

# Immigrant Access to Benefits: Navigating Recent Changes

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# What we will cover today

- What is HR1?
- Review of Immigration Terms
- SNAP Cuts
- Healthcare Cuts
- Concerns around data sharing and immigrant access to public benefits
- Questions

# H.R. 1 – Budget Reconciliation Megabill

- Passed in early July through the budget reconciliation process so only a simple majority in both houses of Congress was needed. Signed into law on July 4, 2025.
- Contained the largest cuts to Medicaid and SNAP in history – over \$900 billion in cuts to Medicaid and \$300 billion in cuts to SNAP.
- 3 million Pennsylvanians rely on Medicaid to access health care
- 2 million Pennsylvanians rely on SNAP to access food
- Many immigrant groups who are currently receiving benefits will no longer be eligible.

# Review of Terms We Will Use Today

- **Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs)** non-citizen who has been granted authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. People can be eligible for LPR status through a family or employment relationships, or after obtaining a specific immigration status that makes people eligible for lawful permanent residency.

Here are some examples of statuses that make people eligible for lawful permanent residency: refugee, asylee, T-Visa (human trafficking victims), Special Immigrant from Iraq or Afghanistan and Special Immigrant Juvenile.

Here are some examples of statuses that do NOT make people eligible for lawful permanent residency: withholding of removal, parolee.

As proof of LPR status, a person is granted a permanent resident card, commonly called a "green card."

# Review of Terms We Will Use Today

- **Refugees** leave their country because they fear for their own life or safety or that of their family or when their government will not or cannot protect them from serious human rights abuses. They enter the U.S. with refugee status. They become eligible for Lawful Permanent Residency after one year as a refugee in the U.S.
- **Asylees** are people who submitted claims for refugee status after entering the U.S. They become asylees if their claims are accepted. They also become eligible for Lawful Permanent Residency after one year as an asylee.

# Review of Terms We Will Use Today

- **Cuban/Haitian entrant.** A national of Cuba or Haiti who either 1) was granted parole to enter the U.S., even if the parole is now expired or they now have another immigration status, or 2) has a pending asylum application or 3) is in removal proceedings but does not have a final, enforceable order of removal
- **VAWA self-petitioners.** Battered spouses, children, and parents of US citizens or LPRs who are granted permission under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) to apply for LPR status separately from their abusive family member.

# Mixed-Status Families

- Often, immigrant families are made up of individuals with different statuses. Example: undocumented parents may have U.S. citizen children.
- When determining eligibility for public benefits, look at each individual's status.



# Upcoming Changes to SNAP for Immigrant Groups in PA

# Background on SNAP

- Goes to people living alone or groups of people who live together and purchase and prepare food together. Kids under 22 must be part of their parents' SNAP household if they live with their parents.
- Income limit is 200% FPL. No asset limit.
- SNAP grant amounts depend on household size, income, and certain expenses, especially shelter and childcare expenses.



# Immigrant Eligibility for SNAP- Current Rules

## 1. “Humanitarian” immigrants. This includes:

- Refugees
- Asylees
- Cuban and Haitian Entrants
- Human trafficking victims, T-Visa holders
- Withholding of removal
- Special Immigrants from Iraq or Afghanistan
- Afghans paroled after July 31, 2021 and Ukrainians paroled after Feb 24, 2022, until parole expiration.

## 2. “Qualified” immigrants who meet one of the criteria listed in a or b below. Qualified immigrants include lawful permanent residents (green card holders), parolees 1+ year, and VAWA petitioners.

- a. Has had a qualified status 5+ years.
- b. Is exempt from the five year bar:
  - LPRs who became eligible for LPR because of their “humanitarian” status (see #1 above).
  - Children under 18
  - Is receiving a disability benefit.
  - Is LPR and has 40 countable quarters of work history.
  - In military or is a veteran or the spouse/child of military serviceperson or vet.



# HR 1 Changes to Immigrant Eligibility for SNAP

Takes away food assistance from non-citizens who have historically been eligible. Under the new federal law, the only immigrant groups eligible for SNAP will be:

- **Green card holders** (lawful permanent residents):
  - Five year bar rules are not changing. LPRs subject to five year bar now will still be subject to it. LPRs exempt from the five year bar now will still be exempt.
- **Cuban or Haitian entrants**
- **Citizens of Micronesia, Palau, or the Marshall Islands** (COFA nations)



# HR 1 Changes to SNAP

## Eligible Immigration Statuses Under Current Law

1. Refugees
2. Asylees
3. Cuban and Haitian Entrants
4. Human trafficking victims, T-Visa holders
5. Withholding of removal
6. Special Immigrants from Iraq or Afghanistan
7. Afghans paroled July 31, 2021-Sept 30, 2023 and Ukrainians paroled Feb 24, 2022- Sept 30, 2024, until parole expiration
8. VAWA Petitioners 5+ years or less than 5 years if exempt from 5 year bar
9. Green card holders 5+years or less than 5 years if exempt from 5 year bar
10. Parolees 5+ years or between 1 and 5 years if exempt from the 5 year bar
11. COFA migrants

## Eligible Immigration Statuses Under HR1

1. Green card holders who have had their green card 5+ years or less than 5 years and exempt from the 5 year bar.
2. Cuban/Haitian entrants.
3. COFA migrants



# HR 1 Changes to SNAP

SNAP eligibility will end	SNAP eligibility remains <u>ONLY IF LPR</u>	SNAP eligibility remains, and so does the five-year bar
Withholding of removal	Refugees	Lawful permanent residents (LPR/green card holders). Five-year bar rules remain the same. Some LPRs are subject to the five-year bar while others are exempt.
Parolees	Asylees	Cuban/Haitian Entrants. Exempt from five-year bar.
	T-Visa	COFA migrants. Exempt from five-year bar
	Special Immigrants from Iraq/Afghanistan	
	VAWA petitioners (subject to 5 year bar)	

# Timeline

- **November 1, 2025**
  - **New applicants for SNAP will be subject to the new immigrant eligibility rules starting November 1.**
- **TBD Date**
  - Many immigrants currently receiving SNAP will no longer be eligible under the new rules.
  - **We do not know when current SNAP recipients will be subject to the new immigrant eligibility rules.** We are awaiting further information from Pennsylvania SNAP officials on when the new rules will be applied to immigrants already getting SNAP. This could be either before or after November 1. Expecting more detailed guidance from USDA by 9/30.



# Spread the Word

## Take Action Now to Protect Your Benefits

- **If you have a green card, make sure the County Assistance Office (CAO) has a copy of it.** If you have never showed them your green card, they might not know you have it and cut off your benefits when new rules take effect.
- **Watch for letters or notices from the CAO** asking about your immigration status. If you have a green card or you are a Cuban/Haitian entrant, respond to these letters quickly to be sure the CAO knows you may still be eligible for SNAP.
- **Appeal SNAP cut off notices right away.** When the CAO makes a mistake about your SNAP, filing an appeal is almost always the best way to get that mistake fixed.
- **Check to see if you qualify for an exemption from SNAP work requirements.** Beginning on September 1, many adults will need to prove they work 20 hours a week to keep their SNAP. Learn more and check to see if you are safe from these rules [here](#).



# For More Information

- Learn more about changes here:  
<https://clsphila.org/highlights/many-immigrants-could-lose-snap/>.



# HR1 Changes to Immigrant Access to Health Care Programs

Medical Assistance/MA/Medicaid. Health insurance program available to low-income people. Administered by PA Department of Human Services through the County Assistance Offices.

CHIP. Health insurance program available to kids through age 19. Administered by PA Department of Human Services through the County Assistance Offices. No premiums for families up to 200% FPL.

Pennie. Pennsylvania's Health Insurance Marketplace, where people can purchase private health insurance plans. Most people are eligible for subsidies to help them afford to purchase these plans.

Medicare. Health insurance program generally available to people age 65+ or people who have received Social Security Disability benefits for at least 2 years. Administered by the Social Security Administration.

# MA Eligibility Changes

# Immigrant eligibility for MA– Current Rules

**The following immigrants can currently get federally-funded non-emergency MA:**

1. Lawfully present kids and pregnant adults. As a reminder, lawfully present is a broad term that includes nearly everyone who is in the U.S. with permission.
2. Humanitarian immigrants. This includes:
  - Refugees
  - Asylees
  - Cuban and Haitian Entrants
  - Human trafficking victims, T-Visa holders
  - Withholding of removal
  - Special Immigrants from Iraq or Afghanistan
  - Afghans paroled July 31, 2021-Sept 30, 2023 and Ukrainians paroled Feb 24, 2022-Sept 30, 2024, until parole expiration.

# Immigrant eligibility for MA– Current Rules, Cont'd

3. Qualified immigrants who meet a or b below. Qualified immigrants include LPRs, VAWA petitioners, and parolees 1+ year.

- a. Has had a qualified status 5+ years.
- b. Is exempt from the 5-year bar:
  - Is a child under 21 or pregnant (through 12 months post-partum).
  - LPRs who became eligible for LPR because of their “humanitarian” status (see #2 above).
  - Been continuously residing in the U.S. since August 22, 1996.

# No MA (or CHIP!) changes under HR1 for kids (under 21) and pregnant adults (through 12 months post-partum)

## Eligible Immigration Statuses Under Current Law and Under HR1

1. Green card holders (no five year bar!)
2. Refugees
3. Asylees
4. Cuban and Haitian Entrants
5. Human trafficking victims, T-Visa holders
6. Withholding of removal
7. Special Immigrants from Iraq or Afghanistan
8. VAWA Petitioners
9. Parolees
10. COFA migrants
11. Temporary Protected Status
12. U-Visa holders
13. Work authorized green card and asylum applicants.
14. Children with asylum applications pending at least 180 days.
15. Special Immigrant Juveniles.
16. All other “lawfully present” people who are not otherwise listed in this chart.

# MA Eligibility Changes for non-pregnant adults (October 2026)

## Eligible Immigration Statuses Under Current Law

1. Refugees
2. Asylees
3. Cuban and Haitian Entrants
4. Human trafficking victims/T-Visa holders
5. Withholding of removal
6. Special Immigrants from Iraq or Afghanistan
7. Afghans paroled after July 31, 2021 and Ukrainians paroled after Feb 24, 2022, until parole expiration
8. VAWA Petitioners 5+ years or less than 5 years if exempt from 5 year bar
9. Green card holders 5+years or less than 5 years if exempt from 5 year bar
10. Parolees 5+ years or between 1 and 5 years if exempt from the 5 year bar
11. COFA migrants

## Eligible Immigration Statuses Under HR1

1. Green card holders who have had their green card 5+ years or less than 5 years and exempt from the 5 year bar.
2. Cuban Haitian entrants.
3. COFA migrants

# HR 1 MA eligibility changes for non-pregnant adults (October 2026)

MA eligibility will end	MA eligibility will continue <u>ONLY IF</u> <u>LPR</u>	MA eligibility continues, and so does the five-year bar
Withholding of removal	Refugees	<p>Lawful permanent residents (LPR/green card holders).</p> <p>Five-year bar rules remain the same. Some LPRs are subject to the five-year bar while others are exempt.</p>
Parolees	Asylees	<p>Cuban/Haitian Entrants.</p> <p>Exempt from five-year bar.</p>
	T-Visa	<p>COFA migrants.</p> <p>Exempt from five-year bar</p>
	Special Immigrants from Iraq/Afghanistan	
	VAWA petitioners (subject to 5 year bar)	

# Pennie Eligibility Changes

# Premium Tax Credits

- PTCs are a refundable credit that helps eligible individuals cover premiums for health insurance purchased through the Marketplace – also called the ACA subsidy
- PTCs are generally available to individuals who are ineligible for MA, CHIP and Medicare, are between 138% and 400% of the FPL, and do not have access to an affordable employer plan
- PTCs are also available to lawfully present immigrants below 138% FPL who are ineligible for MA due to their immigration status (for instance, LPRs who are limited by the 5-year bar)
- Currently, PTCs are available to citizens, U.S. nationals, and lawfully present immigrants
- This will change for plan years set to begin on or after January 1, 2027

## LAWFULLY PRESENT

Just about every non-USC in the US with permission. Includes:

- Refugees
- Asylees, and most asylum applicants
- T-Visa holders
- Parolees
- Special Immigrants from Iraq/Afghanistan
- Lawful permanent resident (including five-year barred)
- VAWA petitioners
- U-Visas
- Temporary Protected Status
- And some others

# PTC Eligibility Changes

For plans for plans set to begin on or after January 2027:

- Instead of being available to those lawfully present, PTCs will be limited to green card holders, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and COFA migrants
- An additional verification requirement will also go into effect, requiring at least affirmation of eligible immigration status

Starting January 1, 2026, lawfully present immigrants ineligible for MA with incomes under 100% FPL will no longer be able to receive PTCs

# Medicare Eligibility Changes

- Previously, lawfully present non-citizens could qualify for Medicare if they met Medicare's other age, disability, and work history requirements.
- Starting July 4, 2025, all new Medicare applicants needed to meet the new immigrant eligibility requirements
  - Green Card Holders
  - Cuban/Haitian Entrants
  - COFA Migrants
- No later than July 4, 2026, SSA is required to review Medicare enrollees, and notify them that their Medicare will end on January 4, 2027.
- On January 4, 2027, all current Medicare beneficiaries who do not meet the immigration status requirements will be terminated from Medicare

# Options for adults losing healthcare access under HR1: State Funded MA

Full package of MA benefits available  
to certain **categories** of very low  
income/asset **lawfully present**  
adults.

## LAWFULLY PRESENT

Just about every non-USC in the US with permission. Includes:

- Refugees
- Asylees, and most asylum applicants
- T-Visa holders
- Parolees
- Special Immigrants from Iraq/Afghanistan
- Lawful permanent resident (no five-year bar)
- VAWA petitioners
- U-Visas
- Temporary Protected Status
- And some others

## CATEGORY:

- Age 59+
- Parent of kids under 21
- Disability
- Caring for unrelated child or disabled household member
- Drug/alcohol rehab (9 mos max)
- Domestic violence victim (9 mos max)

# Options for adults losing healthcare access under HR1: EMA

Emergency Medical Assistance (EMA).  
If ineligible for state-funded MA,  
consider EMA.

Available to people who meet all MA eligibility criteria except MA immigration status criteria and who have an emergency medical condition. MA benefits are available for treatment of the emergency medical condition.

# Addressing Privacy Concerns

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# Topline

- Two federal public benefit agencies – USDA and HHS– have made recent efforts to collect large amounts of public benefit data from states and/or have shared public benefit data with Department of Homeland Security.
- Attempts to stop these data collections and data shares are ongoing, some of them have been put on hold while litigation continues.
- Immigrants should consider the risk that information they put on a public benefit application could be shared with immigration officials.

# Public Benefit Data Flow

Individuals provide information to County Assistance Offices during public benefit application and renewal processes.

County Assistance Offices input information needed to show eligibility and deliver benefits into computer system maintained by PA Dept of Human Services (DHS).

PA DHS reports specific pieces of data from their computer system to the federal agency that administers the benefit program.

CAO is permitted to share information in order to verify eligibility, including verifying eligible immigration status of people applying for benefits for themselves (unless it's EMA). Federal law prohibits use of this info for immigration enforcement purposes.

U.S. Dept of Agriculture (USDA) is the federal agency that administers SNAP

U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the federal agency that administers Medical Assistance, CHIP, TANF, and LIHEAP

# Public benefit data protections in the law and policy– a sampling

- States must restrict disclosure of information to purposes directly connected with the administration of the Medicaid program.<sup>1</sup>
- Information that states must safeguard in the Medicaid program include: names and addresses, any information received for verifying income eligibility and the amount of medical assistance payments, agency evaluation of personal information, social and economic conditions or circumstances, and SSN.<sup>2</sup>
- CHIP and Pennie privacy protections must be at least as stringent as Medicaid privacy protections.<sup>3</sup>
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement will not use information obtained from applicants for health coverage from Pennie, MA, or CHIP for purposes of civil immigration enforcement.<sup>4</sup>
- Disclosures of information are permissible for purposes related only to the administration and evaluation of the SNAP program.<sup>5</sup> There is one exception for law enforcement, but only for an individual feeling to avoid criminal prosecution or confinement after committing a felony, or is in violation of probation or parole.<sup>6</sup>
- USDA inspection of state SNAP records must be “subject to data and security protocols agreed to by the State agency and Secretary.”<sup>7</sup>
- States are instructed to inform families that their information will not be shared with immigration officials. States are instructed to do this in order to address the fears of immigrant families, provide assurances about the confidentiality of information provided to state benefit agencies, and encourage more eligible individuals to apply for and receive MA.<sup>8</sup>

1. 42 USC § 1396a(a)(7) and 42 USC § 1320b-7(a)(5).

2. 42 CFR § 431.305.

3. 42 CFR § 457.1110; 45 CFR § 155.260 (e)(3).

4. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “Clarification of Existing Practices Related to Certain Health Care Information” (Oct. 25, 2013), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/ero-outreach/pdf/ice-aca-memo.pdf>.

5. 7 USC § 2020(e)(8)(A)-(D).

6. 7 USC § 2020(e)(8)(E).

7. 7 U.S.C. § 2020(a)(3)(B)(i).

8. Tri-agency guidance, USDA, HHS ACF & HHS CMS (then called HCFA), September 21, 2001, page 4, available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/triagencyletter.pdf>.

# Recent public benefit data protection concerns

	USDA data demand on states, 5/2025	USDA SORN, 7/2025, followed by more data demands on states	HHS data demand, 6/2025	HHS data share with Homeland Security, 7/2025
What happened	USDA letter to state SNAP agencies and SNAP vendors (Conduent in PA) demanding personally identifiable data of SNAP applicants and recipients going back to 2020.	USDA issued a System of Record Notice (SORN) soliciting comment on their proposed data collection. They received hundreds of comments in opposition, but then proceeded with the data collection demands on states, sometimes threatening hundreds of millions in penalties if states did not comply.	HHS letter to select group of states, not PA, demanding large amount of Medicaid data.	Associated press and other media reports that HHS shared data on every Medicaid recipient in the country with Dept of Homeland Security.
Response	Lawsuit filed by advocacy groups. USDA then withdrew the demand and issued a SORN with an opportunity for comment.	Lawsuit filed by 22 states, PA FILED MOTION TO JOIN ON 9/22. Temporary restraining order against USDA on 9/19/25, waiting to see if it will be extended to PA. Lawsuit filed by advocates (see box to the left) still awaiting decision.	Unclear if any of the states provided the requested data. All the states joined the lawsuit described in box to the right.	Lawsuit filed by 21 states, NOT PA. Temporary restraining order on 8/12/25 prohibiting Homeland Security's use of shared data for information enforcement and prohibiting additional data sharing from HHS, but only applies to plaintiff states.

# Talking with Immigrant Families

- If you receive public benefits, or if a member of your family receives public benefits, a lot of the information in your public benefit record may be available to the federal government, including name and address.
- If you are already receiving public benefits, withdrawing from public benefits now will not remove your information from the records the federal government already has.

# Talking with Immigrant Families

- If the Department of Homeland Security already has your address through your immigration case, applying for public benefits probably will not put you at any additional risk. For example, if you applied for asylum and reported your address to the Department of Homeland Security through your asylum application, applying for public benefits now will not create any new risk for you.

# Talking with Immigrant Families

- When applying for public benefits for certain members of your household, you are not required to provide social security number or immigration status info of household members who are not seeking benefits for themselves and should not do so. For example, an undocumented mother applying for MA for her kids does not need to answer immigration status and SSN questions for herself, only for her children.

# Getting Started

## What do you want to apply for?

Cash assistance     Health Care Coverage     SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

What language do you prefer? ¿Qué idioma prefiere usted?     English/Inglés     Spanish/Español     Other/Otro (specify/especifique) \_\_\_\_\_

Do you need an interpreter? ¿Necesita un intérprete?     Yes/Sí     No    **If yes, what language?** En caso afirmativo, ¿de qué idioma? \_\_\_\_\_

**Go paperless!** Would you like to receive your notices online?

Go to [www.compass.state.pa.us](http://www.compass.state.pa.us) and enroll on your MyCOMPASS Account.

- We can start your application as soon as you write your name and address, and sign and return this application.
- We encourage you to answer as many questions as you can unless the instructions tell you that you can choose not to answer. The more complete information we have, the faster we can process your application.
- If you are eligible, SNAP benefits start from the date we receive your application. We will tell you within 30 days if you are eligible or not.

▶ **IMPORTANT:** ~~All persons applying must provide or apply for a Social Security number (SSN) and answer citizenship questions. Providing an SSN is optional for persons not applying for benefits, but providing it can speed up the application process. We use SSNs to check income and other information to see who is eligible for help with health care coverage costs. If someone wants help getting a SSN, call 1-800-772-1213 or visit [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov). TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778.~~

**Note:** If you are a non-citizen applying for Emergency Medical Services only, you do not need to provide information about your immigration status or apply for or provide a SSN.

Person 1 (Start with yourself)					CAO Use Only Line #:	
Name (Include first, middle initial, last, suffix-Jr./Sr./etc.)			<b>Are you applying for yourself?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Social Security number:	
Birthdate (MM/DD/YYYY):	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	Driver's license or state ID number if you have one:	<b>Marital Status</b> ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/> Married	
Are you in school? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, what grade?	Name of school:			Full-time student? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Are you pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, due date?	How many babies are expected?				
<b>Answer the questions below if you are applying for yourself.</b>						
<b>You do not need to answer these questions if you are applying only for SNAP.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ▶	<del>If not eligible for full Medical Assistance coverage, do you want to be reviewed for coverage for the Family Planning Services program only?</del>				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ▶	If you are under 21, we will consider only your income in our determination for the Family Planning Services program. If you wish to be reviewed for full Medical Assistance coverage, we will need to evaluate your household income, including your parent(s)' income. Do you want to be reviewed only for the Family Planning Services program and NOT for full Medical Assistance coverage?				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ▶	Regardless of age, are you afraid that information you may receive where you live about family planning services could cause physical, emotional, or other harm from your spouse, parents, or other person? <b>If yes, do you have another address (other than where you live) where you'd like to get information about family planning services?</b>				
Are you a U.S. citizen or national? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						
<b>If you are not a U.S. citizen or national, answer the following questions:</b> ▶	Do you have eligible immigration status? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<b>If yes, fill in the document type and ID number:</b>		Document type:	Document ID number:
	Do you have a sponsor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			Have you lived in the U.S. since 1996? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>RACE (Optional)</b> (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native (See Appendix A)	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> White	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			
<b>ETHNICITY (Optional)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Non Hispanic or Latino					

# Talking with Immigrant Families

- Public benefit programs can be very helpful and important. Balance the value of receiving those public benefits with the risks of sharing information during the public benefit application process. Only you can decide what's best for you and your family.

# Resources

- SNAP updates from CLS: [CLSPHila.org/SNAPchanges](https://clsphila.org/SNAPchanges)
  - Includes webinar recording
  - Also includes lots of CLS flyers and social media on SNAP Changes: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sXmfHYEGCyDdGhSntR\\_L5gQy78hToCxP](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sXmfHYEGCyDdGhSntR_L5gQy78hToCxP)
- PA DHS policies on topics covered today:
  - Privacy: [http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/supp/index.htm#t=930\\_Safeguarding\\_Information%2F930\\_Title.htm](http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/supp/index.htm#t=930_Safeguarding_Information%2F930_Title.htm)
  - MA: [http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/ma/index.htm#t=322\\_Citizen\\_Noncitizen%2F322\\_3\\_Alien\\_Status.htm](http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/ma/index.htm#t=322_Citizen_Noncitizen%2F322_3_Alien_Status.htm)
  - SNAP: [http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/snap/index.htm#t=522\\_Citizen\\_Noncitizen%2F522\\_3\\_Non-Citizens.htm](http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/snap/index.htm#t=522_Citizen_Noncitizen%2F522_3_Non-Citizens.htm)
  - CHIP: [http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/chip/index.htm#t=Chapter\\_1105\\_Identity\\_and\\_Citizenship%2F1120.7\\_Non\\_U.S.\\_Citizens.htm](http://services.dpw.state.pa.us/oimpolicymanuals/chip/index.htm#t=Chapter_1105_Identity_and_Citizenship%2F1120.7_Non_U.S._Citizens.htm)
- Protecting Immigrant Families coalition handout for immigrant families on privacy concerns in public benefit programs: <https://pifcoalition.org/data-privacy-and-public-programs>
- Protecting Immigrant Families coalition handouts for immigrant families on public charge: <https://pifcoalition.org/publiccharge2022>

# QUESTIONS