Do you have a status listed below?

- Refugee or Asylum Seeker
- Special immigrant juvenile (SIJ)
- U visa or T visa holder or applicant (victims of crimes and trafficking survivors)
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) self-petitioner
- Person eligible to adjust under the Relief under Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA), the Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), or the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)
- Special immigrant visa holder (i.e. Afghan and Iraqi employees of U.S. armed forces)

I or someone in my family will have to use a U.S. consulate outside the U.S. (consular processing) to:

- Apply for a green card
- Sponsor or co-sponsor an immigrant to get their green card
- Apply for entry to the U.S.

I don’t have a green card but I or someone in my household gets one or more of the following benefits:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Long-term institutionalized care, which pays for assisted living or a nursing home
- TANF cash benefits or SSI
- Someone in my household gets TANF and SSI cash benefits, and it’s the only income for the household
- Federal public housing (Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program or Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance Program)
- Medicaid (UNLESS it is related to children under 21, pregnant women, new mothers for 60 days, and emergency services)

I am a parent applying for benefits on behalf of my children who are citizens.

I have a green card and plan to travel outside the U.S. consecutively for more than 6 months.

My situation is not listed above or I’m unsure of my situation.

Public charge is a test used by immigration officials to determine who can become legal permanent resident. Historically, an applicant for residency is deemed a public charge if they are likely to depend on cash assistance or institutional long-term care to support themselves.