   Individuals born in a US state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or other US territories and commonwealths are citizens.
   Individuals who are naturalized are citizens.

2. Non-citizens
   Ineligible Non-citizens:
   Individuals who have entered the US on tourist, visitor, student, temporary, or diplomatic visas.
   Non-citizens with the following residency statuses are potentially eligible for GA.
   All individuals granted permanent resident status, verified by USCIS form I-151, I-551, or a Re-entry Permit.
   - Individuals residing under the color of law (PRUCOL) listed below:
   - Conditional Entrants (refugees) per the USCIS regulations whose status has not been terminated by the US Attorney General.
   - Conditional Entrants may verify their status with USCIS form I-94 that is annotated “conditional entry,” “conditional entrant,” “political asylum,” or “refugee.”
   - Parolees per the USCIS regulations.
   - Parolees may verify their status with USCIS form I-94 citing the above regulatory section.
   - Individuals granted an indefinite stay of deportation per the USCIS regulations.
   - Stays of deportation may be verified by a letter from the USCIS or by a court order citing the above section.
   - Individuals who have been granted an indefinite voluntary departure in lieu of deportation.
   - Indefinite voluntary departure may be verified by a letter from USCIS or a court order.
   - Individuals lawfully admitted to the US who meet the following conditions:
• Have left their sponsor due to domestic violence.

• Have established a self-petitioned prima facie case as meeting classification under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

• Have applied for and are pursuing permanent resident status or

• Are granted a temporary stay of departure that has not expired.

• Individuals who have verified they have applied for a T visa under the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

• T visa status must be verified that the individual has made an application for T visa status by USCIS documentation.

• Individuals with verified applications for U visa status under the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

• U visa status must be verified by USCIS documentation indicating that an application was made.

• Individuals with approved requests for adjustment to permanent resident status.

• Adjustment approvals may be verified with USCIS form I-181-B (Notice to Alien, from USCIS).

• Haitian Nationals

• Haitian nationals granted entrant status may be verified with USCIS form I-94S. This is a pink and white laminated photo id card, and includes the individual’s name, birth date, non-citizen identification number, and a fingerprint. The date of parole and the expiration date are listed on the back.

NOTE:

The following verification is not sufficient to establish eligibility for GA.

USCIS forms I-94 A to I-94 L (lawful admittance to the US for temporary residence).
USCIS form I-181-A (application for adjustment to permanent status).

References:

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