

Access to State-Funded^a Public Benefits in Alaska for Survivors,

Based on Immigration Status^b

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	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
	<i>Qualified Immigrant^d</i>		<i>HHS Certification</i>	<i>Lawfully Present</i>			<i>Limited Benefits Eligibility⁹</i>	
TANF (Cash Assistance)	Eligible with prima facie determination, ¹⁰ subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ¹¹ (After the first 12 months may be subject to deeming). ¹² <i>In Alaska, VAWA self-petitioners with prima</i>	<u>Refugee/Asylee:</u> Eligible for TANF regardless of date of entry. ¹⁴ <u>T visa:</u> with HHS certification or eligibility determination, eligible under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act	Human trafficking victims eligible: with HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or with HHS eligibility determination (under 18). ¹⁸ These human trafficking victims are eligible to the same extent as refugees	Not eligible. ²²	Eligible after receiving lawful permanent residency, subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ²³ (may be subject to deeming). ²⁴ <i>In Alaska, after receiving lawful permanent residency</i>	Eligible after receiving lawful permanency, subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ²⁶ (may be subject to deeming). ²⁷ <i>In Alaska, U visa holders and lawful</i>	No federal eligibility. ²⁹	Not eligible. ³⁰

^a Federally funded public benefits are in non-italicized typeface and *state-funded public benefits are italicized.*

^b The chart shows eligibility based on immigration status. Applicants must also meet all other program eligibility requirements, such as income/resource limits. Children and other family members included in an individual's immigration application receive the same access to public benefits as the applicant. When children qualify for federal or state public benefits, immigrant parents can file child-only benefits applications on their children's behalf. Congress exempted from the public charge ground of inadmissibility immigrant victims applying for immigration relief and lawful permanent residency through the following immigration benefits programs: VAWA self-petitioning (as defined in footnote "d"), VAWA cancellation of removal, VAWA suspension of deportation, U visas, and T visas. For technical assistance on benefits access for immigrant survivors please contact the National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project, American University, Washington College of Law (202) 274-4457 or info@niwap.org. NIWAP would like to thank Michelle Aronowitz and Dean's Fellows Alexandra Brown and Sandeep Purewal for their work in developing these state public benefits charts.

^c © National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project, American University, Washington College of Law 2018. This publication was developed under grant number SJI-15-T-234 from the State Justice Institute. The points of view expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the State Justice Institute.

^d See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(a)-(c) (Qualified immigrants are: **lawful permanent residents (LPRs)**; refugees; asylees; persons granted withholding of deportation/removal, conditional entry (as in effect prior to Apr. 1, 1980), humanitarian parolees; Cuban/Haitian entrants; and certain battered immigrants. A battered immigrant is someone who: (1)(a) has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty in the U.S. by a U.S. citizen or LPR spouse, parent or step-parent or member of the spouse/parent/step-parent's family residing in the same household as the immigrant and the spouse/parent/step-parent consented to or acquiesced in such battery or cruelty, and there is a substantial connection between the battery or cruelty and the need for the public benefits, and (b) has been approved or has a petition or self-petition pending which sets forth a prima facie case for certain immigrant visa classifications, suspension of deportation, or cancellation of removal; or (2) is a victim of trafficking or a family member of a trafficking victim who has been granted T visa status or whose T visa application sets forth a prima facie case.). For discussion of prima facie determinations by immigration judges in suspension of deportation and cancellation of removal cases for battered immigrants, see OFFICE OF THE CHIEF IMMIGRATION JUDGE, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, OPERATING POLICY AND PROCEDURE MEMORANDUM 97-9; MOTIONS FOR "PRIMA FACIE" DETERMINATION AND VERIFICATION REQUESTS FOR BATTERED SPOUSES AND CHILDREN, <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/prima-facie-verification-requests/> (last visited Mar. 2, 2018).

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	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
TANF	<i>facie determinations are eligible for Alaska's state funded General Relief Assistance (GRA). GRA is designed be a last resort to meet basic needs in emergencies. Funds are available to cover basic needs that cannot be met by other programs or agencies for basic needs including payments for shelter, utilities, food, clothing and burial.</i> ¹³	<p>(TVPA) of 2000 to the same extent as refugees.¹⁵</p> <p>At the state's discretion, <u>T visa holders or applicants</u> eligible as qualified immigrants with prima facie (bona fide) determination, subject to five-year bar for those who entered on or after August 22, 1996.¹⁶</p> <p><i>In Alaska, eligible for Alaska's state funded General Relief Assistance (GRA). GRA is designed be a last resort to meet basic needs in emergencies. Funds are available to cover basic needs that cannot be met by other programs or agencies for basic needs including payments for shelter, utilities, food, clothing and burial.</i>¹⁷</p>	<p>and thus are eligible regardless of date of entry.¹⁹</p> <p>Family members with T visa status are eligible without HHS certification or determination; they are eligible to the same extent as refugees and thus eligible regardless of date of entry.²⁰</p> <p><i>In Alaska, after receiving HHS certification or eligibility letter eligible for Alaska's state funded General Relief Assistance (GRA). GRA is designed be a last resort to meet basic emergency needs.. Funds are available to cover basic needs that cannot be met by other programs or agencies for basic needs including payments for shelter, utilities, food, clothing and burial.</i>²¹</p>		<i>eligible for Alaska's state funded General Relief Assistance (GRA). GRA is designed be a last resort to meet basic needs in emergencies. Funds are available to cover basic needs that cannot be met by other programs or agencies for basic needs including payments for shelter, utilities, food, clothing and burial.</i> ²⁵	<i>permanent residents are eligible for Alaska's state funded General Relief Assistance (GRA). GRA is designed be a last resort to meet basic needs in emergencies. Funds are available to cover basic needs that cannot be met by other programs or agencies for basic needs including payments for shelter, utilities, food, clothing and burial.</i> ²⁸		
Child Care	Children with prima facie determination are qualified immigrants eligible for Child Care Development Fund	Children who are <u>asylees or refugees</u> are eligible for CCDF-funded child care and	Human trafficking victims with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or an HHS	Eligible for CCDF-funded child care open to all immigrants, when:	Eligible for CCDF-funded child care open to all immigrants, when: (1) Child care is provided in settings subject to public	Eligible for CCDF-funded child care open to all immigrants, when: (1) Child care is provided in	Eligible for CCDF-funded child care open to all immigrants, when:	Eligible for CCDF-funded child care open to all immigrants, when:

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Child Care	<p>(CCDF)-funded child care.³¹</p> <p>TANF-funded childcare subject to five-year bar for immigrants who entered on or after August 22, 1996.³²</p>	<p>TANF-funded child care.³³</p> <p><u>T visa</u>: Eligible for CCDF-funded child care and TANF-funded child care under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 to the same extent as refugees.³⁴</p> <p>Children who are T visa holders or applicants with prima facie (bona fide) determination are eligible for CCDF-funded child care.³⁵ They are also eligible for TANF-funded childcare subject to five-year bar for those who entered on or after August 22, 1996.³⁶</p>	<p>eligibility determination (under 18) are eligible for CCDF-funded child care and TANF-funded child care.³⁷</p> <p>Family members with T visa status eligible for CCDF-funded child care and TANF-funded child care, no need for HHS Certification or eligibility determination.³⁸</p>	<p>(1) Child care is provided in settings subject to public educational standards, including public or private pre-kindergarten or public and private child care provided after school or during school holidays;</p> <p>(2) Child care is subject to Head Start performance standards; or</p> <p>(3) Eligibility for child care provided after school or during school holidays;</p> <p>(2) Child care is subject to Head Start performance standards; or</p> <p>(3) Eligibility for child care services is determined by a nonprofit charitable organization.³⁹</p>	<p>educational standards, including public or private pre-kindergarten or public and private child care provided after school or during school holidays;</p> <p>(2) Childcare is subject to Head Start performance standards; or</p> <p>(3) Eligibility for child care services is determined by a nonprofit charitable organization.⁴⁰</p> <p>Upon receiving lawful permanent residency, eligible as for CCDF-funded child care.⁴¹</p> <p>Also eligible for TANF-funded child care subject to five-year bar for those who entered on or after August 22, 1996.⁴²</p>	<p>settings subject to public educational standards, including public or private pre-kindergarten or public and private child care provided after school or during school holidays;</p> <p>(2) Childcare is subject to Head Start performance standards; or</p> <p>(3) Eligibility for child care services is determined by a nonprofit charitable organization.⁴³</p> <p>Upon receiving lawful permanent residency, eligible as for CCDF-funded child care.⁴⁴ Also eligible for TANF-funded child care subject to five-year bar for those who entered on or after August 22, 1996.⁴⁵</p>	<p>(1) Child care is provided in settings subject to public educational standards, including public or private pre-kindergarten or public and private child care provided after school or during school holidays;</p> <p>(2) Child care is subject to Head Start performance standards; or</p> <p>(3) Eligibility for child care services is determined by a nonprofit charitable organization.⁴⁶</p>	<p>(1) Child care is provided in settings subject to public educational standards, including public or private pre-kindergarten or public and private child care provided after school or during school holidays;</p> <p>(2) Child care is subject to Head Start performance standards; or</p> <p>(3) Eligibility for child care services is determined by a nonprofit charitable organization.⁴⁷</p>

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
SNAP (Food Stamps)⁴⁸	Eligible with prima facie determination, subject to an additional condition, e.g.: five years residency, younger than 18, elderly, or disabled. ⁴⁹	<u>Refugee/Asylee:</u> Eligible with no additional conditions. ⁵⁰ <u>T visa:</u> Eligible with prima facie (bona fide) determination on T visa application, subject to an additional condition (e.g., five-years residency, under 18, elderly, or disabled). ⁵¹ Also eligible under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to the same extent as refugees. ⁵²	Human trafficking victims are eligible: with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or with an HHS eligibility determination (under 18). ⁵³ Family members with T visa status eligible without HHS certification or eligibility determination. ⁵⁴ These human trafficking victims are eligible to the same extent as refugees and thus are eligible with no additional conditions. ⁵⁵	Not eligible.	Eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency, subject to an additional condition, ⁵⁶ e.g.: under 18, ⁵⁷ five years residency, ⁵⁸ 40 qualifying work quarters, ⁵⁹ or disabled. ⁶⁰	Eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency, subject to an additional condition, ⁶¹ e.g.: under 18, ⁶² five years residency, ⁶³ 40 qualifying work quarters, ⁶⁴ elderly, ⁶⁵ or disabled. ⁶⁶	Not eligible.	Not eligible.
The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk, without regard to immigration status. ⁶⁷ Applicants must live in the state in which they apply, but are not required to live there for a certain amount of time in order to meet the WIC residency requirement. ⁶⁸ Applicants must also have an income at or below an income level or standard set by the State agency or be determined automatically income-eligible based on participation in certain programs (TANF, SNAP benefits, Medicaid). ⁶⁹ <i>In Alaska, applicants should call the WIC clinic closest to them to schedule an appointment.⁷⁰ In Alaska, the income eligibility guidelines for parents, grandparents, or foster parents applying for children is set according to household size.⁷¹</i>							
Purchase Health Insurance on Exchanges^e	Eligible with prima facie determination. ⁷²	<u>Refugee:</u> Eligible. ⁷³ <u>Asylee:</u> Eligible; applicants eligible if	Human trafficking victims eligible: with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a	Not eligible. ⁷⁹	Eligible upon filing SIJS application. ⁸⁰	Eligible upon U visa, bona fide determination, ⁸¹ or	Not eligible. ⁸³	Not eligible. ⁸⁴

^e Under the Affordable Care Act, in “mixed status” households, each family member may have different eligibility for exchanges and subsidies. National Immigration Law Center, *Frequently Asked Questions: The Affordable Care Act & Mixed-Status Families* (Dec. 2014), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/FAQ-ACA-and-mixed-status-families-2014-12-1.pdf>.

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Purchase Health Insurance on Exchanges		<p>granted work authorization; applicants under 14 eligible if application pending at least 180 days.⁷⁴</p> <p><u>T visa</u>: Eligible with prima facie (bona fide) determination on T visa application.⁷⁵</p>	<p>bona fide determination on a T visa application), or with an HHS eligibility determination (under 18).⁷⁶</p> <p>Family members with T visa status eligible without HHS certification or eligibility determination.⁷⁷</p> <p>These human trafficking victims are eligible to the same extent as refugees and thus are eligible regardless of date of entry.⁷⁸</p>			wait list approval. ⁸²		
Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP)⁸⁵	<p>Eligible with prima facie determination if arrived prior to August 22, 1996 and subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996.⁸⁶</p> <p>Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status.⁸⁷</p> <p><i>In Alaska, upon prima facie determination during the five-year bar eligible for chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a</i></p>	<p><u>Refugee/Asylee</u>: Eligible, exempt from five-year bar.⁸⁹</p> <p><u>T visa</u> : with HHS certification or eligibility determination, immediately eligible under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 to the same extent as refugees.⁹⁰</p> <p><u>T visa holders and T visa applicants</u> with prima facie (bona fide)</p>	<p>Human trafficking victims are eligible with an HHS certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or eligibility determination (under 18).⁹²</p> <p>Family members with T visa status are eligible without HHS Certification or eligibility determination.⁹³</p> <p>These human trafficking victims are eligible to the same extent as refugees</p>	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ⁹⁶	<p>Eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency, subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996.⁹⁷</p> <p>Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status.⁹⁸</p> <p><i>In Alaska, upon receiving lawful permanent residency during the five-year bar eligible for chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a</i></p>	<p>If entered prior to August 22, 1996, eligible upon attaining lawful permanent residency.¹⁰⁰</p> <p>If arrived on or after August 22, 1996, eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency, but subject to five-year bar.¹⁰¹</p> <p>Eligible for emergency</p>	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹⁰⁴	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹⁰⁵

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CHIP	<i>terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.</i> ⁸⁸	determinations eligible as qualified immigrants, subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ⁹¹	and are exempt from five-year bar. ⁹⁴ Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ⁹⁵		<i>terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.</i> ⁹⁹	Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹⁰² <i>In Alaska, as a U visa holder or lawful permanent resident eligible for chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.</i> ¹⁰³		
Full-Scope Medicaid¹⁰⁶	Eligible with prima facie determination if arrived prior to August 22, 1996 and subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ¹⁰⁷ Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹⁰⁸ <i>In Alaska, upon prima facie determination during the five-year bar</i>	<u>Refugee/Asylee</u> : Eligible, exempt from five-year bar. ¹¹⁰ <u>T visa</u> : with HHS certification or eligibility determination, immediately eligible under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 to the same extent as refugees. ¹¹¹	Human trafficking victims are eligible with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or eligibility determination (under 18). ¹¹³ Family members with T visa status eligible without HHS Certification or eligibility determination, exempt from five-year bar. ¹¹⁴	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹¹⁷	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹¹⁸ Eligible after receiving lawful permanent residency, subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ¹¹⁹ <i>In Alaska, upon receiving lawful permanent residency during the five-year bar</i>	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹²¹ If entered prior to August 22, 1996, eligible upon attaining lawful permanent residency. ¹²²	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹²⁵	Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹²⁶

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Full-Scope Medicaid	<i>eligible for chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.</i> ¹⁰⁹	<u>T visa holders and T visa applicants</u> with prima facie (bona fide) determinations eligible as qualified immigrants, subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ¹¹²	These human trafficking victims are eligible to the same extent as refugees and are exempt from five-year bar. ¹¹⁵ Eligible for emergency Medicaid regardless of immigration status. ¹¹⁶		<i>eligible for chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.</i> ¹²⁰	If arrived on or after August 22, 1996, eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency, subject to five-year bar. ¹²³ <i>In Alaska, as a U visa holder or lawful permanent resident eligible for chronic and acute medical assistance if they have a terminal illness, cancer, diabetes, seizure disorders, mental illness, hypertension, or certain other medical conditions.</i> ¹²⁴		
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	The Victims of Crime Act provides compensation to crime victims for costs associated with the crime victimization. Costs covered by VOCA include compensation for medical bills, lost wages, counseling sessions, crime scene clean up, and reimbursement for many other expenses. VOCA compensation is available to crime victims without regard to immigration status. ¹²⁷							
Family Medical Leave Act – State Law	Alaska has no state Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA). Federal FMLA law applies. ¹²⁸							
Education-Federal Benefits: Federal Student Aid, Grants and	With prima facie determination, eligible. ¹³⁰	Refugees, Asylees, and T visa holders or T visa applicants with prima facie (bona fide) determination, an HHS	Human trafficking victims eligible: with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination	Not eligible for federal student aid. ¹³³	Eligible for federal student aid upon receipt of lawful permanent residency. ¹³⁴	Eligible for federal student aid upon receipt of lawful permanent residency. ¹³⁵	Not eligible for federal student aid.	Not eligible for federal student aid.

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Loans ¹²⁹ (FAFSA) FAFSA		Certification or eligibility letter are eligible for federal student aid. ¹³¹	on a T visa application), or with an HHS eligibility determination (under 18), and family members with T visa status, are eligible for federal student aid. ¹³²					
Education-State Law	<p>All children, without regard to immigration status or citizenship are eligible to attend public elementary and secondary (K-12) schools. State schools may not request citizenship or immigration status information and may not bar students from enrolling in public elementary or secondary schools based on the citizenship or immigration status of the student, their parent or their guardian.¹³⁶ Eligible to apply for and enroll in state funded colleges and universities without regard to immigration status.¹³⁷</p> <p><i>In Alaska “eligible noncitizens” (which should include refugees, asylees, lawful permanent residents, T visa holders, T visa applicants with bona fide determinations, VAWA self-petitioners and other qualified immigrants) are eligible for resident tuition if they have resided in the state for at least 2 years or if the students received a State of Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend within the last 12 months and certify that they have been in Alaska for the past 12 months.</i>¹³⁸</p>							
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) ¹³⁹	<p>Eligible with prima facie determination if received SSI on August 22, 1996, or lawfully residing in the U.S. as of that date and now disabled.¹⁴⁰ May also be eligible with a prima facie determination if currently receiving SSI based on an application filed before 1979.¹⁴¹</p> <p>Eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency if credited with 40 quarters of work,¹⁴² subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996.¹⁴³</p>	<p><u>Refugees/Asylees:</u> Eligible during first seven years after the status was granted.¹⁴⁴</p> <p><u>Trafficking victims:</u> Eligible under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 to the same extent as refugees.¹⁴⁵</p> <p><u>T visa</u>¹⁴⁶: Eligible as a qualified immigrant with prima facie (bona fide) determination on T visa application if receiving SSI on August 22, 1996, or lawfully residing in the U.S. as of that date and now disabled.¹⁴⁷ May</p>	Human trafficking victims: with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or with an HHS eligibility determination (under 18), or family members with T visa status (no need for HHS certification or eligibility determination) are eligible to the same extent as refugees. ¹⁵⁰	Not eligible.	Eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency if credited with 40 quarters of work, ¹⁵¹ subject to five-year bar, for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996. ¹⁵²	Eligible upon receiving lawful permanent residency if: credited with 40 quarters of work ¹⁵³ subject to five-year bar for those who arrived on or after August 22, 1996; or if receiving SSI as of August 22, 1996; or if lawfully residing in U.S. as of that date and now disabled. ¹⁵⁴ Lawful permanent residents may also be eligible if currently receiving SSI based on an	Not eligible. ¹⁵⁶	Not eligible. ¹⁵⁷

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SSI		also be eligible with a prima facie determination if currently receiving SSI based on an application filed before 1979. ¹⁴⁸ This eligibility allows trafficking victims who are disabled to continue to receive SSI after the 7-years. ¹⁴⁹				application filed before 1979. ¹⁵⁵		
Professional & Occupational Licensure	No state laws or policies regarding immigrant access to professional or occupational licenses including whether or not work authorization is sufficient or required.							
Driver's License ¹⁵⁸	<p>Under the REAL ID Act, evidence of "lawful status" is required for a driver's license to be accepted by a federal agency for official purposes.¹⁵⁹ The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), by regulation, lists specific documents that will provide satisfactory evidence of lawful status.¹⁶⁰ All documentation for REAL ID compliant IDs will be submitted through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (S.A.V.E.).¹⁶¹ DHS will also approve acceptance of other documentation issued by DHS or other Federal agencies demonstrating lawful status, as determined by USCIS.¹⁶² In addition, DHS permits states to establish an "Exception Process" and consider "Alternative Documents."¹⁶³</p> <p><i>In Alaska, an application for the original driver's license requires proof of the applicant's date of birth and lawful status in the U.S. and one form of identification to verify the applicant's full legal name. If the applicant's license has been expired for more than a year, then the applicant must take vision and knowledge tests. Applicants must submit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proof of date of birth and full legal name including one of the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employment authorization document¹⁶⁴, Valid foreign passport with the appropriate USCIS forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The stage in the immigration application process at which most immigrant crime victims will receive full a state issued driver's license is upon receipt of employment authorization.</i>¹⁶⁵ • <i>Proof of social security number</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Applicants must present a valid social security number or documents from the United States Social Security Administration showing ineligibility for a social security number.</i> • <i>Proof of applicant's principal residence</i>¹⁶⁶ 						Not eligible.	
Housing, Health and Other Services Necessary to Protect Life and Safety	Certain federally assisted programs providing services necessary to protect life or safety must make those services available without regard to immigration status and may not withhold those services based on immigration status. ¹⁶⁷ Programs considered necessary for the protection of life or safety include, but are not limited to: short term shelter or transitional housing for the homeless, or for victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or human trafficking, or for runaway, abused or abandoned children; crisis counseling and intervention programs; services and assistance relating to victims of domestic violence or other criminal activity, child protection, adult protective services, or violence and abuse prevention; soup kitchens, community food banks, senior nutrition programs and other nutritional programs for persons requiring special assistance (e.g., WIC); medical and public health services (including federally qualified health centers); mental health, disability, or substance abuse assistance necessary to protect life or safety; activities designed to protect the life or safety of workers, children and youths, or community residents; programs to help individuals during periods of adverse weather conditions. ¹⁶⁸							

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
Emergency Shelter	<i>In Alaska, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation administers the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and provides street outreach, shelter, and rapid re-housing services to the homeless, and homelessness prevention services to those at risk of homelessness.¹⁶⁹</i>							
Public and Assisted¹⁷⁰ Housing,¹⁷¹ and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Housing¹⁷²	<p>Upon filing VAWA self-petition, applicant cannot be denied HUD public or assisted housing unless and until a final determination of ineligibility.¹⁷⁵</p> <p>USDA rental housing follows HUD procedures for processing VAWA self-petitions,¹⁷⁶ so should be eligible for all USDA rental housing unless and until a final determination of ineligibility. Regardless of immigration status, eligible for USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing (without Rental Assistance),¹⁷⁷ and USDA Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member of eligible tenant.¹⁷⁸</p> <p>Upon filing self-VAWA self-petition, remaining household member of eligible domestic farm laborer eligible to continue to occupy USDA Section 514/516</p>	<p><u>Refugee/Asylee, T visa holder or T visa applicant</u> with prima facie (bona fide) determination eligible for:</p> <p>HUD public and assisted housing;¹⁸² USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing;¹⁸³ USDA Section 521 Rural Rental Assistance;¹⁸⁴ USDA Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member¹⁸⁵ or remaining household member¹⁸⁶ of eligible domestic farm laborer.</p> <p>Upon receiving lawful permanent residency USDA Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing.¹⁸⁷</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.¹⁸⁸</i></p>	<p>Human trafficking victims with an HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application), or with an HHS eligibility determination (under 18), and family members with T visa status (no need for HHS certification or eligibility determination),¹⁸⁹ are eligible for: HUD public and assisted housing¹⁹⁰ and USDA rental housing.¹⁹¹</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.¹⁹²</i></p>	<p>Eligible for USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing,¹⁹³ and Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member of eligible domestic farm laborer.¹⁹⁴</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.¹⁹⁵</i></p>	<p>Eligible for USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing,¹⁹⁶ and Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member of eligible domestic farm laborer.¹⁹⁷</p> <p>Upon receiving lawful permanent residency,¹⁹⁸ eligible for HUD¹⁹⁹ and USDA²⁰⁰ rental housing.²⁰¹</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.²⁰²</i></p>	<p>Eligible for USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing,²⁰³ and Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member of eligible domestic farm laborer.²⁰⁴</p> <p>Upon receiving lawful permanent residency,²⁰⁵ eligible for HUD²⁰⁶ and USDA²⁰⁷ rental housing.²⁰⁸</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.²⁰⁹</i></p>	<p>Eligible for USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing,²¹⁰ and Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member of eligible domestic farm laborer.²¹¹</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.²¹²</i></p>	<p>Eligible for USDA Section 515 Rural Rental Housing,²¹³ and Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing if immediate family member of eligible domestic farm laborer.²¹⁴</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.²¹⁵</i></p>

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
Public and Assisted Housing, ¹⁷³ and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Housing ¹⁷⁴	<p>Farm Labor Housing unit.¹⁷⁹</p> <p>Upon receiving lawful permanent residency, eligible for USDA Section 514/516 Farm Lab or Housing;¹⁸⁰ USDA Section 521 Rural Rental Assistance.</p> <p><i>In Alaska, may be eligible to live in Low Income Tax Credit property.¹⁸¹</i></p>							
Income Tax Credits	<p><u>Child Tax Credit:</u> Immigrants with social security numbers or Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) who care for dependent children under the age of 17 are eligible to claim a child tax credit on their income taxes.²¹⁶ A qualifying child must be a citizen, national, or resident of the U.S with an SSN or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN).²¹⁷ Immigrants eligible to receive social security numbers include lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, and VAWA self-petitioners, T visa applicants with bona fide determinations, and wait-list approved U visa applicants once they are granted work authorization. Any immigrant without regard to immigration status can obtain an ITIN.²¹⁸</p> <p><u>Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit:</u> Immigrants with social security numbers or Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) can claim a child or dependent care tax credit on their income taxes when they care for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dependent child under the age of 13, • A spouse who is unable to physically or mentally care for themselves, or • An individual who is unable to care for themselves, mentally or physically who has lived with the taxpayer for at least six months.²¹⁹ <p>The child or dependent must have a social security number or ITIN.²²⁰ Immigrants eligible to receive social security numbers include lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, and VAWA self-petitioners, T visa applicants with bona fide determinations and wait-list approved U visa applicants once they are granted work authorization. Any immigrant without regard to immigration status can obtain an ITIN.²²¹</p>							
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	VAWA self-petitioners who: have been granted work authorization or who are granted lawful permanent residency, have lived in the U.S. for at least 183 days during the tax year, ²²²	Refugees, asylees, asylum applicants, and T visa holders with work authorization or lawful permanent residency who: have lived in the U.S. for at least 183 days during	Recipients of T visa bona fide determinations or continued presence who: are granted work authorization, have lived in the U.S. for at least 183 days during the tax year, ²³⁰ have a social	DACA applicants who: are granted work authorization, have lived in the U.S. for at least 183 days	SIJS recipients granted lawful permanent residency who: have lived in the U.S. at least 183 days during the tax year, ²³⁸ have a social security number valid for work, ²³⁹ and have	Once granted lawful permanent residency ²⁴² or work authorization U visa holders and U visa applicants with deferred action (based on	Not eligible.	Not eligible.

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
EITC	have a social security number valid for work, ²²³ and have earned income during the tax year ²²⁴ are eligible for the earned income tax credit (EITC). ²²⁵	the tax year, ²²⁶ have a social security number valid for work, ²²⁷ and have earned income during the tax year ²²⁸ are eligible for the earned income tax credit (EITC). ²²⁹	security number valid for work, ²³¹ and have earned income during the tax year ²³² are eligible for the earned income tax credit (EITC). ²³³	during the tax year, ²³⁴ have a social security number valid for work, ²³⁵ and have earned income during the tax year ²³⁶ are eligible for the earned income tax credit (EITC). ²³⁷	earned income during the tax year ²⁴⁰ are eligible for the earned income tax credit (EITC). ²⁴¹	bona fide determinations or wait-list approval) who have lived in the U.S. for six months, ²⁴³ who have a social security number valid for work, ²⁴⁴ and who are earning income are eligible for the earned income tax credit (EITC). ²⁴⁵		
Legal Services ²⁴⁶	<p>An immigrant who (or whose child) is battered or subjected to extreme cruelty²⁴⁷ is eligible for legal assistance from Legal Services Corporation (LSC)-funded agencies²⁴⁸ on matters related to the abuse.²⁴⁹</p> <p>Eligible for legal assistance on any matter the LSC-funded agency handles upon receiving lawful permanent resident status,²⁵⁰ or spouses, parents, and unmarried children under age 21 of U.S. citizens²⁵¹ become eligible for full</p>	<p><u>Refugee/Asylee:</u> Refugees and Asylees are eligible for legal assistance on any matter the Legal Services Corporation (LSC)-funded agency handles.²⁵⁷</p> <p><u>T visa:</u> An immigrant who has been (or whose child has been) a victim of trafficking in the U.S., including a T visa holder,²⁵⁸ is eligible for legal assistance on any matter the LSC-funded agency handles.²⁵⁹</p> <p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against</p>	<p>An immigrant victim of severe forms of human trafficking with (or seeking) HHS Certification,²⁶⁴ and family members with (or applying for) T visa status,²⁶⁵ are eligible for legal assistance on any matter the LSC-funded agency handles.</p> <p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance²⁶⁶ for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking²⁶⁷ or dating violence.²⁶⁸</p> <p>Must be at least 11 years old.²⁶⁹</p>	<p>A DACA recipient who is (or whose child is) battered or subjected to extreme cruelty,²⁷⁰ or is a victim of sexual assault or trafficking in the U.S.,²⁷¹ is eligible for legal services from LSC-funded agencies²⁷² on matters related to the abuse.²⁷³</p> <p>Eligible for Office of</p>	<p>Eligible for LSC-funded legal assistance when the child has suffered battering or extreme cruelty,²⁷⁸ or sexual assault or trafficking in the U.S.,²⁷⁹ on matters related to the abuse.²⁸⁰</p> <p>Eligible for legal assistance on any matter the LSC-funded agency handles upon receiving LPR status,²⁸¹ or, for the spouse, parent or unmarried child under 21 of a U.S. citizen, upon filing an application for LPR status.²⁸²</p>	<p>An immigrant who has (or whose child has) been granted, applied for, or qualifies to apply for U visa status and a family member eligible to apply for U visa status²⁸⁷ is eligible for legal assistance from Legal Services Corporation (LSC)-funded agencies²⁸⁸ on matters related to the crime victimization.²⁸⁹</p> <p>Eligible for legal assistance on any</p>	<p>An immigrant who has (or whose child has) applied for, or qualifies to apply for U visa status and a family member eligible to apply for U visa status²⁹⁶ is eligible for legal assistance from Legal Services Corporation (LSC)-funded agencies²⁹⁷ on matters</p>	<p>An immigrant victim who is (or whose child is), battered or subjected to extreme cruelty,³⁰³ or is a victim of sexual assault or trafficking in the U.S.,³⁰⁴ is eligible for legal services from LSC-funded agencies³⁰⁵ on matters related to the abuse.³⁰⁶</p> <p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance³⁰⁷ for</p>

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver¹	Refugee,² Asylee, T Visa³	T Visa⁴/ Continued Presence⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval.⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
Legal Services	<p>representation on any matter upon filing an application for lawful permanent residency.²⁵²</p> <p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance²⁵³ as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking²⁵⁴ or dating violence.²⁵⁵ Must be at least 11 years old.²⁵⁶</p>	<p>Women funded Legal Assistance²⁶⁰ for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking²⁶¹ or dating violence.²⁶² Must be at least 11 years old.²⁶³</p>		<p>Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance²⁷⁴ for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking²⁷⁵ or dating violence.²⁷⁶ Must be at least 11 years old.²⁷⁷</p>	<p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance²⁸³ for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking²⁸⁴ or dating violence.²⁸⁵ Must be at least 11 years old.²⁸⁶</p>	<p>matter the LSC-funded agency handles upon receiving LPR status,²⁹⁰ or, for the spouse, parent or unmarried child under 21 of a U.S. citizen, upon filing an application for LPR status.²⁹¹</p> <p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance²⁹² for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking²⁹³ or dating violence.²⁹⁴ Must be at least 11 years old.²⁹⁵</p>	<p>related to the crime victimization.²⁹⁸</p> <p>Eligible for Office of Violence Against Women funded Legal Assistance²⁹⁹ for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking³⁰⁰ or dating violence.³⁰¹ Must be at least 11 years old.³⁰²</p>	<p>victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking³⁰⁸ or dating violence.³⁰⁹ Must be at least 11 years old.³¹⁰</p>
Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) and Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings, without regard to immigration status.³¹¹</p> <p>Eligible for LIHEAP heating/cooling assistance and single-family weatherization</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings, without regard to immigration status.³¹³</p> <p>Refugees, asylees, T visa holders, and T visa applicants with prima facie (bona fide)</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings without, regard to immigration status.³¹⁵</p> <p>Human trafficking victims with HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings, without regard to immigration status.³¹⁷</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings, without regard to immigration status.³¹⁸</p> <p>Eligible for LIHEAP heating/cooling assistance and single-family weatherization</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings without, regard to immigration status.³²⁰</p> <p>Eligible for LIHEAP</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings, without regard to immigration status.³²²</p>	<p>Eligible for weatherization assistance (WAP) for families living in multi-unit dwellings, without regard to immigration status.³²³</p>

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
WAP and LIHEAP	assistance upon receipt of prima facie determination. ³¹²	determination eligible for LIHEAP heating/cooling assistance and single-family weatherization assistance. ³¹⁴	application) or with HHS eligibility determination (under 18), are considered refugees and thus are eligible for LIHEAP heating/cooling and single-family weatherization assistance. ³¹⁶		assistance upon receiving lawful permanent residency. ³¹⁹	heating/cooling assistance and single-family weatherization assistance upon receiving lawful permanent residency. ³²¹		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Assistance³²⁴	Eligible for certain FEMA provided emergency services that are available to all victims regardless of their immigration status. These services are short term, non-cash, in-kind emergency disaster relief, including: search and rescue, emergency medical care, mass care and shelter, resources for essential needs such as food, water and medicine, and reduction of immediate threats to life, property, public health and safety. ³²⁵							
	D-SNAP, which provides temporary food assistance for households affected by a natural disaster, may be available for households that are not normally eligible for SNAP benefits. ³²⁶							
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-Restricted Programs³²⁷	Upon receipt of prima facie determination: Eligible for FEMA Assistance Programs, Individuals and Households Program (IHP), and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). ³²⁸ Eligible for Emergency Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), subject to five-year bar, unless under 18, or lawfully residing on August 22, 1996 and either receiving disability-related	FEMA Assistance Programs, Individuals and Households Program (IHP), Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA): open to <u>Refugees, Asylees, T visa applicants</u> with prima facie (bona fide) determination. ³³⁰ Emergency SNAP open to <u>Refugees/Asylees</u> (no five-year bar), ³³¹ and <u>T visa applicants</u> with prima facie (bona fide) determination, subject to five-year bar, unless under 18, or lawfully	Human trafficking victims eligible: with HHS Certification (based on continued presence or a bona fide determination on a T visa application) or with HHS eligibility determination (under 18) or family members with T visa status (no need for HHS certification or eligibility determination). ³³³ These human trafficking victims are considered refugees and thus are eligible for FEMA Assistance Programs, Individual and Households	Not eligible.	Upon receiving lawful permanent residency: Eligible for FEMA Assistance Programs, Individuals and Households Program (IHP), and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). ³³⁵ Eligible for Emergency SNAP, subject to five-year bar, unless under 18 years of age; can be credited with 40 quarters of work earned by the individual, parents, or spouse; or lawfully residing on August 22, 1996 and	Upon receiving lawful permanent residency: Eligible for FEMA Assistance Programs, Individuals and Households Program (IHP), and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). ³³⁷ Eligible for Emergency SNAP, subject to five-year bar, unless under 18 years of age; can be credited	Upon receiving lawful permanent residency: Eligible for FEMA Assistance Programs, Individuals and Households Program (IHP), and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). ³³⁹ Eligible for Emergency SNAP, subject to five-year bar,	Not eligible. ³⁴¹

	VAWA Self-Petitioner and Battered Spouse Waiver ¹	Refugee, ² Asylee, T Visa ³	T Visa ⁴ / Continued Presence ⁵	Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) ⁶	Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) ⁷	U Visa, bona fide, or wait list approval. ⁸	U Visa Applicants	Undocumented
FEMA-Restricted Programs	benefits or born before Aug. 22, 1931. ³²⁹	residing on August 22, 1996 and either receiving disability-related benefits or born before Aug. 22, 1931. ³³²	Program (IHP), Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), and Emergency SNAP. ³³⁴		either receiving disability-related benefits or born before Aug. 22, 1931. ³³⁶	with 40 quarters of work earned by the individual, parents, or spouse; or lawfully residing on August 22, 1996 and either receiving disability-related benefits or born before Aug. 22, 1931. ³³⁸	unless under 18 years of age; can be credited with 40 quarters of work earned by the individual, parents, or spouse; or lawfully residing on August 22, 1996 and either receiving disability-related benefits or born before Aug. 22, 1931. ³⁴⁰	
Unemployment Insurance³⁴²	Eligible for UI upon receipt of work authorization. ³⁴³	<u>Refugee:</u> Eligible for UI upon receipt of work authorization. ³⁴⁴ <u>Asylee:</u> Eligible for UI upon grant receipt of work authorization. ³⁴⁵ <u>T Visa:</u> Eligible for UI upon receipt of work authorization. ³⁴⁶	Eligible for UI upon receipt of HHS certification or eligibility letter and work authorization. ³⁴⁷	Eligible for UI upon receipt of work authorization. ³⁴⁸	Eligible for UI upon receipt of work authorization. ³⁴⁹	Eligible for UI upon receipt of work authorization. ³⁵⁰	Not eligible. ³⁵¹	Not eligible. ³⁵²

¹ VAWA self-petitioner for public benefits purposes includes: VAWA self-petitioners, battered spouse waiver applicants, applicants for relief under VAWA Cuban Adjustment Act (“VAWA CAA”), VAWA Haitian Refugee Immigration and Fairness Act (“VAWA HRIFA”), VAWA Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act (“VAWA NACARA”), VAWA cancellation of removal, VAWA suspension of deportation, and battered spouses and children with approved I-130 visa applications filed by their abusive citizen spouse, parent or step-parent. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c); 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(51). Battered Spouse Waiver (BSW) applicants/recipients have the same eligibility for public benefits purposes as VAWA self-petitioners. BWS victims are eligible either as conditional permanent residents if they still have that status and/or are or continue to be eligible once they file their battered spouse waiver application. Battered spouse waiver applicants have greater benefits access than conditional and lawful permanent residents because they have access to exemptions from deeming and have access to benefits that are only available to battered immigrants.

² Afghans granted humanitarian parole between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2022 — and their spouses and children, and parents or guardians of unaccompanied children granted parole after September 30, 2022 — also are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees. Eligibility for this group continues until March 31, 2023, or the end of their parole term, whichever is later. Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, Pub. L. 117-43 (Sept. 30, 2021). Ukrainians paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2023 — and their spouses and children, and parents, guardians or primary caregivers of unaccompanied children paroled into the U.S. after September 30, 2023 — are eligible for federal benefits to the same extent as refugees. Department of Homeland Security, President Biden to Announce Uniting For Ukraine, a New Streamlined Process to Welcome Ukrainians Fleeing the Russian Invasion of Ukraine. (April 21, 2022) <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2022/04/21/president-biden-announce-uniting-ukraine-new-streamlined-process-welcome-ukrainians>.

³ See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2)-(3), (c)(4) (Asylees, Refugees and trafficking victims and family members of trafficking victims with T visa status or a pending T visa application setting forth a “prima facie” (bona facie) case for eligibility); Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for “T” Nonimmigrant Status, 81 Fed. Reg. 92266, 92279, 92304, 92307 (Dec. 19, 2016) (effective Jan. 18, 2017) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. pts. 212, 214, 245, 274) (Prima facie/bona fide determinations on T visa applications are made by the Department of Homeland Security.).

⁴ See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1) (Bona fide T visa applicants with HHS certification, trafficking victims under 18 with HHS eligibility determination, and family members with T visa status are eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees.); Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for “T” Nonimmigrant Status, 81 Fed. Reg. 92266, 92278 (Dec. 19, 2016) (effective Jan. 18, 2017) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. pts. 212, 214, 245, 274); New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for “T” Nonimmigrant Status, 67 Fed. Reg. 4784, 4789-91 (Jan. 31, 2002) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. pt. 103), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/federal-register-new-classification/>.

⁵ See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1)(E)(i)(II)(bb) (Immigrants with HHS certification that their continued presence is needed to effectuate prosecution of human traffickers are eligible to receive public benefits to the same extent as refugees.); OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>.

⁶ See *DACA*, NAT’L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR. (last visited Mar. 2, 2018), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/daca/> (DACA is “deferred action” for certain undocumented youth who came to the United States as children.).

⁷ See 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(j) (Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) allows certain youth immigrant survivors of abuse, abandonment, and/or neglect by a parent to obtain legal immigration status.).

⁸ See CTR. FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERV., U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE FOR “LAWFULLY RESIDING” CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN 2 (2010), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-hhslawfullyresidingmedicaid-07-01-10-also-in-qualified-immigrants/> (Upon receipt of deferred action U visa applicants are considered lawfully present.). U visa applicants receive deferred action which provides formal protection from deportation when they receive a bona fide determination or wait-list approval from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). See ,NIWAP, New DHS U Visa Bona Fide Policy Provides Earlier Access Deferred Action and Work Authorization To Applicants and NIWAP New Study Provides Evidence-Based Support for These New DHS Policies (June 14, 2021) <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/transforming-lives-study-21>.

⁹ State benefits agencies are only allowed to ask for immigration status and social security number information for the family members who is the applicant for the benefit. See NAT’L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR, *Privacy Protections in Selected Federal Benefits Programs* (Feb. 21, 2018) <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/privacy-protections-fed-programs-tbl-2018.pdf> (providing guidelines on what information a State may request from a parent applying on behalf of a child applicant); see also Anna Pohl, Hema Sarangapani, Amanda Baran, and Cecilia Olavarria, *Chapter 4.3: Barriers to Accessing Services: The Importance of Advocates Accompanying Battered Immigrants Applying for Public Benefits* (Jul. 10, 2013), <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ch4-3-importance-advocates>; see also *Policy Guidance Regarding Inquiries Into Citizenship, Immigration Status and Social Security Numbers In State Applications For Medicaid, State Children’s Health Insurance Program (Schip), Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (Tanf), and Food Stamp Benefits*, U.S. DEP’T HEALTH & HUM. SERV. (Mar. 24, 2006), <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-hhsqacitizenshippolicyguidance-03-24-06>.

¹⁰ Battered Spouse Waiver victims are VAWA self-petitioners as defined in INA § 101(a)(51). To be eligible for a battered spouse waiver the victim must be a battered immigrant spouse of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident who filed an immigration case on the battered spouse’s behalf through which the immigrant spouse was granted conditional permanent residency. Most battered spouse waiver applicants will have conditional permanent residency at the time they file their battered spouse waiver application. Their public benefits eligibility is based either on their conditional permanent residency or on their battered spouse waiver application. It is important to note that after an abused immigrant spouse files their battered spouse waiver application, they become eligible for VAWA self-petitioning related deeming exceptions and eligible for state funded public benefits to the same extent as all other VAWA self-petitioners in states that grant self-petitioners access to state funded public benefits.

¹¹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

¹² 8 U.S.C. 1631(f) (Qualified immigrants who have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a spouse, a parent or a member of the spouse’s or parent’s family are exempt from deeming for 12 months. The exemption from deeming may be extended if the battered immigrant obtains an order from a judge or a ruling from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security recognizing the battering or extreme cruelty the immigrant victim suffered.) (Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status and Eligibility Under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Att’y Gen. Order No. 2129-97, 62 Fed. Reg. 61,344, at 61,371 (Nov. 17, 1997)), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/1997-doj-interim-guidance-benefits/>. See Catherine Longville and Leslye Orloff, *Public Benefits: What is “Deeming” and What Are its Exceptions*, (January 13, 2015), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/deeming-fact->

sheet/. *Applicability of Public Charge and Deeming Rules to Immigrant Survivors and Their Children Eligible for Healthcare Subsidies*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (April 9, 2015), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-charge-deeming/>

¹³ *General Relief Assistance (GRA)*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/gra/default.aspx> (last visited Mar. 30, 2022); See also *Eligibility Factors*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7, § 47.130, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.47.130> (last visited June 26, 2018). The eligibility factors section did not include a definition of legal alien. The Alaska code does provide a definition of lawful immigration status that by the text of the code is a definition that is limited to the state's TANF program (Alaska Temporary Assistance Program). Immigrants who meet this TANF definition will also qualify for GRA. For purposes of TANF an immigrant with lawful immigration status is defined as a qualified immigrant under 8 U.S.C. 1641. However the language used in the state TANF statute "Lawful immigration status" is narrower than the statutory language used in the GRA statute "legal alien". Thus, both qualified immigrants (e.g. VAWA self-petitioners, refugees, asylees, T visa bona fide, lawful permanent residents) and other legal immigrants (e.g. U visa holders, work visa holders, student visa holders) could qualify for GRA. The five-year bars that apply to TANF are not imposed on GRA. *Citizenship or legal alien status*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7 § 45.215, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.45.149> (last visited June 26, 2018).

¹⁴ 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(A)(ii); 1613(b)(1). Federal eligibility for refugees and asylees extends for the first five years after attaining that status. However, if they have attained lawful permanent resident status with 40 qualifying work quarters, they will already have satisfied the five-year bar for eligibility as an LPR by the time their refugee/asylee benefit period for TANF ends. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(B). Or, they may be eligible as a veteran and/or member of a veteran's family, for which neither the five-year bar nor the five-year time limit applies. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(C), 1613(b)(2). Or, in some states their eligibility as a refugee or asylee continues past this five-year limit. *States can also continue to provide benefits once the mandated five year federal coverage period for refugees and asylees ends*. See NAT'L Immigration Law Ctr., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. Since refugees, asylees and trafficking victims with continued presence or who are T visa applicants are not required under U.S. immigration laws to have a sponsor, they are not subject to sponsor deeming. See OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., *TANF-ACF-PI-2003-03 (Deeming of Sponsor's Income and Resources to A Non-Citizen)* (April 17, 2003), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2003/pi2003-2htm-0>.

¹⁵ See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1); *Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for "T" Nonimmigrant Status*, 81 Fed. Reg. 92266, 92278 (Dec. 19, 2016) (effective Jan. 18, 2017) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. pts. 212, 214, 245, 274); *New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for "T" Nonimmigrant Status*, 67 Fed. Reg. 4784, 4789-91 (Jan. 31, 2002) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. pt. 103), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/federal-register-new-classification/>. TANF benefits for refugees are available without a five-year waiting period, but are limited to five years. However, if the refugee attains lawful permanent resident status with 40 qualifying work quarters, they will already have satisfied the five-year bar for eligibility as a lawful permanent resident by the time their refugee/asylee benefit period for TANF ends. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(B). Or, they may be eligible as a veteran and/or member of a veteran's family, for which neither the five-year bar nor the five-year time limit applies. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(C), 1613(b)(2). Or, in some states their eligibility as a refugee or asylee continues past this five-year limit. See NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in *GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS* 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. Since refugees, asylees and trafficking victims with continued presence or who are T visa applicants are not required under U.S. immigration laws to have a sponsor, they are not subject to sponsor deeming. See OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., *TANF-ACF-PI-2003-03 (Deeming of Sponsor's Income and Resources to A Non-Citizen)* (April 17, 2003), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2003/pi2003-2htm-0>.

¹⁶ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in *GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS* 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4). An applicant with a military connection is eligible as a matter of federal law, without the five-year bar. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(C), 1613(b)(2). Federal law does not require states to impose the five-year time limit to trafficking victim eligibility as a qualified immigrant. Since refugees, asylees and trafficking victims with continued presence or who are T visa applicants are not required under U.S. immigration laws to have a sponsor, they are not subject to sponsor deeming. See OFFICE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., *TANF-ACF-PI-2003-03 (Deeming of Sponsor's Income and Resources to A Non-Citizen)* (April 17, 2003), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2003/pi2003-2htm-0>.

¹⁷ *General Relief Assistance (GRA)*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/gra/default.aspx> (last visited Mar. 30, 2022); See also *Eligibility Factors*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7, § 47.130, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.47.130> (last visited June 26, 2018). The eligibility factors section did not include a definition of legal alien. The Alaska code does provide a definition of lawful immigration status that by the text of the code is a definition that is limited to the state's TANF program (Alaska Temporary Assistance Program). Immigrants who meet this TANF definition will also qualify for GRA. For purposes of TANF an immigrant with lawful immigration status is defined as a qualified immigrant under 8 U.S.C. 1641. However the language used in the state TANF statute "Lawful immigration status" is narrower than the statutory language used in the GRA statute "legal alien". Thus, both qualified immigrants (e.g. VAWA self-petitioners, refugees, asylees, T visa bona fide, lawful permanent residents) and other legal immigrants (e.g. U visa holders, work visa holders, student visa holders) could qualify for GRA. The five-year bars that apply to TANF are not imposed on GRA. *Citizenship or legal alien status*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7 § 45.215, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.45.149> (last visited June 26, 2018).

¹⁸ OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, *CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1* (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

- ¹⁹ OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)). Since refugees, asylees and trafficking victims with continued presence or who are T visa applicants are not required under U.S. immigration laws to have a sponsor, they are not subject to sponsor deeming. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2003/pi2003-2htm-0>
- ²⁰ OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).
- ²¹ *General Relief Assistance (GRA)*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/gra/default.aspx> (last visited Mar. 30, 2022); See also *Eligibility Factors*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7, § 47.130, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.47.130> (last visited June 26, 2018). The eligibility factors section did not include a definition of legal alien. The Alaska code does provide a definition of lawful immigration status that by the text of the code is a definition that is limited to the state's TANF program (Alaska Temporary Assistance Program). Immigrants who meet this TANF definition will also qualify for GRA. For purposes of TANF an immigrant with lawful immigration status is defined as a qualified immigrant under 8 U.S.C. 1641. However the language used in the state TANF statute "Lawful immigration status" is narrower than the statutory language used in the GRA statute "legal alien". Thus, both qualified immigrants (e.g. VAWA self-petitioners, refugees, asylees, T visa bona fide, lawful permanent residents) and other legal immigrants (e.g. U visa holders, work visa holders, student visa holders) could qualify for GRA. The five-year bars that apply to TANF are not imposed on GRA. *Citizenship or legal alien status*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7 § 45.215, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.45.149> (last visited June 26, 2018).
- ²² National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.
- ²³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1). SIJS applicant with a military connection is eligible without five-year bar. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(C), 1613(b)(2).
- ²⁴ 8 U.S.C. 1631(f) (Qualified immigrants who have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a spouse, a parent or a member of the spouse's or parent's family are exempt from deeming for 12 months. The exemption from deeming may be extended if the battered immigrant obtains an order from a judge or a ruling from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security recognizing the battering or extreme cruelty the immigrant victim suffered.) (Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status and Eligibility Under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Att'y Gen. Order No. 2129-97, 62 Fed. Reg. 61,344, at 61,371 (Nov. 17, 1997)). <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/1997-doj-interim-guidance-benefits/>. See Catherine Longville and Leslye Orloff, *Public Benefits: What is "Deeming" and What Are its Exceptions*, (January 13, 2015), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/deeming-fact-sheet/>; *Applicability of Public Charge and Deeming Rules to Immigrant Survivors and Their Children Eligible for Healthcare Subsidies*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (April 9, 2015), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-charge-deeming/>. Qualified immigrants may also be exempt from deeming when they naturalize, when they can show they are credited with 40 qualifying quarters of work, when they qualify for the up to 12 month exception for indigence, or have another form of immigration status does not require sponsorship. See 8 U.S.C. § 1631; DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERVS., OFF. OF FAM. ASSISTANCE, *TANF-ACF-PI-2003-03 (Deeming of Sponsor's Income and Resources To A Non-Citizen)*, (2003), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2003/pi2003-2htm-0>
- ²⁵ *General Relief Assistance (GRA)*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/gra/default.aspx> (last visited Mar. 30, 2022); See also *Eligibility Factors*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7, § 47.130, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.47.130> (last visited June 26, 2018). The eligibility factors section did not include a definition of legal alien. The Alaska code does provide a definition of lawful immigration status that by the text of the code is a definition that is limited to the state's TANF program (Alaska Temporary Assistance Program). Immigrants who meet this TANF definition will also qualify for GRA. For purposes of TANF an immigrant with lawful immigration status is defined as a qualified immigrant under 8 U.S.C. 1641. However the language used in the state TANF statute "Lawful immigration status" is narrower than the statutory language used in the GRA statute "legal alien". Thus, both qualified immigrants (e.g. VAWA self-petitioners, refugees, asylees, T visa bona fide, lawful permanent residents) and other legal immigrants (e.g. U visa holders, work visa holders, student visa holders) could qualify for GRA. The five-year bars that apply to TANF are not imposed on GRA. *Citizenship or legal alien status*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7 § 45.215, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.45.149> (last visited June 26, 2018).
- ²⁶ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ²⁷ 8 U.S.C. 1631(f) (Qualified immigrants who have been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a spouse, a parent or a member of the spouse's or parent's family are exempt from deeming for 12 months. The exemption from deeming may be extended if the battered immigrant obtains an order from a judge or a ruling from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security recognizing the battering or extreme cruelty the immigrant victim suffered.) (Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status and Eligibility Under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Att'y Gen. Order No. 2129-97, 62 Fed. Reg. 61,344, at 61,371 (Nov. 17, 1997)). <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/1997-doj-interim-guidance-benefits/>. See Catherine Longville and Leslye Orloff, *Public Benefits: What is "Deeming" and What Are its Exceptions*, (January 13, 2015), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/deeming-fact-sheet/>; *Applicability of Public Charge and Deeming Rules to Immigrant Survivors and Their Children Eligible for Healthcare Subsidies*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (April 9, 2015), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/public-charge-deeming/>. Qualified immigrants may also be exempt from deeming when they naturalize, when they can show they are credited with 40 qualifying quarters of work, when they qualify for the up to 12 month exception for indigence, or have another form of immigration status does not require sponsorship. 8 U.S.C. § 1631; DEP'T OF

HEALTH & HUM. SERVS., OFF. OF FAM. ASSISTANCE, *TANF-ACF-PI-2003-03 (Deeming of Sponsor's Income and Resources To A Non-Citizen)*, (2003), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2003/pi2003-2htm-0>

²⁸ *General Relief Assistance (GRA)*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/gra/default.aspx> (last visited Mar. 30, 2022); See also *Eligibility Factors*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7, § 47.130, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.47.130> (last visited June 26, 2018). The eligibility factors section did not include a definition of legal alien. The Alaska code does provide a definition of lawful immigration status that by the text of the code is a definition that is limited to the state's TANF program (Alaska Temporary Assistance Program). Immigrants who meet this TANF definition will also qualify for GRA. For purposes of TANF an immigrant with lawful immigration status is defined as a qualified immigrant under 8 U.S.C. 1641. However the language used in the state TANF statute "Lawful immigration status" is narrower than the statutory language used in the GRA statute "legal alien". Thus, both qualified immigrants (e.g. VAWA self-petitioners, refugees, asylees, T visa bona fide, lawful permanent residents) and other legal immigrants (e.g. U visa holders, work visa holders, student visa holders) could qualify for GRA. The five-year bars that apply to TANF are not imposed on GRA. *Citizenship or legal alien status*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 7 § 45.215, <http://www.akleg.gov/basis/aac.asp#7.45.149> (last visited June 26, 2018).

²⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

³⁰ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

³¹ In determining Child Care Development Fund direct eligibility for subsidized child care, eligibility is based on then citizenship or immigration status of the child. The immigration status of the child's parent or parents is not relevant to this determination. Citizen and qualified immigrant children are directly eligible for all CCDF funded child care, including but not limited to child care provided by non-profit charitable organizations. **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**, Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status by Non-Profit Organizations and Head Start Grantees, in OFFICE OF CHILD CARE (May 2, 2008), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/pi-2008-01>; NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

³² NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

³³ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(2)-(3). NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

³⁴ See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1); NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

³⁵ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4). NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

³⁶ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4). NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

³⁷ OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>; NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

³⁸ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf; Benish Anver & Leslye E. Orloff, *Immigrant Crime Victim Child Care Access*, NAT'L IMMIGRATION WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (Mar. 13, 2013), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-chart-childcare/>; OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).

³⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 117 (Childcare)* (revised May 2006), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

⁴⁰ National Immigration Law Center, *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 117 (Childcare)* (revised May 2006), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

⁴¹ In determining Child Care Development Fund direct eligibility for subsidized child care, eligibility is based on then citizenship or immigration status of the child. The immigration status of the child's parent or parents is not relevant to this determination. Citizen and qualified immigrant children are directly eligible for all CCDF funded child care, including but not limited to child care

provided by non-profit charitable organizations. **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**, Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status by Non-Profit Organizations and Head Start Grantees, in OFFICE OF CHILD CARE (May 2, 2008), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/pi-2008-01>. NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

⁴² 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(A)(ii); Eligibility is based on the citizenship or immigration status of the child. The immigration status of the child's parent or parents is not relevant to this determination. **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**, Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status by Non-Profit Organizations and Head Start Grantees, in OFFICE OF CHILD CARE (May 2, 2008), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/pi-2008-01>. NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

⁴³ National Immigration Law Center, *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 117 (Childcare)* (revised May 2006), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

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⁴⁵ 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(A)(ii); Eligibility is based on the citizenship or immigration status of the child. The immigration status of the child's parent or parents is not relevant to this determination. **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**, Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status by Non-Profit Organizations and Head Start Grantees, in OFFICE OF CHILD CARE (May 2, 2008), <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/pi-2008-01>. NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 116, 117 (4th ed. 2002, rev. 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

⁴⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 117 (Childcare)* (revised May 2006), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

⁴⁷ National Immigration Law Center, *Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 117 (Childcare)* (revised May 2006), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/childcare_pp116-17_053106.pdf.

⁴⁸ See FOOD & NUTRITION SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) (2017), <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility> (As with most public benefits, to obtain food stamps, individuals must also meet resource, income, and employment requirements. There is a pre-screening tool to determine if an individual might be eligible for nutrition assistance.); See also *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). (In general, non-citizens who have lived in the U.S. for 5 years or more, are blind or disabled, are under the age of 18, were admitted for lawful permanent residence with 40 qualifying quarters or are lawfully residing and are on active duty in the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard or honorably discharged are eligible.)

⁴⁹ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018); See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c); See also 8 U.S.C. § 1612(a)(1)-1612(a)(2). Battered immigrants are not subject to deeming for at least 12 months, with the possibility of extension. See *Guidance on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, at 31, available at https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/snap/Non-Citizen_Guidance_063011.pdf (last accessed Apr. 12, 2019).

⁵⁰ See 8 USC § 1612(a)(2)(A) and (L). Directly eligible for SNAP as refugees and asylees for seven years. However, they retain eligibility past the seven years since they will have transitioned into qualified immigrant status, with indefinite eligibility for SNAP, after five years. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(2)-(3). See also Nat'l Immigration Law Ctr., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(2)-(3). See also *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Guidance on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, at 31, https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/snap/Non-Citizen_Guidance_063011.pdf (last accessed Mar. 13, 2019). https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/snap/Non-Citizen_Guidance_063011.pdf

⁵¹ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4); NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018).

⁵² NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018); See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

⁵³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018);. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

⁵⁴ OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).

⁵⁵ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b). Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification). *See* NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018).

⁵⁶ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018).

⁵⁷ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018).

⁵⁸ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). Five-year residency includes time in qualified status prior to turning 18. When SIJS children become qualified immigrants, they may be exempt from deeming when they naturalize, or if they can show they are credited with 40 qualifying quarters of work, or if they are eligible for a 12 month exception for indigence, or have another form of immigration status does not require sponsorship. 8 U.S.C. § 1631; *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Guidance on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, at 31-33, https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/snap/Non-Citizen_Guidance_063011.pdf (last accessed Mar. 13, 2019).

⁵⁹ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). (Although eligibility based on 40 work quarters includes work performed by applicant, spouse, and parents while the applicant was under 18, SIJS youth are generally not able to satisfy this condition.)

⁶⁰ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). May be subject to deeming.

⁶¹ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018).

⁶² *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). (Eligible children are exempt from sponsor deeming.)

⁶³ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). (Five-year residency includes time in qualified status prior to turning 18.). May be subject to deeming.

⁶⁴ *See SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). (Although eligibility based on 40 work quarters includes work performed by applicant, spouse, and parents while the applicant was under 18, SIJS youth are generally not able to satisfy this condition.)

⁶⁵ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). (Born on or before August 22, 1931 and lawfully resided in the U.S. on August 22, 1996.). May be subject to deeming.

⁶⁶ *SNAP Policy on Non-Citizen Eligibility*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC., SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap-policy-non-citizen-eligibility> (last accessed Oct. 24, 2018). May be subject to deeming.

⁶⁷ 42 U.S.C.S. § 1786; *Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC. FOOD & NUTRITION SERV., <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/women-infants-and-children-wic> (last visited June 14, 2018).

⁶⁸ *WIC Contacts*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC. FOOD & NUTRITION SERV., <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/wic-contacts> (last visited June 14, 2018).

⁶⁹ *WIC Eligibility Requirements*, U.S. DEP'T OF AGRIC. FOOD & NUTRITION SERV., <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/wic-eligibility-requirements> (last visited June 14, 2018).

⁷⁰ *How Do I Apply for WIC?*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/nutri/wic/participants/wichowtoapply.aspx> (last visited June 26, 2018).

⁷¹ *WIC Income Eligibility Guidelines*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERVS., <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/nutri/wic/participants/wicincomeguidelines.aspx> (last visited June 26, 2018).

⁷² NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 5 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

⁷³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 2 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(2).

⁷⁴ Cindy Mann, CTR. FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE FOR "LAWFULLY RESIDING" CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN 3 (2010), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-hhslawfullyresidingmedicaid-07-01-10-also-in-qualified-immigrants/>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(3); 45 C.F.R. § 152.2(5) (2017) ("A pending applicant for asylum under section 208(a) of the INA (8 U.S.C. § 1158) or for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the INA (8 U.S.C. § 1231) or under the Convention Against Torture who has been granted employment authorization, and such an applicant under the age of 14 who has had an application pending for at least 180 days.").

⁷⁵ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 5 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).

⁷⁶ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 5 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

⁷⁷ OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).

⁷⁸ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 5 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

⁷⁹ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 1, 1 n.4, 4-5 n.8 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf> (DACA recipients are the only deferred action recipients not eligible for insurance under the ACA.).

⁸⁰ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 5 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>.

⁸¹ U visa bona fide determinations come with deferred action which is protection from deportation and which makes U visa applicants eligible for health care as lawfully residing immigrant. Cindy Mann, CTR. FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE FOR "LAWFULLY RESIDING" CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN 3 (2010), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-hhslawfullyresidingmedicaid-07-01-10-also-in-qualified-immigrants/>.

⁸² Cindy Mann, CTR. FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE FOR "LAWFULLY RESIDING" CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN 3 (2010), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-hhslawfullyresidingmedicaid-07-01-10-also-in-qualified-immigrants/>; Carly Erickson & Leslye E. Orloff, *U-Visa Victim Benefits under the Affordable Care Act (ACA)*, NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (June 18, 2014), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/u-visa-healthcare-aca/>.

⁸³ Carly Erickson & Leslye E. Orloff, *U-Visa Victim Benefits under the Affordable Care Act (ACA)*, NAT'L IMMGR. WOMEN'S ADVOC. PROJECT (June 18, 2014), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/u-visa-healthcare-aca/>; NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 5-6 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf>.

⁸⁴ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., "LAWFULLY PRESENT" INDIVIDUALS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT 1 (2012, rev. 2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/lawfully-present-imm-categories-ACA-2016-07.pdf> (DACA coverage limited to those "lawfully present" in the United States).

⁸⁵ Details on health care subsidies included in footnotes.

⁸⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

⁸⁷ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

⁸⁸ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 3: Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States* (Aug. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>. STATE OF ALASKA, *Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance* <https://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/cama/default.aspx> (Last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

⁸⁹ 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(A); 1613. Federal eligibility for Medicaid for refugees and asylees extends for the first seven years after attaining that status; however, in most states their eligibility can continue past this seven-year limitation, since by seven years they may have become lawful permanent residents with 40 qualifying quarters of work credit and will have satisfied the five-year bar to access to Medicaid. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1612(b)(2)(B). Or, they may be a veteran and/or a member of a veteran's family, for whom the five-year bar and seven-year limit do not apply. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(C), 1613(b)(2). States can also continue to provide benefits once the mandated seven-year federal coverage period for refugees and asylees ends. *See also* Nat'l Immigration Law Ctr., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. *See* state law citations in this chart to identify if this state provides benefits for asylees and refugees beyond the seven-year limitation.

⁹⁰ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1). Human trafficking victims with HHS certification or an HHS determination letter are eligible as refugees for 7 years. To continue to receive benefits once 7 years has passed since they received their HHS certification or HHS determination letter, they will need to file for and be granted a T visa. This allows them to continue to qualify for public benefits as qualified immigrants. So long as the trafficking victim files for a T visa soon after receiving HHS certification or determination, they should gain qualified immigrant status and the 5-year bar will be completed prior to reaching the 7-year limit on refugee benefits. States can also continue to provide benefits once the mandated seven-year federal coverage period for refugees and asylees ends. *See also* Nat'l Immigration Law Ctr., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. *See* state law citations in this chart to identify if this state provides benefits for asylees and refugees beyond the seven-year limitation.

⁹¹ *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).

⁹² NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)). *See also* 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4). Human trafficking victims with HHS certification or an HHS determination letter are eligible as refugees for 7 years. To continue to receive benefits once 7 years has passed, since they received their HHS certification or HHS determination letter, they will need to file for and be granted a T visa. This allows them to continue to qualify for public benefits as qualified immigrants. So long as the trafficking victim files for a T visa soon after receiving HHS certification or determination, they should gain qualified immigrant status and the 5-year bar will be completed prior to reaching the 7-year limit on refugee benefits.

⁹³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).

⁹⁴ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1). Bona fide T visa applicants with HHS certification, trafficking victims under 18 with HHS eligibility determination, and family members with T visa status are eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees. NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

⁹⁵ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

⁹⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

⁹⁷ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

⁹⁸ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

⁹⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 3: Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States* (Aug. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>. STATE OF ALASKA, *Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance* <https://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/cama/default.aspx> (Last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

¹⁰⁰ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1). NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/.

¹⁰¹ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

¹⁰² National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹⁰³ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 3: Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States* (Aug. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>. STATE OF ALASKA, *Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance* <https://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/cama/default.aspx> (Last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

¹⁰⁴ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹⁰⁵ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.¹⁰⁶ Details on health care subsidies included in footnotes.

¹⁰⁷ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

¹⁰⁸ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹⁰⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 3: Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States* (Aug. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>. STATE OF ALASKA, *Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance* <https://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/cama/default.aspx> (Last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

¹¹⁰ 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(A); 1613. Federal eligibility for Medicaid for refugees and asylees extends for the first seven years after attaining that status; however, in most states their eligibility can continue past this seven-year limitation, since by seven years they may have become lawful permanent residents with 40 qualifying quarters of work credit and will have satisfied the five-year bar to access to Medicaid. See 8 U.S.C. § 1612(b)(2)(B). Or, they may be a veteran and/or a member of a veteran's family, for whom the five-year bar and seven-year limit do not apply. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(b)(2)(C), 1613(b)(2). States can also continue to provide benefits once the mandated seven-year federal coverage period for refugees and asylees ends. See also Nat'l Immigration Law Ctr., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/. See state law citations in this chart to identify if this state provides benefits for asylees and refugees beyond the seven-year limitation.

¹¹¹ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1). Human trafficking victims with HHS certification or an HHS determination letter are eligible as refugees for 7 years. To continue to receive benefits once 7 years has passed since they received their HHS certification or HHS determination letter, they will need to file for and be granted a T visa. This allows them to continue to qualify for public benefits as qualified immigrants. So long as the trafficking victim files for a T visa soon after receiving HHS certification or determination, they should gain qualified immigrant status and the 5-year bar will be completed prior to reaching the 7-year limit on refugee benefits. States can also continue to provide benefits once the mandated seven-year federal coverage period for refugees and asylees ends. See also Nat'l Immigration Law Ctr., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/. See state law citations in this chart to identify if this state provides benefits for asylees and refugees beyond the seven-year limitation.

¹¹² See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).

¹¹³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

¹¹⁴ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/; OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).

¹¹⁵ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1). Bona fide T visa applicants with HHS certification, trafficking victims under 18 with HHS eligibility determination, and family members with T visa status are eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees. NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

¹¹⁶ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in Guide to Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 17, 17-20* (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/.

¹¹⁷ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹¹⁸ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹¹⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

¹²⁰ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 3: Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States* (Aug. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>. STATE OF ALASKA, *Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance* <https://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/cama/default.aspx> (Last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

¹²¹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹²² NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20, footnote 7 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/.

¹²³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrvw_fedprogs/. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

¹²⁴ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 3: Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States* (Aug. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/med-services-for-imms-in-states.pdf>. STATE OF ALASKA, *Chronic and Acute Medical Assistance* <https://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/cama/default.aspx> (Last visited Mar. 30, 2022).

¹²⁵ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹²⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 2* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

¹²⁷ Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) compensation for crime victims is a program providing services necessary to protect health and safety of crime victims that helps victims heal and overcome the emotional and financial impact of crime victimization on their lives. VOCA compensation is separate from and does not fall within the definitions of “federal public benefit” or “state public benefit” under U.S. public benefits laws and thus is open to all crime victims without regard to immigration status. See, Joye E. Frost, Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, Letter to Cassie T Jones Alabama Crime Victims’ Compensation Commission (July 2, 2010) available at <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ojp-ovc-letter-on-access-to-voca-victim-compensation-7-2-2010>; For an overview of what types of victim compensation are covered by VOCA compensation programs in each state see, Leslye Orloff, Katelyn Deibler and Annie Roebuck, *Post-Assault Healthcare and Victims of Crime Act Coverage for Domestic and Sexual Violence Victims* (July 18, 2018) available at: <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/post-assault-coverage-chart>; and : Sarah Andrews, Vanessa Brown, Aurora de Heer, Joseph Leonard, Ryan Lighty, Katherine O’Keefe, Celia Soehner, William Springer, Josh Sterling, Linda Way-Smith, Beau Yanoshik, Morgan Lewis and Bockius, LLP and NIWAP, *Post-Assault Healthcare and Crime Victim Compensation for Immigrant Victims of Violence – Medical Coverage and Services for Immigrants* (July 13, 2018) available at <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ch17-3-postassault-healthcare-compensation> (contains a more detailed discussion of VOCA compensation available in each state with links and citations).

¹²⁸ U.S. DEP’T OF LABOR, WAGE & HOUR DIVISION, *Family Medical Leave Act*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/fmla> (last visited September 1, 2022) (Provides up-to-date guidance, fact sheets, forms, interpretive guidance, laws, regulations and training tools).

¹²⁹ See generally OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., FEDERAL STUDENT AID HANDBOOK 2016-2017 (2016), <https://ifap.ed.gov/fsahandbook/attachments/1617FSAHbkActiveIndexMaster.pdf> (The information in this section applies to all student financial aid including grants and loans.).

¹³⁰ OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., MANY NON-U.S. CITIZENS QUALIFY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (last visited Mar. 5, 2018), <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/non-us-citizens>; Daniel T. Madzellan, OFFICE OF POST-SECONDARY EDUC., U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., ELIGIBILITY FOR TITLE IV AID FOR "BATTERED IMMIGRANTS-QUALIFIED ALIENS" AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (2007), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-memovawapetitionsgrantsloans-6-4-10/>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c); OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., FEDERAL STUDENT AID HANDBOOK 2016-2017 1-33, 1-34 (2016), <https://ifap.ed.gov/fsahandbook/attachments/1617FSAHbkActiveIndexMaster.pdf>.

¹³¹ OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., MANY NON-U.S. CITIZENS QUALIFY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (last visited Mar. 5, 2018), <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/non-us-citizens>. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2)-(3), (c)(4); OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., FEDERAL STUDENT AID HANDBOOK 2016-2017 1-29 (2016), <https://ifap.ed.gov/fsahandbook/attachments/1617FSAHbkActiveIndexMaster.pdf>.

¹³² OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., MANY NON-U.S. CITIZENS QUALIFY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (last visited Mar. 5, 2018), <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/non-us-citizens>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b); OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP’T OF EDUC., FEDERAL STUDENT AID HANDBOOK 2016-2017 1-33 (2016), <https://ifap.ed.gov/fsahandbook/attachments/1617FSAHbkActiveIndexMaster.pdf>.

¹³³ Office of Federal Student Aid, *Many Non-U.S. Citizens Qualify for Federal Student Aid*, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, available at <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/non-us-citizens>.

¹³⁴ OFFICE OF FED. STUDENT AID, U.S. DEP'T OF EDUC., MANY NON-U.S. CITIZENS QUALIFY FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (last visited Mar. 5, 2018), <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/non-us-citizens>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

¹³⁵ Office of Federal Student Aid, *Many Non-U.S. Citizens Qualify for Federal Student Aid*, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, available at <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/non-us-citizens>; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

¹³⁶ Plyler v. Doe 457 U.S. 202 (1982); U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STUDENTS, IMMIGRATION STATUS, AND THE RIGHT TO PUBLIC EDUCATION (JUNE 20, 2021) <https://blog.ed.gov/2021/07/students-immigration-status-and-the-right-to-public-education/>.

¹³⁷ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Memo: Undocumented Students Authorized to Enroll in Post-Secondary Educational Institutions (July 24, 2008) <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-dhsundocstudentpost2ndeduaccess-7-24-08>. This law applies to all states except those that have implemented state laws or policies that limit or deny enrollment in public colleges or universities which are Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. (Current as of July 2021). See, NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Current State Laws and Policies on Access to Higher Education for Immigrants (July 2021)* <https://www.nilc.org/issues/education/eduaccess toolkit/eduaccess toolkit2/#maps>.

¹³⁸ *Why is Residency Important?*, UNIV. OF ALASKA, <https://www.alaska.edu/future/residency/> (last visited June 26, 2018); See also *Resident Tuition Assessment*, UNIV. OF ALASKA BD. OF REGENTS, <https://www.alaska.edu/bor/policy/05-10.pdf> (last visited June 26, 2018).

¹³⁹ While the chart shows eligibility to apply for SSI benefits by immigration status, those with qualified immigration statuses must also meet all other eligibility requirements. To obtain SSI benefits individuals must be aged 65 or over, blind, or disabled; and have limited income, limited resources, be a resident of one of the 50 states, DC, or Northern Mariana Islands, and not be absent from the country for a full calendar month, in addition to other requirements. Social Security Administration *Understanding Supplemental Security Income SSI Eligibility Requirements – 2017 Edition* (2017), available at <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/text-eligibility-ussi.htm>.

¹⁴⁰ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(a)(2)(E) (prior SSI), 1612(a)(2)(F) (current disability), 1641(c) (battered immigrant).

¹⁴¹ See 8 U.S.C. § 1612(a)(2)(H).

¹⁴² *Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Public Assistance: Policy Overview*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, Alison Siskin, Specialist in Immigration Policy (Dec. 12, 2016) (p. 10, note a), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33809.pdf>. In 2018, \$5,280 = 4 quarters of work credit. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/QC.html>.

¹⁴³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1) (Due to the work requirement, few SIJS children will qualify, although work done by the applicant, parent or spouse counts toward the 40 quarters of work.).

¹⁴⁴ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(2)-(3). For some Federal programs such as SSI, a general bar applies where qualified immigrants are ineligible, unless they have attained LPR status with 40 qualifying quarters and satisfy the five-year bar, have a specified military connection, or fall within other limited exceptions. See 8 U.S.C. 1612(a)(2). For refugees and asylees, this bar does not apply until seven years after the date that they are admitted to refugee or asylee status; however, § 1612(b)(2) lists exceptions that independently lift the bar after seven years.

¹⁴⁵ See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b).

¹⁴⁶ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1). T visa holders, bona fide T visa applicants with HHS certification, trafficking victims under 18 with HHS eligibility determination, and family members with T visa status are eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(a)(1)-(2); 1613. Federal eligibility for refugees and asylees extends for the first seven years after attaining that status. However, § 1612(b)(2) lists exceptions that independently lift the seven year limit; including, if they have attained LPR status with 40 qualifying quarters, are a veteran, and/or a member of a veteran's family. See § 1641(b)(2)-(3). States can also continue to provide benefits once the mandated seven year federal coverage period for refugees and asylees ends. See state law citations in this chart to identify if this state provides benefits for asylees and refugees beyond the seven year limitation. NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>.

¹⁴⁷ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(a)(2)(E) (prior SSI), 1612(a)(2)(F) (current disability), 1641(c)(4) (trafficking victims).

¹⁴⁸ See 8 U.S.C. § 1612(a)(2)(H).

¹⁴⁹ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).

¹⁵⁰ 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b); See NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>.

¹⁵¹ *Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Public Assistance: Policy Overview*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, Alison Siskin, Specialist in Immigration Policy (Dec. 12, 2016) (p. 10, note a), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33809.pdf>. In 2018, \$5,280 = 4 quarters of work credit. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/QC.html>.

¹⁵² NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>. See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1) (Due to the work requirement, few SIJS children will qualify, although work done by the applicant, parent or spouse counts toward the 40 quarters of work.).

¹⁵³ *Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Public Assistance: Policy Overview*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, Alison Siskin, Specialist in Immigration Policy (Dec. 12, 2016) (p. 10, note a), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33809.pdf>. In 2018, \$5,280 = 4 quarters of work credit. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/QC.html>.

¹⁵⁴ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in* GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/; SOC. SECURITY ADMIN., SPOTLIGHT ON SSI BENEFITS FOR ALIENS (2017), <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/spotlights/spot-non-citizens.htm>. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1612(a)(2)(B) (LPR eligibility for SSI), 1612(a)(2)(E) (prior SSI), 1612(a)(2)(F) (current disability), 1641(b)(1) (LPR qualified immigrant status).

¹⁵⁵ See 8 U.S.C. § 1612(a)(2)(H).

¹⁵⁶ *Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Public Assistance: Policy Overview*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, Alison Siskin, Specialist in Immigration Policy (Dec. 12, 2016) (p. 10, note a), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33809.pdf>. In 2018, \$5,280 = 4 quarters of work credit. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/QC.html>.

¹⁵⁷ *Noncitizen Eligibility for Federal Public Assistance: Policy Overview*, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, Alison Siskin, Specialist in Immigration Policy (Dec. 12, 2016) (p. 10, note a), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33809.pdf>. In 2018, \$5,280 = 4 quarters of work credit. <https://www.ssa.gov/oact/cola/QC.html>.

¹⁵⁸ NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF DOCUMENTATION AND IDENTIFICATION FOR STATE DRIVER'S LICENSE/IDENTIFICATION CARD (SEPTEMBER 5, 2014) 1 (2014), <http://library.niwap.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/Drivers-License-Access.pdf>.

¹⁵⁹ REAL ID Act of 2005, 49 U.S.C. § 30301 Note (2005). See also 6 C.F.R. § 37.11 (g) (2012); Joan Friedland, *Updates on REAL ID and Increased Information Sharing by Departments of Motor Vehicles*, NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., (Jan. 8, 2018), <https://www.nilc.org/news/the-torch/1-04-18/>.

¹⁶⁰ See 6 C.F.R. § 37.11(g)(1) (2012).

¹⁶¹ See *SAVE CaseCheck*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/save/casecheck> (last visited July 9, 2018). For special rules and step-by-step instructions for SAVE verification in cases of VAWA self-petitioners, see PIH NOTICE 2017-02 (HA), VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) SELF-PETITIONER VERIFICATION PROCEDURES (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/hud-vawa-self-petitioner-verification-procedures/> and Benish Anver, Alexandra Brown and Leslye E. Orloff, HOW TO ADVOCATE FOR PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING FOR YOUR BATTERED IMMIGRANT OR TRAFFICKING SURVIVOR CLIENT (2017) <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pub-asst-housing-advocacy>.

¹⁶² See 6 C.F.R. § 37.11(g)(2) (2012); Cindy Mann, CTR. FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERV., U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., MEDICAID AND CHIP COVERAGE FOR "LAWFULLY RESIDING" CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN 2 (2010), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/pb-gov-hhslawfullyresidingmedicaid-07-01-10-also-in-qualified-immigrants/> (For example, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has identified categories of lawfully present immigrants for purposes of Medicaid and CHIP eligibility. These individuals should be able to access full Real ID compliant driver's licenses without waiting for work authorization. This may be an area for advocacy in individual cases).

¹⁶³ See 6 C.F.R. § 37.11(h) (2012); NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., THE REAL ID ACT: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 8-9 (2016), <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/REAL-ID-Act-Q-and-A.pdf>. For state-by-state charts tracking the driver license and state identification policies across all 50 states and D.C., see Higher Ed Immigration Portal, <https://www.higheredimmigrationportal.org/> (citing *REAL ID and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)*, Nat'l Immigration Law Ctr. (Aug. 2021), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/daca/real-id-and-daca/>).

¹⁶⁴ VAWA self-petitioners receive employment authorization once their case has been approved. Trafficking victims receive legal work authorization based on HHS certification for victims with continued presence and for T visa applicants with bona fide determinations. U visa applicants will receive work authorization after their case has been wait-list approved based on deferred action. Asylum applicants become eligible for work authorization approximately 6 months after filing for asylum. DACA recipients receive work authorization based on deferred action and SIJS children receive work authorization once they are granted lawful permanent residency. Once an immigrant receives legal work authorization from DHS they can apply for and receive a Social Security Number.

¹⁶⁵ VAWA self-petitioners receive employment authorization once their case has been approved. Trafficking victims receive legal work authorization based on HHS certification for victims with continued presence and for T visa applicants with bona fide determinations. U visa applicants will receive work authorization after their case has been wait-list approved based on deferred action. Asylum applicants become eligible for work authorization approximately 6 months after filing for asylum. DACA recipients receive work authorization based on deferred action and SIJS children receive work authorization once they are granted lawful permanent residency. Once an immigrant receives legal work authorization from DHS they can apply for and receive a Social Security Number.

¹⁶⁶ See *Application for driver's license*, ALASKA ADMIN. CODE tit. 2, § 90.420, <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#2.90.420> (last visited June 26, 2018); *Expiration and renewal of driver's license*, ALASKA STAT. § 28.15.101, <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#28.15.141> (last visited June 26, 2018).

¹⁶⁷ U.S. Dep't of Justice, Dep't of Health & Human Servs. & Dep't of Hous. & Human Dev., Joint Letter on Immigrant Access to Shelter and Transitional Housing (Aug. 5, 2016), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/joint-letter-hud-hhs-ad-doj-immigrant-access-shelter-transitional-housing-aug-2016/> (stating that services must be in-kind, available regardless of income, and provided at the community level). See 8 U.S.C. § 1611(b)(1)(D).

¹⁶⁸ CATHERINE LONGVILLE & LESLYE E. ORLOFF, PROGRAMS OPEN TO IMMIGRANT VICTIMS AND TO ALL IMMIGRANTS WITHOUT REGARD TO IMMIGRATION STATUS 1 (2014), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/programs-open-to-all-immigrants/>; *Three Federal Agencies Issue Joint Letter on Shelters and Transitional Housing*, NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (Aug. 12, 2016), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/joint-agency-letter-shelters-transitional-housing/>.

¹⁶⁹ *Emergency Solutions Grant*, AK HOUSING FINANCE CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/pros/homelessness/assistance-grants/emergency-solutions-grant-esg-program> (last visited Sept. 3, 2022).

¹⁷⁰ Immigrants including victims who are lawfully residing in the United States or its territories and possessions under section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. and the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau are eligible for public and assisted housing. HUD PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING, *Eligibility Determination and Denial of Assistance*, Citizenship Status 10 (November 2019) available at: https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/HCV_Guidebook_Eligibility_Determination_and_Denial_of_Assistance.pdf (last visited Aug. 27, 2022) (However in Guam, such immigrants are not entitled to a preference in receiving housing assistance over a U.S. citizen or national resident who is otherwise eligible for such assistance).

¹⁷¹ See generally NHELP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: "IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING" (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/ (contains lists of housing programs that are unrestricted and lists of housing programs that various forms of immigration restrictions).

¹⁷² For detailed information about Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) funding housing eligibility and how to find LIHTC funded units in communities across the country see, VAWA Home: Rights for Survivors in LIHTC <https://www.vawahome.com/> (last visited February 10, 2022).

¹⁷³ See generally NHELP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: "IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING" (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/ (contains lists of housing programs that are unrestricted and lists of housing programs that various forms of immigration restrictions).

¹⁷⁴ For detailed information about Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) funding housing eligibility and how to find LIHTC funded units in communities across the country see, VAWA Home: Rights for Survivors in LIHTC <https://www.vawahome.com/> (last visited February 10, 2022).

¹⁷⁵ HUD public and assisted housing refers to HUD assisted housing covered by Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. § 1436a. See Department of Housing and Urban Development PIH Notice 2017-02, *Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Self-Petitioner Verification Procedures* (Jan. 19, 2017), available at <http://library.niwap.org/wp-content/uploads/HUD-VAWA-Self-Petitioner-Verification-Procedures.pdf>; Memorandum for Secretary Julian Castro, Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Eligibility of Battered Noncitizen Self-Petitioners for Financial Assistance Under Section 214 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980* (Dec. 15, 2016), available at <http://library.niwap.org/wp-content/uploads/Eligibility-of-VAWA-Self-Petitioners-2016-12-14.pdf>; HUD Handbook 4350.3: *Occupancy Requirements of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Programs*, Appendix 2-B (2013), available at <https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/43503HSGH.PDF> (instructions for verifying battered immigrant eligibility for multi-family programs) (referring to the *Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status, and Eligibility* Under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, 62 FR 61344 at Exhibit B to Attachment 5 (Nov. 17, 1997); see also 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)).

¹⁷⁶ USDA RURAL HOUSING SERVICE, Interim Rule, *Reinvention of the Sections 514, 515, 516 and 521 Multi-Family Housing Programs*, 69 Fed. Reg. 69032 (Nov. 26, 2004) (to be codified at 7 C.F.R. pt. 1806, 1822, 1902, 1925 ("Appendix 2 to the HUD Handbook 4350.3 is incorporated into internal Agency procedures."); USDA RURAL HOUSING SERVICE, Interim Final Rule, *Reinvention of the Sections 514, 515, 516 and 521 Multi-Family Housing Programs*, 70 Fed. Reg. 8503 (Feb. 22, 2005) (to be codified at 7 C.F.R. 3560) (deciding "to delay implementation of the sections listed below in order to harmonize its procedures with HUD under 42 U.S.C. 1436a"); DEP'T OF HOUS. & URBAN DEV., HUD HANDBOOK 4350.3: OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSIDIZED MULTIFAMILY HOUSING PROGRAMS at Appendix 2-B (2013), <https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/43503HSGH.PDF> (instructions for verifying battered immigrant eligibility for HUD multi-family programs)

(referring to the *Interim Guidance on Verification of Citizenship, Qualified Alien Status, and Eligibility* Under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, 62 FR 61344 at Exhibit B to Attachment 5) (Nov. 17, 1997); DEP'T OF HOUS. & URBAN DEV., PIH NOTICE 2017-02 (HA), VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

ACT (VAWA) SELF-PETITIONER VERIFICATION PROCEDURES (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/hud-vawa-self-petitioner-verification-procedures/>; MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY JULIAN CASTRO ON ELIGIBILITY OF BATTERED NONCITIZEN SELF-PETITIONERS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SECTION 214 OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1980 (2016), <http://library.niwap.org/wp-content/uploads/Eligibility-of-VAWA-Self-Petitioners-2016-12-14.pdf>. See also 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).¹⁷⁷ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

¹⁷⁸ NHP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: “IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING” (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/ (stating that Section 514/516: Lessee (but not household) must be U.S. Citizen or lawful permanent resident). See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11 (including immediate family member).

¹⁷⁹ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.158(d); USDA MFH ASSET MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK HB 2-3650, § 6.30(D) (stating that a remaining family member who is a co-tenant or member of the household, who has the legal capacity to sign the lease, and is a U.S. citizen or qualified immigrant, may remain in the housing after the original tenant has departed); NHP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: “IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING” (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/; see also 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(c).

¹⁸⁰ See 42 U.S.C. § 1484(f)(3)(A), 1486(g)(4) (Sections 514 and 516 Farm Labor Housing); NHP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: “IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING” (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/ (“Section 514/516: Lessee (but not household) must be U.S. Citizen or lawful permanent resident.”).

¹⁸¹ See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants, including VAWA self-petitioners, who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. See, DEP’T OF HOUS. & URBAN DEV., PIH NOTICE 2017-02 (HA), VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) SELF-PETITIONER VERIFICATION PROCEDURES (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/hud-vawa-self-petitioner-verification-procedures/>.

¹⁸² NAT’L IMMIGR. L. CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2)-(3), (c)(4).

¹⁸³ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

¹⁸⁴ See 42 U.S.C. § 1490(a); see also 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2)-(3), (c)(4); NHP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: “IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING” (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/.

¹⁸⁵ NHP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: “IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING” (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/ (stating that Section 514/516: Lessee (but not household) must be U.S. Citizen or lawful permanent resident). See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11 (including immediate family member).

¹⁸⁶ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.158(d); USDA MFH ASSET MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK HB 2-3650, § 6.30(D) (stating that a remaining family member who is a co-tenant or member of the household, who has the legal capacity to sign the lease, and is a U.S. citizen or qualified immigrant, may remain in the housing after the original tenant has departed); NHP, *Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: “IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING” (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/; see also 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2)-(3), (c)(4).

¹⁸⁷ See 42 U.S.C. § 1484(f)(3)(A), 1486(g)(4) (Sections 514 and 516 Farm Labor Housing).

¹⁸⁸ See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants, T visa applicants with a bona fide determination and trafficking victims with continued presence, who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. NAT’L IMMIGR. L. CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. See also 22 U.S.C. 7105(b) (2005) (Applicants under 18 require only HHS eligibility determination (not certification).); OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH & HUM. SER., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR

ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016),

<https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>.

¹⁸⁹ See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).

¹⁹⁰ NAT'L IMMIGR. L. CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS* 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. See also 22 U.S.C. 7105(b); OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>.

¹⁹¹ See OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>; 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1)(B) (requirement to expand benefits and services); see also 22 U.S.C. 7105(b); 42 U.S.C. § 1485 (Section 515 Rural Housing); 42 U.S.C. § 1490(a) (Section 521 housing assistance); 42 U.S.C. § 1484(f)(3)(A), 1486(g)(4) (Sections 514 and 516 Farm Labor Housing). *NHLP, Chart on Federally Assisted Housing and Immigrant Eligibility (Feb. 2017)*, reprinted in LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR THE WEBINAR: "IMMIGRANT ACCESS TO FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING" (FEB. 22, 2017) at Attachment A (2017), www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/info-packet-webinar-immigrant-access-and-housing/.

¹⁹² See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants, T visa applicants with a bona fide determination and trafficking victims with continued presence, who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. NAT'L IMMIGR. L. CTR., *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS* 17, 17-20 (4th ed. 2002, table updated Oct. 2011), https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/table_ovrw_fedprogs/. See also 22 U.S.C. 7105(b) (2005) (Applicants under 18 require only HHS eligibility determination (not certification).); OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>.

¹⁹³ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

¹⁹⁴ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11. May also be eligible for proration in HUD or USDA housing programs, or for federal housing assistance from other unrestricted programs.

¹⁹⁵ See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. DACA applicants will only qualify if the housing is LIHTC only or LIHTC is combined with one of the USDA programs listed above.

¹⁹⁶ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

¹⁹⁷ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11. May also be eligible for proration in HUD or USDA housing programs, or for federal housing assistance from unrestricted programs.

¹⁹⁸ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

¹⁹⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 3* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

²⁰⁰ See 42 U.S.C. § 1490a (Section 521 rental assistance); 42 U.S.C. § 1484(f)(3)(A) and 1486(g)(4) (Sections 514 and 516 Farm Labor Housing); and 42 U.S.C. § 1485 (Section 515 Rural Rental Housing).

²⁰¹ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

²⁰² See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants including SIJS applicants upon receipt of lawful permanent residency, who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. SIJS applicants and recipients prior to receipt of lawful permanent residency will only qualify if the housing is LIHTC only or LIHTC is combined with one of the USDA programs listed above.

²⁰³ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

²⁰⁴ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11. May also be eligible for proration in HUD or USDA housing programs, or for federal housing assistance from unrestricted programs.

²⁰⁵ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

²⁰⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Table 1: Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs 3* (Oct. 2011), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/tbl1_ovrvw-fed-pgms.pdf.

²⁰⁷ See 42 U.S.C. § 1490a (Section 521 rental assistance); 42 U.S.C. § 1484(f)(3)(A) and 1486(g)(4) (Sections 514 and 516 Farm Labor Housing); and 42 U.S.C. § 1485 (Section 515 Rural Rental Housing).

²⁰⁸ See 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).

²⁰⁹ See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants, including U visa wait list approved applicants upon receipt of lawful permanent residency, who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. Prior to receipt of lawful permanent residency applicants approved for the U visa wait list will only qualify if the housing is LIHTC only or LIHTC is combined with one of the USDA programs listed above.

²¹⁰ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

²¹¹ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11. May also be eligible for proration in HUD or USDA housing programs, or for federal housing assistance from unrestricted programs.

²¹² See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants, including U visa applicants upon receipt of lawful permanent residency, who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. Prior to receipt of lawful permanent residency, U visa applicants will only qualify if the housing is LIHTC only or LIHTC is combined with one of the USDA programs listed above.

²¹³ See 42 U.S.C. § 1485.

²¹⁴ See 7 C.F.R. § 3560.11. May also be eligible for proration in HUD or USDA housing programs, or for federal housing assistance from unrestricted programs.

²¹⁵ See *Low Income Housing Tax Credit*, ALASKA HOUS. FIN. CORP., <https://www.ahfc.us/homelessness/development-grants/low-income-housing-tax-credit/> (last visited June 26, 2018). The Alaska Housing Finance Corporation allocates the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The LIHTC program does not impose immigration restrictions. However, when housing units use these federally funded tax credits or other federally funded subsidies, the housing units with this combination of funding would only be available to immigrants who could meet the eligibility requirements of the federal subsidies involved. Undocumented immigrants will only qualify if the housing is LIHTC only or LIHTC is combined with one of the USDA programs listed above.

²¹⁶ 26 U.S.C. § 24; U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 972, CHILD TAX CREDIT, at 3 (2017).

²¹⁷ 26 U.S.C. § 24(f); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 972, CHILD TAX CREDIT, at 2 (2017).

²¹⁸ See <https://www.irs.gov/individuals/individual-taxpayer-identification-number> (IRS ITIN Information Page).

²¹⁹ 26 U.S.C.A § 21(b); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 503, CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES, at 1, 3 (2017).

²²⁰ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 503, CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES, at 3 (2017).

²²¹ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 503, CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES, at 2 (2017).

²²² 26 U.S.C. § 32(c)(1)(D); see also 26 U.S.C. § 6013(g); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 5, 18 (2017); see also U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 4 (2017).

²²³ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 4 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31 (2017).

²²⁴ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31-32 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 7 (2017).

²²⁵ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 31-32 (2018).

²²⁶ 26 U.S.C. § 32(c)(1)(D); see also 26 U.S.C. § 6013(g); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 5, 18 (2017); see also U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 4 (2017).

²²⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 4 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31 (2017).

²²⁸ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31-32 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 7 (2017).

²²⁹ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 31-32 (2018).

- ²³⁰ 26 U.S.C. § 32(c)(1)(D); *see also* 26 U.S.C. § 6013(g); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 5, 18 (2017); *see also* U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 4 (2017).
- ²³¹ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 4 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31 (2017).
- ²³² U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31-32 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 7 (2017).
- ²³³ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 31-32 (2018).
- ²³⁴ 26 U.S.C. § 32(c)(1)(D); *see also* 26 U.S.C. § 6013(g); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 5, 18 (2017); *see also* U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 4 (2017).
- ²³⁵ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 4 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31 (2017).
- ²³⁶ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31-32 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 7 (2017).
- ²³⁷ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 31-32 (2018).
- ²³⁸ 26 U.S.C. § 32(c)(1)(D); *see also* 26 U.S.C. § 6013(g); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 5, 18 (2017); *see also* U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 4 (2017).
- ²³⁹ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 4 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31 (2017).
- ²⁴⁰ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31-32 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 7 (2017).
- ²⁴¹ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 31-32 (2018).
- ²⁴² 26 U.S.C.A § 32(c)(1)(D) (West 2018); *see also* 26 U.S.C.A § 6013(g) (West 2018).
- ²⁴³ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 4 (2018).
- ²⁴⁴ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 596, EARNED INCOME CREDIT (EIC), at 4 (2017); U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 31 (2017).
- ²⁴⁵ U.S. DEP'T OF TREASURY, I.R.S., PUB. 519, U.S. TAX GUIDE FOR ALIENS, at 1, 31-32 (2018).
- ²⁴⁶ *See* Anver, Bassey and Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, CORNERSTONE, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Jan.-Apr. 2015), *available at* http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/ (describing LSC legal services available to immigrant victims of violence and their families).
- ²⁴⁷ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (victim), (a)(1)(ii) (parent of victim). “Battered or subjected to extreme cruelty includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest (if the victim is a minor), or forced prostitution may be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence.” 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b). The definition of battering or extreme cruelty is identical to that in the immigration regulations. Leslye E. Orloff, Brittnay Roberts and Stefanie Gitler, *Battering and Extreme Cruelty: Drawing Examples from Civil Protection Order and Family Law Cases*, NIWAP (October 13, 2013), *available at* <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/materials-for-adjudicators-and-judges/tools-for-courts/family-law/Extreme-Cruelty-BIA-training-memo.pdf/view>; *compare* 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b) and 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(vi).
- ²⁴⁸ The abuse must either have occurred in the U.S. or violate U.S. law. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c).
- ²⁴⁹ “Related legal assistance means legal assistance directly related” “to the prevention of, or obtaining relief from, the battery [or] cruelty” and “includes representation in matters that will assist a person eligible for assistance under this part to escape from the abusive situation, ameliorate the current effects of the abuse, or protect against future abuse, so long as the recipient can show the necessary connection of the representation to the abuse. Such representation may include immigration law matters and domestic or poverty law matters (such as obtaining civil protective orders, divorce, paternity, child custody, child and spousal support, housing, public benefits, employment, abuse and neglect, juvenile proceedings and contempt actions).” 45 C.F.R. 1626.4 (b); *see also* Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey and Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, CORNERSTONE, Vol. 36, No. 1, (Jan.-Apr. 2015), *available at* http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (Nov. 3, 2014), *available at* <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 1, 2014), *available at* <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

²⁵⁰ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(a).

²⁵¹ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(b).

²⁵² Upon applying for 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(b) or receiving lawful permanent residency 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(a) victim switch eligibility tracks from anti-abuse (which includes a restriction that the legal assistance be related to the abuse 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4 to immigration related eligibility under for 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5 under which applicants are eligible of any legal assistance offered by the LSC funded agency. See Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey & Leslye E. Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, NAT'L LEGAL AID & DEFENDER Ass'n CORNERSTONE Jan.-Apr. 2015, at 20, http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005's New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes*, NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (NIWAP), (Nov. 3, 2014), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey & Leslye E. Orloff, *Guide: Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors*, NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT (NIWAP), (Oct. 1, 2014), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfunded/>.

²⁵³ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

²⁵⁴ Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 § 1512, 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, tit. II, § 1201(a), Pub. L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) [hereinafter VAWA 2000], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-gov-vawa-2000-pub-l-106-386-10-28-00/>.

²⁵⁵ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

²⁵⁶ See, e.g., OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, OVW FY 2017 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS (LAV) GRANT PROGRAM SOLICITATION (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

²⁵⁷ See 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(c).

²⁵⁸ See 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (trafficking victim); 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4 (a)(1)(ii) (parent of trafficking victim); 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(k)(2) (A “victim of trafficking” under the anti-abuse regulation is a victim of any conduct included in the definition of “trafficking” under law, including, but not limited to, local, state, and federal law, and T visa holders regardless of certification from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)); 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c)(2)(ii) (stating that to qualify for legal assistance by an LSC funded agency, the trafficking must have occurred in the U.S. or violate U.S. law, 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c)(1), and the trafficking victim must be present in the U.S. at the time of the application for legal assistance).

²⁵⁹ See 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(2).

²⁶⁰ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

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²⁶² Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

²⁶³ See, e.g., OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, OVW FY 2017 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS (LAV) GRANT PROGRAM SOLICITATION (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

²⁶⁴ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(2)(i)(A) (HHS certified victim); 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(2)(ii) (seeking certification). “Victim of severe forms of trafficking” means any person described at 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1)(C), with the inclusion of those still seeking HHS certification. See 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(j). To qualify for legal assistance by an LSC funded agency, the victim must be present in the U.S. at the time of the application for legal assistance, 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c)(2)(ii), and the trafficking must have occurred in the U.S. or violated U.S. law, 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c)(1).

²⁶⁵ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(2)(i)(B) (visa holder); and 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(2)(ii) (visa applicant). Eligibility for legal assistance under these provisions does not require HHS certification, 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(2)(ii), although the trafficking must either have occurred in the U.S. or violated U.S. law. 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c).

²⁶⁶ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

²⁶⁷ Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 § 1512, 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, tit. II, § 1201(a), Pub. L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) [hereinafter VAWA 2000], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-gov-vawa-2000-pub-l-106-386-10-28-00/>.

²⁶⁸ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

²⁶⁹ See, e.g., OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, OVW FY 2017 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS (LAV) GRANT PROGRAM SOLICITATION (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

²⁷⁰ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (victim), (a)(1)(ii) (parent of victim). “Battered or subjected to extreme cruelty includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest (if the victim is a minor), or forced prostitution may be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence.” 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b). The definition of battering or extreme cruelty is identical to that in the immigration regulations. Leslye E. Orloff, Brittnay Roberts and Stefanie Gitler, *Battering and Extreme Cruelty: Drawing Examples from Civil Protection Order and Family Law Cases*, NIWAP (October 13, 2013), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/materials-for-adjudicators-and-judges/tools-for-courts/family-law/Extreme-Cruelty-BIA-training-memo.pdf/view>; compare 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b) and 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(vi).

²⁷¹ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (victim), (ii) (parent of victim). “Victim of sexual assault or trafficking” means a victim of sexual assault subjected to any conduct included in the definition of sexual assault in VAWA, 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(29), or a victim of trafficking subjected to any conduct included in the definition of “trafficking” under law, including, but not limited to, local, state, and federal law, and T visa holders regardless of certification from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(k).

²⁷² The abuse must either have occurred in the U.S. or violate U.S. law. See 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c).

²⁷³ Related legal assistance means legal assistance directly related to the prevention of, or obtaining relief from, the battery or cruelty and includes representation in matters that will assist a person eligible for assistance under this part to escape from the abusive situation, ameliorate the current effects of the abuse, or protect against future abuse, so long as the recipient can show the necessary connection of the representation to the abuse. Such representation may include immigration law matters and domestic or poverty law matters (such as obtaining civil protective orders, divorce, paternity, child custody, child and spousal support, housing, public benefits, employment, abuse and neglect, juvenile proceedings and contempt actions). 45 C.F.R. 1626.4 (b); see also Anver, Bassey and Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, CORNERSTONE, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Jan.-Apr. 2015), available at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa

Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

²⁷⁴ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

²⁷⁵ Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 § 1512, 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, tit. II, § 1201(a), Pub. L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) [hereinafter VAWA 2000], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-gov-vawa-2000-pub-l-106-386-10-28-00/>.

²⁷⁶ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

²⁷⁷ See, e.g. Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, OVW FY 2017 Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Grant Program Solicitation (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

²⁷⁸ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i). “Battered or subjected to extreme cruelty includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest (if the victim is a minor), or forced prostitution may be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence.” 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b). The definition of battering or extreme cruelty is identical to that in the immigration regulations. Leslye E. Orloff, Brittnay Roberts and Stefanie Gitler, *Battering and Extreme Cruelty: Drawing Examples from Civil Protection Order and Family Law Cases*, NIWAP (October 13, 2013), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/materials-for-adjudicators-and-judges/tools-for-courts/family-law/Extreme-Cruelty-BIA-training-memo.pdf/view>; compare 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b) and 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(vi).

²⁷⁹ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(a)(1)(i). “Victim of sexual assault or trafficking” means a victim of sexual assault subjected to any conduct included in the definition of sexual assault in VAWA, 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(29), or a victim of trafficking subjected to any conduct included in the definition of “trafficking” under law, including, but not limited to, local, state, and federal law, and T visa holders regardless of certification from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(k).

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²⁸¹ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(a).

²⁸² 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(b); see National Legal Aid & Defender Association, *Cornerstone 23*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Jan.-Apr. 2015), available at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (Nov. 3, 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

²⁸³ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

²⁸⁴ Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 § 1512, 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, tit. II, § 1201(a), Pub. L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) [hereinafter VAWA 2000], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-gov-vawa-2000-pub-l-106-386-10-28-00/>.

²⁸⁵ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

²⁸⁶ See, e.g., OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, OVW FY 2017 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS (LAV) GRANT PROGRAM SOLICITATION (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

²⁸⁷ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (crime victim or family member eligible for U visa relief) and (ii) (parent of U visa eligible child); 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(h) (definitions). To qualify for a U visa, the victim must have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of one or more of the following, or any similar activity in violation of Federal, State, or local criminal law: rape; torture; trafficking; incest; domestic violence; sexual assault; abusive sexual contact; prostitution; sexual exploitation; stalking; female genital mutilation; being held hostage; peonage; involuntary servitude; slave trade; kidnapping; abduction; unlawful criminal restraint; false imprisonment; blackmail; extortion; manslaughter; murder; felonious assault; witness tampering; obstruction of justice; perjury; fraud in foreign labor contracting (as defined in section 1351 of title 18); or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above mentioned crimes. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101(a)(15)(U)(i)(I) and U(iii).

²⁸⁸ To qualify for legal representation by an LSC funded agency, the abuse must either have occurred inside the U.S. or violated U.S. law. 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c)(1).

²⁸⁹ “Related legal assistance means legal assistance directly related” “to the prevention of, or obtaining relief from, the battery [or] cruelty” and “includes representation in matters that will assist a person eligible for assistance under this part to escape from the abusive situation, ameliorate the current effects of the abuse, or protect against future abuse, so long as the recipient can show the necessary connection of the representation to the abuse. Such representation may include immigration law matters and domestic or poverty law matters (such as obtaining civil protective orders, divorce, paternity, child custody, child and spousal support, housing, public benefits, employment, abuse and neglect, juvenile proceedings and contempt actions).” 45 C.F.R. 1626.4 (b); see also Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey and Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, CORNERSTONE, Vol. 36, No. 1, (Jan.-Apr. 2015), available at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (Nov. 3, 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 1, 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

²⁹⁰ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(a).

²⁹¹ 45 C.F.R. § 1626.5(b); see National Legal Aid & Defender Association, *Cornerstone 23*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Jan.-Apr. 2015), available at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (Nov. 3, 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

²⁹² OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may

also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

²⁹³ Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 § 1512, 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, tit. II, § 1201(a), Pub. L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) [hereinafter VAWA 2000], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-gov-vawa-2000-pub-l-106-386-10-28-00/>.

²⁹⁴ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

²⁹⁵ See, e.g., Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, OVW FY 2017 Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Grant Program Solicitation (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

²⁹⁶ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (crime victim or family member eligible for U visa relief) and (ii) (parent of U visa eligible child); 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(h) (definitions). To qualify for a U visa, the victim must have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of one or more of the following, or any similar activity in violation of Federal, State, or local criminal law: rape; torture; trafficking; incest; domestic violence; sexual assault; abusive sexual contact; prostitution; sexual exploitation; stalking; female genital mutilation; being held hostage; peonage; involuntary servitude; slave trade; kidnapping; abduction; unlawful criminal restraint; false imprisonment; blackmail; extortion; manslaughter; murder; felonious assault; witness tampering; obstruction of justice; perjury; fraud in foreign labor contracting (as defined in section 1351 of title 18); or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above mentioned crimes. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101(a)(15)(U)(i)(I) and U(iii).

²⁹⁷ To qualify for legal representation by an LSC funded agency, the abuse must either have occurred inside the U.S. or violated U.S. law. 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c)(1).

²⁹⁸ “Related legal assistance means legal assistance directly related” “to the prevention of, or obtaining relief from, the battery [or] cruelty” and “includes representation in matters that will assist a person eligible for assistance under this part to escape from the abusive situation, ameliorate the current effects of the abuse, or protect against future abuse, so long as the recipient can show the necessary connection of the representation to the abuse. Such representation may include immigration law matters and domestic or poverty law matters (such as obtaining civil protective orders, divorce, paternity, child custody, child and spousal support, housing, public benefits, employment, abuse and neglect, juvenile proceedings and contempt actions).” 45 C.F.R. 1626.4 (b); see also Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey and Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, CORNERSTONE, Vol. 36, No. 1, (Jan.-Apr. 2015), available at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (Nov. 3, 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 1, 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

²⁹⁹ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

³⁰⁰ Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000 § 1512, 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, tit. II, § 1201(a), Pub. L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000) [hereinafter VAWA 2000], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-gov-vawa-2000-pub-l-106-386-10-28-00/>.

³⁰¹ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

³⁰² See, e.g., OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, OVW FY 2017 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS (LAV) GRANT PROGRAM SOLICITATION (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

³⁰³ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (victim), (a)(1)(ii) (parent of victim). “Battered or subjected to extreme cruelty includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation,

including rape, molestation, incest (if the victim is a minor), or forced prostitution may be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence.” 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b). The definition of battering or extreme cruelty is identical to that in the immigration regulations. Leslye E. Orloff, Brittnay Roberts and Stefanie Gitler, *Battering and Extreme Cruelty: Drawing Examples from Civil Protection Order and Family Law Cases*, NIWAP (October 13, 2013), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/reference/additional-materials/materials-for-adjudicators-and-judges/tools-for-courts/family-law/Extreme-Cruelty-BIA-training-memo.pdf/view>; compare 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(b) and 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(vi).

³⁰⁴ 45 C.F.R. §§ 1626.4(a)(1)(i) (victim), (ii) (parent of victim). “Victim of sexual assault or trafficking” means a victim of sexual assault subjected to any conduct included in the definition of sexual assault in VAWA, 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(29), or a victim of trafficking subjected to any conduct included in the definition of “trafficking” under law, including, but not limited to, local, state, and federal law, and T visa holders regardless of certification from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 45 C.F.R. § 1626.2(k).

³⁰⁵ The abuse must either have occurred in the U.S. or violate U.S. law. See 45 C.F.R. § 1626.4(c).

³⁰⁶ Related legal assistance means legal assistance directly related to the prevention of, or obtaining relief from, the battery or cruelty and includes representation in matters that will assist a person eligible for assistance under this part to escape from the abusive situation, ameliorate the current effects of the abuse, or protect against future abuse, so long as the recipient can show the necessary connection of the representation to the abuse. Such representation may include immigration law matters and domestic or poverty law matters (such as obtaining civil protective orders, divorce, paternity, child custody, child and spousal support, housing, public benefits, employment, abuse and neglect, juvenile proceedings and contempt actions). 45 C.F.R. 1626.4 (b); see also Anver, Bassey and Orloff, *Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005*, CORNERSTONE, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Jan.-Apr. 2015), available at http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/anti-abuse-lsc-reg-articles-cornerstone_jan-apr-2015/; Benish Anver, Henrissa Bassey, & Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *And Legal Services Access for All: Implementing the Violence Against Women Act of 2005’s New Path to Legal Services Corporation Funded Representation for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking, and Other Crimes* (2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/and-legal-services-for-all/>; Catherine Longville, Henrissa Bassey, and Leslye E. Orloff, National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), *Access to Publicly Funded Legal Services for Immigrant Survivors* (Oct. 2014), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/lsc-tool-accesspubliclyfundedls/>.

³⁰⁷ OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, FY 2018 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS GRANT PROGRAM PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE CALL TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1020436/download> (“The purpose of the LAV Program is to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking who are seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of that abuse or violence, at minimum or no cost to the victims. The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking.”).

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³⁰⁹ Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 § 103, Pub. L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006) (codified at 34 U.S.C. § 10441 (2017)) (originally codified at 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg (2000)) [hereinafter VAWA 2005], <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/senate-judicial-hearing-july-19-2005-1/>.

³¹⁰ See, e.g., OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, OVW FY 2017 LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS (LAV) GRANT PROGRAM SOLICITATION (2017), <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/922496/download> (listing representation of child sexual assault victims under age of 11 as out-of-scope for Legal Assistance for Victims grant funded programs).

³¹¹ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.

³¹² National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).

³¹³ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.

³¹⁴ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2), (b)(3), (c)(4).

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- ³¹⁵ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.
- ³¹⁶ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 150, 150-51 (4th ed. 2002, rev. May 2006), https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf; OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERV., OTIP-FS-16-01, CERTIFICATION FOR ADULT VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACT SHEET 1 (2016), <https://traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Certification%20Fact%20Sheet%20Posting%20%282%29.pdf>. See 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (Applicants over age 18 require an HHS certification. Applicants under age 18 require an HHS eligibility determination (not a certification)).
- ³¹⁷ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.
- ³¹⁸ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.
- ³¹⁹ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1640(b)(1).
- ³²⁰ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.
- ³²¹ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³²² National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.
- ³²³ National Immigrant Law Center, *Low-Income Home Energy (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Programs (WAP)* (May 2016), available at https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/liheapwap_pp150-51_053006.pdf.
- ³²⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 5121; See American Red Cross and the Nat'l Council of La Raza, and NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Fact Sheet: Immigrant Eligibility for Disaster Assistance* (June 2007), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/immigrant-eligibility-disaster-assistance/>.
- ³²⁵ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>.
- ³²⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; USDA Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Disaster SNAP Guidance: Policy Guidance, Lessons Learned, and Toolkits to Operate a Successful D-SNAP, available at https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/D-SNAP_handbook_0.pdf.
- ³²⁷ See American Red Cross and the Nat'l Council of La Raza, and NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Fact Sheet: Immigrant Eligibility for Disaster Assistance* (June 2007), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/immigrant-eligibility-disaster-assistance/>.
- ³²⁸ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters 2* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (To receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), “qualified” immigrants must have employment authorization); see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).
- ³²⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters 2* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c).
- ³³⁰ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters 2* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (To receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), “qualified” immigrants must have employment authorization); see 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2), (b)(3), (c)(4).
- ³³¹ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters 2* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; see 8 U.S.C. §§ 1641(b)(2), (b)(3).
- ³³² National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters 2* (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).

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- ³³³ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 162, 162-64 (4th ed. 2002, rev. Oct. 2017), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (explaining that to receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), survivors of trafficking must have employment authorization). See 22 U.S.C. §§ 7105(b).
- ³³⁴ NAT'L IMMIGRATION LAW CTR., *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* in GUIDE TO IMMIGRANT ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS 162, 162-64 (4th ed. 2002, rev. Oct. 2017), <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (explaining that to receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), survivors of trafficking must have employment authorization). See 22 U.S.C. §§ 7105(b).
- ³³⁵ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* 2 (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (To receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), LPRs must have employment authorization); see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³³⁶ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* 2 (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³³⁷ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* 2 (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (To receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), LPRs must have employment authorization); see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³³⁸ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* 2 (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³³⁹ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* 2 (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/> (To receive Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), LPRs must have employment authorization); see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³⁴⁰ National Immigration Law Center, *Disaster Assistance: Food, Shelter, Cash Payments, Loans, and Other Help for Victims of Major Disasters* 2 (Oct. 2017), available at <https://www.nilc.org/issues/economic-support/disaster-help/>; see 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³⁴¹ See Federal Emergency Management Agency, *FEMA Citizenship/Immigration Requirements* (Dec. 2015), available at <https://www.fema.gov/faq-details/FEMA-Citizenship-Immigration-requirements-1370032118159> (stating that undocumented individuals can apply on behalf of a minor US citizen child who has a social security card).
- ³⁴² To be eligible for unemployment insurance, each class of immigrant must have had prior work authorization and had to have been working with the authorization at the time they applied for unemployment. Work authorization must remain valid while they receive unemployment and if work authorization expires, then so does the eligibility for unemployment.
- ³⁴³ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(1)(B)(i), or (ii); or 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(2), or (3).
- ³⁴⁴ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(3).
- ³⁴⁵ INA § 208(d)(2); 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12(c)(8); 8 C.F.R. §§ 274a.12(a)(5); 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(2).
- ³⁴⁶ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).
- ³⁴⁷ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c)(4).
- ³⁴⁸ See Rebecca Smith, *Immigrant Workers' Eligibility for Unemployment Insurance*, NAT'L EMPLOYMENT LAW PROJECT (Mar. 31, 2020), <https://www.nelp.org/publication/immigrant-workers-eligibility-unemployment-insurance/> ("The general rule is that workers must have valid work authorization during the base period, at the time that they apply for benefits, and throughout the period during which they are receiving benefits.").
- ³⁴⁹ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³⁵⁰ 8 U.S.C. § 1641(b)(1).
- ³⁵¹ See Rebecca Smith, *Immigrant Workers' Eligibility for Unemployment Insurance*, NAT'L EMPLOYMENT LAW PROJECT (Mar. 31, 2020), <https://www.nelp.org/publication/immigrant-workers-eligibility-unemployment-insurance/> ("The general rule is that workers must have valid work authorization during the base period, at the time that they apply for benefits, and throughout the period during which they are receiving benefits.").
- ³⁵² See Rebecca Smith, *Immigrant Workers' Eligibility for Unemployment Insurance*, NAT'L EMPLOYMENT LAW PROJECT (Mar. 31, 2020), <https://www.nelp.org/publication/immigrant-workers-eligibility-unemployment-insurance/> ("Under the current state and federal systems, undocumented workers are not eligible for unemployment benefits.").