



What is the Public Charge Rule?

- Public charge is the federal rule by which individuals can be *denied* permanent resident status (green cards) if they are determined to be likely to be dependent on the government for support in the future.
 - A new version of the public charge rule took effect on **February 24, 2020**, except in Illinois, where it has been delayed due to litigation.
 - National Skills Coalition and many other organizations **strongly opposed** the recent changes to the public charge rule, which evidence suggests will decrease immigrant job seekers and workers' ability to access key benefits to help them persist and succeed in workforce development programs.
 - Now that the rule has taken effect, this document is intended to help workforce development advocates understand the most common public-charge issues they may encounter.
 - Some people are *exempt* from the public charge test. These include refugees, T and U visa holders, Violence Against Women Act self-petitioners, people granted asylum, and certain other humanitarian immigrants.
 - The public charge is a *totality of circumstances* test. Officials weigh each of the positive and negative factors in an immigrant's application and determine whether they are at risk of becoming a public charge.
 - The new rule adds standards and evidentiary requirements to the factors considered under the totality of circumstances test. Factors include age, health, income and assets, and education and skills, among others. For example, being over age 62 is a negative factor.
 - The new rule also expands the number of *people* who are subject to the test by adding new standards to applications for an extension or change of non-immigrant visas.
 - The new rule *greatly expands* the types of public benefits that count against immigrants under the test. Benefits that count against immigrants are:
 - > Any Federal, State, Local or Tribal cash assistance for income maintenance, including TANF, SSI, and general assistance programs
 - > Medicaid (with exceptions including coverage for emergency services, children under 21 years old, pregnant women and 60 days of post-partum services);
 - > Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly called "food stamps");
 - > Federal Public Housing, Section 8 housing vouchers and Section 8 project-based rental assistance.
- Note: Participating in an adult education or workforce program funded by SNAP Employment & Training will NOT count against an immigrant unless the immigrant has filed an individual application for SNAP benefits.*
- The public charge test does NOT apply when a green-card holder is applying for U.S. citizenship.

PLEASE NOTE: The public charge rule is complex, with many details and exceptions. National Skills Coalition is providing this document as short overview for workforce advocates, but it is not intended to be comprehensive. Additional materials are available from [ProtectingImmigrantFamilies.org](https://www.protectingimmigrantfamilies.org), a project led by the National Immigration Law Center and the Center for Law and Social Policy.

What Should Workforce Development Advocates Know About the Public Charge Rule?

1. Participating in workforce development programs or services will NOT be counted against immigrants in the public charge test. In fact, *no* type of education or workforce training participation counts against immigrants. Workforce development staff should feel confident in assuring immigrants that participating in publicly funded workforce programs will not harm their ability to obtain a green card. In fact, additional training can *help* their chance of getting a green card by improving their totality of circumstances. Participating in workforce programs will also not harm an immigrant who is planning to sponsor a family member to immigrate in the future.

2. New paperwork required by the public charge rule means that immigrants who previously participated in workforce development programs may contact providers asking for proof of participation. The new public charge rule requires individuals to complete a federal Declaration of Self-Sufficiency **I-944 form** when they are applying for a green card. The form requires applicants to submit evidence of any relevant occupational skills, certifications, and licenses, when these were obtained, and who issued the certification or license. This includes but is not limited to workforce skills, training, licenses for specific occupations or professions, and certificates documenting mastery or apprenticeships in skilled trades or professions. If your organization or agency does not issue such documents, your past program participants may ask you for a letter affirming that no such documents are available. As of this writing, there is no template available for what this letter should look like.

3. Even immigrants who already have green cards or US citizenship may have questions or concerns about this new policy. In particular, green-card holders may be confused about whether the new rule could affect their application for U.S. citizenship (the answer is NO; Congress sets those rules). Immigrants may ask whether the new rule will affect their ability to sponsor a family member to come to the United States (the answer is MAYBE; they should speak with a reputable lawyer or accredited representative per the link below). In addition, green-card holders should be aware that if they travel outside the U.S. for more than 180 days, they *will* face a public charge test when they attempt to return to this country.

4. Workforce development administrators should consider providing professional development sessions to help ensure that staff are prepared to answer general questions about public charge. Workforce staff, including job developers, case managers,

instructors, and other staff, are likely to encounter many questions from immigrant jobseekers and workers. Providers should ensure that staff have accurate *general* information to help dispel rumors, reassure jobseekers, and clarify how their organizations can (and cannot) help immigrants meet the new public charge requirements.

5. Workforce development advocates should not attempt to provide legal advice to immigrants about how to complete Form I-944 or otherwise comply with public charge regulations. Providing advice can put workforce staff in danger of engaging in the “Unauthorized Practice of Law.” Even more importantly, it can jeopardize an immigrant’s ability to live in the United States if advice is wrong or incomplete. Workforce advocates should refer immigrants to reputable nonprofit legal service providers or attorneys. (Find an accredited nonprofit agency in your state by searching this site: <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/recognized-organizations-and-accredited-representatives-roster-state-and-city>.)

6. Workforce development advocates can take action to advocate on this issue, such as by:

- > Disseminating accurate information about public charge to job seekers and program participants, workforce providers, and collaborative partners.
- > Tracking any “chilling effect” observed by their organization, such as a drop in participation or enrollment.
- > Noting the number and type of requests they receive for helping immigrants to comply with the I-944 form, as well as the cost or burden to their organization in handling such requests.
- > Assessing the degree to which immigrants’ withdrawal from public benefit programs such as Medicaid or SNAP may have ripple effects causing them to drop out of workforce programs.
- > Sharing information about the *general* impact of the public charge rule on their organization with other nonprofit advocates seeking to document the consequences, while fully respecting privacy and confidentiality of *individual* immigrants’ data and personal information.

