PUBLIC CHARGE

This law only affects those applying for a greencard or seeking entry in the U.S.

Who is NOT subject to the public charge law?
- Refugees and asylees
- Special immigrant juveniles (many unaccompanied minors)
- Trafficking victims (T visa)
- Crime victims (U visa)
- Domestic violence survivors (VAWA)
- TPS holders
- Undocumented people

Benefits that count for public charge now:
- Cash assistance for income maintenance (SSI, TANF/CalWORKs, General Assistance)
- Long-term institutionalization at govt expense (Medicaid nursing home, mental health institution)

Every immigrant family should:
- Get an immigration legal screening
- Learn and practice exercising their constitutional rights
- Put together a family preparedness plan

Where to find free or low-cost immigration help:
https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/

Currently, these public benefits do not count for public charge:
- Non-cash benefits (subsidized child care, transit subsidies)
- Health services (Medicaid/Medi-Cal, immunizations, testing and treatment of communicable diseases, use of health clinics, short-term rehabilitation services, prenatal care and emergency medical services, subsidized ACA insurance, CHIP/Healthy Families)
- Nutrition programs (food stamps, WIC, school meals, emergency food programs)
- Housing benefits

Childcare services
- Energy assistance (LIHEAP)
- Emergency disaster relief
- Foster care and adoption assistance
- Education assistance (public school, Head Start, need-based grants)
- Job training programs
- Title II Social Security, government pensions, veterans' benefits
- Unemployment
- Community programs (soup kitchens, crisis counseling and intervention, short-term shelter)

There has been no change to the law about public charge.

Immigrant Legal Resource Center
www.ilrc.org

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