AACHC Public Charge Toolkit for Healthcare Providers
Hello,

Thank you for downloading the AACHC toolkit to assist healthcare providers in answering community members' questions about public charge.

This toolkit is meant to be used for informational purposes and should NOT serve as legal advice to families. People who have questions about their particular case should reach out to an immigration attorney for more details on how to proceed with their own case.

The Public Charge Rule is effective as of Monday, February 24, 2020. Arizonans who are confused about the changes to the public charge rule can now call the Connector Line to ask general questions about Public Charge. They can reach someone at 1-800-377-3536.

If you have any questions or need more help, please contact Erika Mach at erikam@aachc.org or by calling 602-288-7542.

Thank you for your help in keeping our families informed.
The following pages are meant to be used by healthcare providers when answering questions about the public charge rule. Materials that can be printed and handed out to patients are included in the second portion of this toolkit.
Public Charge
Final Rule Update

Presented by Erika Mach | Updated February 4, 2020

*This presentation is NOT legal advice. For more details, please speak with an immigration attorney.*

Latest Update

USCIS to Begin Implementing Public Charge Rule as of February 24

On January 30, 2020, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced that it will begin implementing the new public charge regulations on February 24, 2020. The regulations broadly expand the list of public benefits that can be considered, as well as the discretion given to immigration officers when deciding whether someone is “more likely than not” to become a public charge.

The rule was originally scheduled to take effect on October 15, 2019 but was blocked by nationwide injunctions filed by several federal judges across the country. The Supreme Court of the United States recently ruled in favor of the Trump administration to allow implementation of the regulations while legal challenges play out in the lower courts. The public charge rule will not be applied in the State of Illinois where a statewide injunction is still in place.

The public charge rule applies to certain adjustment of status (also known as green cards) applicants, as well as nonimmigrants seeking to change their status or extend their stay. USCIS will apply the new standards to applications or petitions that are postmarked on or after February 24, 2020.

USCIS will release new and updated application forms the week of February 3, 2020, giving employers some time to adjust filing practices. Based on drafts released in October, the forms are expected to require significant amounts of personal information and supporting documentation including a credit report. In conjunction with adjustment of status filings, USCIS will also require an additional form, the 1-944, Declaration of Self-Sufficiency.
WHEN is the Public Charge test used?

The public charge test takes place in the following instances:

1. When a person who is in the United States (i.e. work visa, student visa, family petition) applies to adjust his/her status to a lawful permanent resident (LPR) (or green card)
2. Applies from another country (embassy) to enter the U.S.
3. A green card holder leaves the U.S. for more than 180 consecutive days (6 months) and reenters
WHAT is the Public Charge definition?

PREVIOUS (CURRENT) DEFINITION
• A person who is considered “likely to become primarily dependent on the government for subsistence.”

NEW DEFINITION
• A person who “receives one or more public benefit... for more than 12 months in the aggregate within any 36-month period...”

Under the new definition:
(Number of Benefits) x (Number of Months Used) = Aggregate of Benefits

WHO is excluded from the Public Charge test?

The following is a list of people who would NOT go through the public charge test:
• People applying for citizenship
• People renewing their green card (unless they have been out of the country for 180 consecutive days)
• Refugees
• Asylees
• Survivors of domestic violence, and victims of trafficking or other serious crimes
• Special immigrant juveniles
• Temporary protected status (TPS)
• DACA recipients (only when applying for DACA or renewing their DACA status)
• Certain other groups (Amerasians, Afghan and Iraqi military translators, certain Cuban and Haitian adjustment applicants, certain Nicaraguans and Central Americans under NACARA, registry applicants, Soviet and Southeast Asian Lautenberg parolees
WHAT are the Public Charge Benefits Considered?

Old Rule

*Cash Assistance for Income Maintenance

Long Term Institutional Care at Government Expense

New Rule

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP or Food Stamps)

Federal, State, Local and Tribal Cash Assistance

Housing Assistance (Public Housing or Section 8 Housing Vouchers and Rental Assistance)

* Included under current policy

** Exceptions for MEDICAID ONLY (1) emergency medical conditions, (2) coverage of children under 21, (3) women who are pregnant and up to 60 days postpartum, and (4) Medicaid services provided through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and schools.

WHICH programs are excluded from public charge?

Any programs NOT listed on the previous slide, including, but not limited to:

- School-based nutrition services
- Public education, including Head Start
- WIC
- CHIP program (KidsCare)
- ACA tax credits
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Medicare Part D financial assistance
- Community Health Centers and their sliding-fee scale
The public charge test is forward-looking

Is the person likely to rely on cash or long-term care in the future?
- No one factor (including past use of cash benefits) can alone determine whether or not someone is a “public charge”
- Positive factors can be weighed against negative factors

WHAT is looked at in the Totality of Circumstances Test?

- Income and Financial Status
  - Under 125% FPL (negative); Over 250% FPL (heavy positive)
- Age
  - Under 18 or over 61 (negative)
- Education and Skills
  - Includes proficiency in English
- Health
  - Medical condition likely to require extensive treatment, institutionalization or interfere with ability to care for self, attend school or work
- Family Status
- Affidavit of Support
WHEN will the Public Charge rule go into effect?

Implementation of the changes to the Public Charge rule are effective as of February 24, 2020. (For the newly added benefits, benefits used before the implementation date WILL NOT be considered.)

WHAT should I keep in mind?

Ayensa Millan | Managing Attorney, Founder and CEO at Cima Law Group
WHAT should I keep in mind?

- Applies only to applications submitted on or after the rule is implemented on February 24, 2020.
  - Newly named benefits used prior to that date will not be considered.
- Not everyone is subject to the rule.
  - Many immigrants are exempt from the public charge inadmissibility ground.
  - Benefits used by family members will not be counted.
- Positive factors can be weighed against negative factors in this forward-looking test.
- Every situation is different.
  - You can consult with an immigration attorney if you have questions about your own case.

WHICH resources are available?
bit.ly/aachcadvocacy
WHAT do we tell immigrants and their families?

Community-Facing Talking Points

• **Fight fear with facts - KNOW YOUR RIGHTS.**
  - The public charge rule was designed to be confusing, complicated, and scary on purpose. You have rights in this country no matter where you were born.

• **This public charge test does not apply to every immigrant.**
  - Exempt immigrants include: refugees; asylees; survivors of trafficking, domestic violence, or other serious crimes (T or U visa applicants/holders); VAWA self-petitioners; special immigrant juveniles; and certain people paroled into the U.S. Benefits received when people are in one of these statuses will not be counted against them. And lawful permanent residents (green card–holders) are not subject to a public charge test when they apply for U.S. citizenship.
Community-Facing Talking Points

- **Use of public benefits alone will not make you a public charge.**
- **The public charge test does not consider benefits used by family members.**
  - Benefits used by eligible family members are not counted unless the family members are also applying for a green card.
- **The rule does not consider benefits used before the implementation date (2/24/20).**
  - *For NEWLY added benefits only.
- **Your personal information is protected.**

_Ultimately, health care, nutrition, and housing programs can help you and your children remain strong, productive, and stable. The best thing a family can do is keep meeting their children's needs - keep taking them to the doctor._

Conversations with Immigrants

**Do you or your family members already have green cards?**
The DHS public charge test does not apply to you. However, if you plan to leave the country for more than 6 months, it is a good idea to talk with an immigration attorney.

*The public charge test is not part of a US Citizenship application.*

**Do you have or have applied for one of the following statuses?**

- U.S. Citizenship
- Green card renewal
- DACA renewal
- TPS
- U or T Visa
- Asylum or Refugee status
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status

The public charge test does _not_ apply to the categories listed here. If you already have or are in the process of applying for one of these immigration statuses, you can continue to use any government programs that you qualify for.
Conversations with Immigrants

Does your family plan to apply for a green card or visa from inside the United States?
If you aren’t sure whether or not this policy applies to you, we recommend that you seek advice from an attorney who understands the new changes. If you are not subject to the public charge test, we recommend that you continue to get the assistance that you and your family needs.

Does your family plan to apply for a green card or visa from outside the United States?
U.S. consular offices abroad use different rules in making this decision. You should talk with an expert for advice on your case before making any decisions.

For free or low-cost options near you, go to:
www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory

Questions from Immigrants

I was just granted asylum status a few months ago, now I’m worried that using SNAP is going to stop me from getting my green card.

I’m pregnant and need help. I’m currently enrolled in Medicaid but I’m afraid it will be used against me.

My friend says public charge will apply to her. She disenrolled from SNAP. She said I should too.

I’m scared to sign up for WIC, I know that WIC is a public benefit.

Coverage under my Medicaid plan is the only option for health insurance for my children who are 12 and 19 years old.

My brother is applying for citizenship but uses Section 8 housing vouchers. Is he a public charge?
How to respond to questions

I was just granted asylum status a few months ago, now I'm worried that using SNAP is going to stop me from getting my green card.

The public charge test does not apply to asylees. We encourage you to stay enrolled in SNAP - it will not impact your green card application.

I'm pregnant and need help. I'm currently enrolled in Medicaid but I'm afraid it will be used against me.

The public charge test will not consider non-emergency Medicaid used by pregnant women up until 60 days after they give birth. We encourage you to get the health care that you and your baby need.

My friend says public charge will apply to her and so she disenrolled from SNAP. She said I should too.

Everyone's situation is different. What may be good advice for one person could be bad advice for another. We encourage you to learn more about your situation and speak to an immigration attorney.

How to respond to questions

I'm scared to sign up for WIC, I know that WIC is a public benefit.

You're right - WIC is a public benefit. BUT it is not included in the public charge test. We encourage you to sign up for programs you are eligible for.

Coverage under my Medicaid plan is the only option for health insurance for my children who are 12 and 19 years old.

The public charge test has a specific exception for children under the age of 21 that use Medicaid. Your kids fall under that exception - their use of Medicaid will not be considered in their public charge test.

My brother is applying for citizenship but uses Section 8 housing vouchers. Is he a public charge?

The public charge test does not come up when people apply for U.S. citizenship. Section 8 housing vouchers are considered for public charge, yes. But since your brother is applying for citizenship - public charge does not apply.
Fight Fear with Facts: Know Your Rights

EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY EDUCATION
The more we know about our rights - the harder it is for us to be intimidated

Educate communities on the following:

• **Accessing services and assistance**
  - Feel safe going to the doctor’s office and sensitive locations

• **Enrolling in benefits programs**
  - Figure out what you are eligible for
  - Privacy protections of personal information
  - Children’s eligibility for programs
  - State-funded programs

WHAT can organizations and our communities do to fight back against public charge?
Direct and Indirect Effects

- **Directly affected individuals**
  - The proposed threats could prevent immigrants from using the programs their tax dollars help support, preventing access to healthy, nutritious food and secure housing.

- **Broader population of people subject to “chilling effect”**
  - Family members living with or sponsoring immigrants, particularly U.S. citizen children
  - Non-family sponsors, co-sponsors, and joint sponsors (community members, religious congregants, family friends, etc.)

- **States and localities**
- **Providers and communities**
- **All of us**

The Big Picture

As many as **26 million** people in families with immigrants might be chilled from participating in programs that make their families healthier and stronger.¹

There is already a chilling effect. The Urban Institute reported that 1 out of 5 low-income immigrant families were afraid to access public benefits.²

1 in 4 children have an immigrant parent.³

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¹“Public Charge Proposed Rule: Implications for Non-Citizens and Citizen Family Members Data Dashboard,” Manatt Health, October 2018
³Samantha Artiga and Anthony Damico “Nearly 20 Million Children Live in Immigrant Families that Could Be Affected by Evolving Immigration Policies” Kaiser Family Foundation, 2018
Document the Harm

Be aware how our communications could add to this chilling effect.

- Meanwhile, please help us continue documenting this harm/chilling effect
- **Documentation needs:**
  - Disenrollment from Medicaid, SNAP, WIC, or other public benefits
    - Even if the program is not included in final rule
  - Cases where immigrants/immigrant families share fears about public charge (to teachers, doctors, attorneys, pastors, etc.)
  - For state/local governments, ask eligibility workers to report examples of chilling effects, and monitor own administrative data for trends in decreased enrollment/utilization

Thank You

Erika Mach
Grassroots Coordinator
602.288.7542 | erikam@aachc.org
The following pages are meant to be used for families who would like more information regarding the public charge rule. These are materials that can be printed and handed out to patients.
WHAT IS PUBLIC CHARGE?

"Public Charge" is a test U.S. immigration uses to decide if a person can get a visa or green card. When the government makes this decision, they look at many different things, including income, work, age, health, education, skills, family, and whether a U.S. citizen or resident has agreed to support the person.

A Public Charge test decides if someone will be able to live in the U.S. without a lot of help from the government. In the past, only using cash assistance or long-term care funded by the government would hurt someone's visa or green card application. The government is changing how they make Public Charge decisions.

These changes will begin on February 24th, 2020.

CHANGES TO PUBLIC CHARGE

Starting February 24th, the government will look more closely at whether someone has used any of the following programs for more than 12 out of 36 months:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Rule</th>
<th>New Rule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Care</td>
<td>AHCCCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Assistance</td>
<td>Housing Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a facility funded by the government</td>
<td>SNAP is also called EBT or Food Stamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF, SSI, or other cash assistance</td>
<td>The use of AHCCCS unless:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• It's an emergency</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• You are under 21</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You are pregnant, up to 60 days after giving birth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The new Public Charge test is graded on a scale, positive and negative. Things like having a job or going to school are considered positive factors. Negative factors include things like age (being younger than 18 or older than 61), or having an illness. Programs used by U.S. citizen family members are NOT considered on this grading scale.

Services that are not listed above will NOT be counted in the new public charge test.

Using WIC, KidsCare, school lunch, food banks, shelters, community health centers and their sliding fee scale, and other services will NOT be counted.
DOES THIS RULE APPLY TO ME?

Do you already have a green card?
If Yes, the new Public Charge changes will probably NOT apply to you.
However, if you plan to leave the U.S. for more than 180 days in a row, the changes MIGHT apply to you.

Do you fall under one of these statuses?
• U.S. Citizenship
• Legal permanent residency (green card holder)*
• DACA**
• Temporary Protected Status
• U or T Visa
• VAWA Self-Petition
• Asylee or Refugee
• Special Immigrant Juvenile
If you have any of these statuses, you will NOT go through a Public Charge test.
* If you are renewing your green card you will NOT go through a Public Charge test unless you leave the country for more than 180 days in a row.
**If you are a DACA recipient adjusting your status, you MIGHT go through a Public Charge Test.

Is this your first time applying for a green card?
You will likely go through a Public Charge test. Ask an immigration lawyer for advice.

If you have any concerns, talk to an immigration attorney.

RESOURCES
Every situation is different. An immigration lawyer can help you make the best choices for your family. To find free or low-cost legal resources, visit: https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/.

This document was prepared by the Arizona Equal Voice Network and Basic Needs Coalition. For more information, visit Protecting Immigrant Families at www.protectingimmigrantfamilies.org/
KEEP YOUR FAMILY HEALTHY

Your children can still use AHCCCS!

Children can use AHCCCS and it **WON’T** cause problems with immigration.

Call our toll free number for help enrolling in AHCCCS and other public programs:
1-800-377-3536

CUÍDE LA SALUD DE SU FAMILIA

¡Tus hijos pueden seguir usando AHCCCS!

Los niños menores de edad pueden usar AHCCCS y **NO** le va a causar problemas con inmigración.

Llámenos para recibir ayuda inscribiéndose en AHCCCS y otros servicios públicos:
1-800-377-3536
THESE GROUPS CAN SAFELY USE AHCCCS

☐ U.S. Citizens
☐ Lawful permanent residents after a five year waiting period (green card holders)
☐ Refugees and asylees
☐ People who have applied for or received:
  o VAWA (for some victims of domestic violence)
  o U-Visa (for victims of certain crimes)
  o T-Visa (for victims of trafficking)
  o SIJS (Special Immigrant Juveniles)
☐ People under 21 years old
☐ People who are pregnant – during and up to 60 days after the end of a pregnancy
☐ Anyone who needs Emergency AHCCCS, regardless of your immigration status

This document provides general information and is NOT legal advice. For further assistance, please contact your immigration attorney.

ESTOS GRUPOS PUEDEN USAR AHCCCS SIN MIEDO

☐ Ciudadanos de EE.UU.
☐ Residentes Permanentes Legales después de cinco años de residencia (mica o tarjeta verde)
☐ Refugiados y personas con asilo
☐ Personas que han pedido o reciben:
  o VAWA (Víctimas de la violencia domestica)
  o La visa U (Víctimas de crimen)
  o La visa T (Víctimas de tráfico humano)
  o Estado Especial de Inmigrante Juvenil
☐ Personas menores de 21 años de edad
☐ Personas embarazadas – durante el embarazo y hasta 60 días después del fin del embarazo
☐ Las personas que necesiten AHCCCS de Emergencia, sin importar su estado migratorio

Este documento es información general y NO es un consejo legal. Para más asistencia referente a su caso, por favor hable con su abogado de inmigración.

September 2019

Septiembre 2019
This document is a reference guide only. The organizations listed offer free or low-cost legal assistance with immigration and other cases. Please call each organization for updated information. Updated 01/29/2020.

**Legal Resources for Immigration Assistance | Phoenix and Central Arizona (Phoenix, Casa Grande, Florence, Sacaton) Phoenix & Central Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Areas of Assistance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modest Means Project</td>
<td>85016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona Legal Women and Youth Services</td>
<td>24 W. Camelback Road, #A335, Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>(602) 248-7055</td>
<td><a href="http://alwaysaz.org/">http://alwaysaz.org/</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Naturalization/Citizenship, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona State University – Immigration Clinic</td>
<td>111 E. Taylor Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004</td>
<td>(480) 727-9274</td>
<td><a href="https://www.catholiccharitiesaz.org/">https://www.catholiccharitiesaz.org/</a></td>
<td>Special Immigrant Juvenile Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Familias Unidas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Legal Services - Phoenix</td>
<td>305 S 2nd Ave Phoenix, AZ 85003</td>
<td>(602) 258-3434</td>
<td><a href="https://clsaz.org/">https://clsaz.org/</a></td>
<td>Community Legal Services is committed to eliminating poverty-based inequities in the civil justice system by providing high-quality legal advice, advocacy and assistance to low-income Arizonans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friendly House Inc.</td>
<td>113 W Sherman St, Phoenix, AZ 85003</td>
<td>(602) 257-1870</td>
<td><a href="https://www.friendlyhouse.org/">https://www.friendlyhouse.org/</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Consular Processing, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Employment authorization, Family-based petitions, Naturalization/Citizenship, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Rescue Committee (Phoenix)</td>
<td>4425 West Olive Avenue, #400, Glendale, AZ 85302-3847</td>
<td>(602) 433-2440</td>
<td><a href="https://www.refugee.org/">https://www.refugee.org/</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Employment authorization, Employment-based immigrant and non-immigrant petitions, Family-based petitions, Naturalization/Citizenship, Temporary Protected Status (TPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Arizona Legal Aid (Sacaton)</td>
<td>403 Seed Farm Road P.O. Box 68 Sacaton, AZ 85147-0001</td>
<td>(520) 562-3369</td>
<td><a href="https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/sacaton-office">https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/sacaton-office</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Employment authorization, Naturalization/Citizenship, Removal hearings, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Arizona Legal Aid (Casa Grande)</td>
<td>1729 North Trekell Road Suite 101 Casa Grande, AZ 85122-2215</td>
<td>(520) 316-8076</td>
<td><a href="https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/casa-grande-office">https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/casa-grande-office</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Employment authorization, Naturalization/Citizenship, Removal hearings, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
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### Legal Resources for Immigration Assistance | Southern Arizona (Bisbee, Tubac, Tucson, Somerton, San Luis, Yuma)

#### Southern Arizona

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicanos Por La Causa</td>
<td>308 West Main Street, PO Box 517, Somerton, AZ 85350</td>
<td>(928) 627-2042</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cplc.org/">https://www.cplc.org/</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Consular Processing, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Employment authorization, Family-based petitions, Naturalization/Citizenship, Temporary Protected Status (TPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicanos Por La Causa</td>
<td>1525 N Oracle Rd, Tucson, AZ</td>
<td>(520) 279-0020</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cplc.org/">https://www.cplc.org/</a></td>
<td>Citizenship workshop, legal assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Legal Services – Yuma</td>
<td>204 S. 1st Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364</td>
<td>(928) 782-7511</td>
<td><a href="https://clsaz.org/">https://clsaz.org/</a></td>
<td>Community Legal Services is committed to eliminating poverty-based inequities in the civil justice system by providing high-quality legal advice, advocacy and assistance to low-income Arizonans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Legal Services – San Luis</td>
<td>845 E. B Street, Suite 1, San Luis, AZ 85349</td>
<td>(928) 627-8023</td>
<td><a href="https://clsaz.org/">https://clsaz.org/</a></td>
<td>Community Legal Services is committed to eliminating poverty-based inequities in the civil justice system by providing high-quality legal advice, advocacy and assistance to low-income Arizonans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James E Rogers Community Law Group at University of Arizona College of Law</td>
<td>1145 N Mountain Ave, Tucson, AZ 85719</td>
<td>(520) 626-2256</td>
<td><a href="https://law.arizona.edu/community-law-group">https://law.arizona.edu/community-law-group</a></td>
<td>T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Types of legal assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Arizona College of Law Immigration Clinic</td>
<td>1145 N Mountain Ave, Tucson, AZ 85719</td>
<td>(520) 626-5232</td>
<td><a href="https://law.arizona.edu/immigration-law-clinic">https://law.arizona.edu/immigration-law-clinic</a></td>
<td>Asylum applications, Removal hearings, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Arizona Workers Rights Clinic</td>
<td>1145 N Mountain Ave, Tucson, AZ 85719</td>
<td>(520) 621-9206</td>
<td><a href="https://law.arizona.edu/workers-rights-clinic">https://law.arizona.edu/workers-rights-clinic</a></td>
<td>T visas, U visas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Arizona Legal Aid (Bisbee)</td>
<td>400 Arizona Street Bisbee, AZ 85603-1504</td>
<td>(520) 432-1639</td>
<td><a href="https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/bisbee-office">https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/bisbee-office</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Employment authorization, Naturalization/Citizenship, Removal hearings, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This document is a reference guide only. The organizations listed offer free or low-cost legal assistance with immigration and other cases. Please call each organization for updated information. Updated 01/29/2020.

Legal Resources for Immigration Assistance | Northern Arizona (Lakeside, Kingman, Prescott, Whiteriver)

Northern Arizona Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Areas of Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Legal Services</td>
<td>2701 E. Andy Devine, Suite 400</td>
<td>(928) 681-1177</td>
<td><a href="https://clsaz.org/index.html">https://clsaz.org/index.html</a></td>
<td>Immigration &amp; other services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Legal Services</td>
<td>148 N. Summit Ave., Prescott, AZ 86301</td>
<td>(928) 445-9240</td>
<td><a href="https://clsaz.org/index.html">https://clsaz.org/index.html</a></td>
<td>Immigration &amp; other services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Arizona Legal Aid (Lakeside)</td>
<td>5658 Highway 260, Suite 15 Lakeside, AZ 85929-5189</td>
<td>(928) 537-8383</td>
<td><a href="https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/lakeside-office">https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/lakeside-office</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Employment authorization, Naturalization/Citizenship, Removal hearings, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Arizona Legal Aid (Whiteriver)</td>
<td>202 East Walnut Street P.O. Box 1030 Whiteriver, AZ 85941-1030</td>
<td>(928) 338-4845</td>
<td><a href="https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/whiteriver-office">https://www.sazlegalaid.org/contact/locations-detail/whiteriver-office</a></td>
<td>Adjustment of Status, Employment authorization, Naturalization/Citizenship, Removal hearings, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T visas, U visas, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions</td>
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Sources:
https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=AZ

If you have questions about this document please contact Bryna Koch, MPH at brynak@email.arizona.edu