Libraries Helping Immigrants: Partnering to Support Citizenship: An Overview of Naturalization and Library Partnerships

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Immigrant Legal Resource Center

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Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Average boost in individual earnings*

*Citizen Gain: The Economic Benefits of Naturalization for Immigrants and the Economy
Manuel Pastor and Justin Scoggins December 2012
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration
Barriers

Increase in Naturalization Fee

No Information About Naturalization

Naturalization Form Doubled in Length

Increase in Naturalization Fee

- 1994, $95
- 1998, $225
- 2002, $260
- 2005, $330
- 2007, $595
- 2016, $640

Naturalization Form Doubled in Length

- 1994
- 1995
- 2000
- 2005
- 2010
- 2015
- 2020

No Information About Naturalization

- 61%
Over 370,000 Completed naturalization applications since July 2011 (7.5 yrs)

Over 117,000 included Fee Waivers

Over 2,200 Reduced Fee Requests

1/3 of naturalization applications include a Fee Waiver or Reduced Fee Request

$82 Million Savings from helping LPRs with Fee Waiver or Reduced Fee

93% of adjudicated applications approved
New Americans Campaign California
Collaborations and Affiliates

California
The Golden State

www.newamericanscampaign.org/about/partners

https://dornsife.usc.edu/csii/eligible-to-naturalize-map/
National Partners

- 10 national partners
  - Immigrant Legal Resource Center - lead agency
  - National and local funders
Basics of Naturalization Law
Five Ways to Become a U.S. Citizen

1. Birth in the U.S.
2. Naturalization
3. Acquisition of Citizenship at Birth
4. Derivation of Citizenship (by age of 18)
5. Section 322
   For certain children living outside U.S.
Basic Requirements for Naturalization

- At least 18 years old
- Lawful permanent resident
- Five years of continuous residence
- Physical presence for half of the five years
- Good moral character
- Be able to pass exams on English and U.S. government and history
- Take a loyalty oath and be attached to the U.S. Constitution
Applicant can be **Denied** Naturalization and **Deported**!

Watch out for RED FLAGS - Encourage legal assistance.
First Naturalization Requirement

Must be at least 18 years old.
Second Naturalization Requirement

Lawful Permanent Residence

Obtained status lawfully and maintains status as LPR
Lawful Permanent Residence

• Is the applicant actually an LPR?
• Legal practitioners will ask how the applicant obtained green card
  – Was it through a fraudulent marriage?
  – Did the individual lie about eligibility?
  – Was the individual eligible for the green card?
Lara is a library patron who is asking about citizenship. Her LPR dad petitioned for her when she was 24 and unmarried. While she was waiting for her petition from her dad to become “current,” she got married. After getting married, she was informed that her petition was current, and used it to become a permanent resident.

Will she have a problem if she applies for naturalization? Yes!
## Absences Can Affect Naturalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LPR requirement</td>
<td>• Can be found to have abandoned LPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Residence</td>
<td>• Can be found not to have continuous residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Presence</td>
<td>• Can break physical presence</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Month District/State Residence</td>
<td>• Can be found not to have 3 month residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deportable for Being Inadmissible at Time of Admission</td>
<td>• Absence can trigger new admission</td>
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Abandonment

- LPR status is the right to live and work in the U.S.

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) can place applicant in immigration court if an officer believes the person did not maintain a residence in the U.S.
Abandonment - Red Flags

- Moved to another country
- Gone more than a year
- Worked in another country
- Re-entered for only a couple days every six months
How would USCIS know about a long absence?

The Officer will:

- Look at list of absences since becoming a LPR on the N-400
- Look at passport
- Ask the Applicant at interview
DHS has burden & must consider the totality of circumstances
Sophia was a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. when she returned to her childhood home in Korea to attend her father's funeral. While there, she had to sell her family’s house and business. It took her 17 months to sell everything and then she returned to the U.S.

Is this a problem? Maybe!
• She reasonably expected the funeral and sale of the house and business to occur in a relatively short period of time. She thought the funeral would be quick and it would not be hard to sell the house and business.
• She always intended to come back as soon as she finished his responsibilities.
• For the entire period she was gone she maintained her intent to reside in the U.S.
• She should also list her ties to the U.S. Maybe she has a house/ family members who remained.
Third Naturalization Requirement

Continuous Residence

Must have five years of continuous residence in U.S. before qualifying for naturalization (can apply three months early)
Continuous Residence

Special Rule:
Three years of continuous residence in U.S. required, if:

- LPR for three years
- Married to and living with U.S. citizen for three years
- Spouse must have been U.S. citizen for at least three years
- $3+3+3=3$
Residence = primary living place

Long absences are a red flag.

Absences from U.S.:

• **6 months or less:** should NOT break residence for naturalization purposes.

• **6-12 months:** more than six months but less than one year MAY break residence.

• **1 year or more:** Absence for one year or more WILL break residence.
Example

Sophia was a lawful permanent resident of the U.S. when she returned to her childhood home in Korea to attend her father's funeral. While there, she had to sell her family's house and business. It took her 17 months to sell everything and then she returned to the U.S.

Answer: Sophia broke continuous residence, even if she is able to show she did not abandon her residence.

She must wait 4 years and one day from her return before applying.
Fourth Naturalization Requirement

Physical Presence

• Must have been physically present in U.S. for half of five year period.

• If married to a U.S. citizen, then must be physically present for half of the three year period before filing.
Residence in USCIS District or State

Separate Requirement

3 Months Residence in the USCIS District or state where applying for naturalization
Good Moral Character

1. Careful: Good Moral Character issues can cause applicant to be denied and deported.

2. Watch for Red Flag Issues – Encourage immigrants to seek expert advice if an issue is raised.

3. Whenever a crime, applicants should get records and talk to a legal representative.

Not looking for moral excellence, average person standard
Statutory Period for GMC

Negative event or issue must have occurred within the timeframe for which GMC must be established.

Cannot be a bar after time has lapsed.

- 5 year GMC period OR
- 3 year GMC period for some spouses of U.S. citizens
Red Flag Issues

Watch out for these common issues:

- False claim to US citizenship
- Criminal record
- On Probation or Parole
- Alien Smuggling
- Failure to pay taxes
- Failure to support dependents
- Unlawful Voting
- Providing false information to government

May still be eligible but require analysis before applying!
Sixth Naturalization Requirement:

English and US History Exams

Speaking Test

Reading Test

Writing Test

Civics Test
1) **English Test- 3 components**

- **Speaking**
  - Applicant is tested by asking question about N-400, U.S. History and Civics, and exchanging pleasantries

- **Reading**
  - Applicant must read one out of three sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in English.

- **Writing**
  - Applicant must write one out of three sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to write in English.

English (most common reason for denial)
Exempt from English requirement if:

55/15 Rule

50/20 Rule:

Applicant will still need to pass the civics portion of the exam, but in their own language.
Lin turns 55 in two months. She cannot speak much English and says she cannot write in English at all. She’s had her green card for 16 years. What would you recommend to Sin?

**Answer:** Lin can wait two months and can take the civics test in her own language! If she applies now, she will need to speak and write English.
Tested by asking 10 of 100 predetermined questions

• Must answer correctly at least 6 of the 10 questions to pass.
Exceptions:

• 65 years old and 20 years as an LPR gets easier test
  • Tested by asking 10 of the easiest 20 questions

• If language exempt, can take U.S. history and government exam in native language

• Disability waiver exception can waive this requirement.
English and US History Exams

Applicant gets two chances to pass exam!

- Re-test is 60 to 90 days from the date of the initial interview. See 8 CFR 312.5(a) and 335.3(b). Only re-tested on the test s/he didn’t pass.
- ESL/ partnerships can help in between
N-648 Disability Waiver

• Waiver allowed for disability or medical reason

• Form must be completed by a medical doctor, osteopath, or clinical psychologist “experienced in diagnosing” these disabilities

• The focus of the information provided should be on the nexus between the disability and the applicant’s ability to learn or demonstrate knowledge of English, U.S. history and government
Unlike the age exceptions, the disability waiver may waive both the English and civics requirement. Since two different requirements and different tests, waiver needs to express reasons explaining why each requirement must be waived.
Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, USCIS must provide accommodations or modifications for applicants with physical or mental impairments that make it difficult for them to complete the naturalization process.

Applicants should list their needs in the space provided on the Form N-400.
Examples of Accommodations

• Wheelchair-accessible test sites
• Sign language interpreters
• Loud translators or written tests for people who have difficulty hearing
• A family member, guardian, or maybe even a social worker to be present during the interview to act as an interpreter or help the applicant feel more calm and secure during the interview
• A family member, guardian, social worker, or legal representative to repeat and/or reword the CIS adjudicator’s questions if the applicant is unresponsive to the adjudicator
• An extension of time for the civics test for an applicant with a learning disability who does not request an exception to the testing requirements
• Questions which call for a “Yes” or “No” answer
• A request that applicants with behavioral issues, or those who tire easily, or have problems sitting for long periods of time, be seen in a timely fashion (i.e., at the time indicated on the appointment notice) to maximize their interview performance level
• Requests for home interviews for applicants with certified health needs or medical conditions that make traveling painful or impractical
• Non-verbal communications such as tapping, blinking, or head nodding
• Questions in more simple language
Seventh Naturalization Requirement:

Loyalty Oath
Seventh Naturalization Requirement:

**Loyalty Oath**

### Waivers
- [ ] Children
- [ ] Disability

### Modifications
- [ ] Religious or moral conviction
Application Fees

N-400 Application Fee:

- $725 fee (check or money order made payable to U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security)
- Reduced Fee (Form I-942)
- Fee Waiver (Form I-912)
Full Fee Waiver: Form I-912

Federal or State “Means Tested Benefit Program” -- Food Stamps, TANF, SSI

- Need proof from benefits program
- Automatic if qualify

150% or Less of the Federal Poverty Guidelines

- Household income
- Must show proof (tax returns could work)
- Automatic if qualify

Financial Hardship/Special Circumstances

- Show resources and liabilities/debts
- Not automatic

Warning! Changes Expected Soon!

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Legally received public benefits do not impact ability to naturalize...

• except it might help the applicant qualify for a fee waiver!

• There is no “public charge test” to naturalization

But careful if received through fraud or while applicant outside U.S.
Partial Fee Waiver: Form I-942

• If income is between 150-200% of federal poverty guidelines, eligible to pay a reduced application fee.

• Complete Form I-942

• Provide proof of income

• Pay fee of $405 (check or money order made to Dept. of Homeland Security)
Library Partnerships for Citizenship

- Why Partner
- ESL and Civic Classes
- Education and Technology
- Virtual Legal Assistance
- Naturalization Workshops
- DOJ Accreditation
Library Partnerships for Citizenship

“Celebration & Integration” – Library Journal, June 1, 2016

Why Partner

- Trusted public institutions
- Meeting space and computers
- Unique role in places with few resources
- USCIS-IMLS Memorandum of Understanding renewed in 2016
Library Partnerships: ESL and Civics

USCIS Community Relations Officers

Learn English FREE and Prepare to Become a U.S. Citizen with USA Learns!

- Beginning and intermediate English
- Video lessons and 1000s of activities
- English speaking, listening, vocabulary, comprehension, reading, writing and grammar
- New U.S. Citizenship course!

Start Now

Already registered?

Sign In

Contact your Community Relations Officer at USCIS:
https://www.uscis.gov/outreach/contact-us

USCIS List of Community Relations Contacts for Libraries:
Library Partnerships: Legal Services
Referrals & Resources

Libraries can refer to New Americans Campaign partner organizations and other trusted CBOs such as CDSS OneCalifornia grantees for help completing naturalization application.

CDSS grantees can be found at https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Benefits-Services/More-Services/Immigration-Services/Immigration-Services-Contractors.

The Immigration Advocates Network Legal Directory for California can be found at https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=CA.
Citizenship Corners and Outreach Partnerships

- Citizenship Outreach Partnership with informational sessions about US citizenship and the naturalization process.

- Citizenship Corner in each branch library, like in San Jose, CA (watch the video).

- Library tours of citizenship-related materials for immigrants

Computer Labs and Laptops

Watch this video of the Brooklyn Public Library using Citizenshipworks.

What is Citizenshipworks? Watch this video:
http://bit.ly/236tZWw
Library Partnerships: Virtual Legal Assistance

https://www.citizenshipworks.org/ (free platform)
https://www.boundless.com/ (fee based)
Library Partnerships: Naturalization Workshops

Host Workshops

• Host library-based information session or naturalization workshops.
• Watch this video of a workshop at the Eagle Rock Library.
• Read about a workshop partnership with the Dallas Public Library.

Provide Volunteers, Resources & Promotion

• Library volunteers or staff can help with citizenship events at libraries.
• Offer the use of library equipment (printers, copiers, computers, pens, etc.).
• Promotion to library patrons through emails, calls, mailers, texts or flyers.
Library Partnerships: DOJ Accreditation

- Hartford Public Library 2013
- Los Angeles Public Library 2016
- Addison, IL Public Library 2017

Department of Justice Recognition and Accreditation Program: https://www.justice.gov/eoir/recognition-and-accreditation-program

What Comes Next?

1. What was something you learned and are interested in implementing or exploring in your library?

2. What additional information or resources do you still need?
Stay in Touch

• Sign up for New Americans Campaign stories and updates at

http://newamericanscampaign.org/get-updates/

• Follow us on Twitter @newamericans
Naturalization and U.S. Citizenship

• This indispensable guide thoroughly addresses the entire process of representing a naturalization applicant from the initial client meeting through the oath of allegiance.

• You will find sample forms, Immigration Service memos, practice guides, and many other critical tools for both private attorneys and practitioners working with community-based organizations.

• This edition includes a detailed explanation of the nuances involved in determining whether a naturalization applicant has sufficient good moral character to qualify for naturalization, a clear and complete description of the myriad of ways in which an absence could affect one’s naturalization application, and an explanation of the recently released N-400 form and how to best complete it.

Visit www.ilrc.org
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