



GUIDE TO ORGANIZING AN IMMIGRATION COMMUNITY MEETING:
A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH
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MARK SILVERMAN AND ALISON KAMHI, IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER¹

Introduction

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) has found that community meetings can be an empowering and effective way to communicate with the immigrant community. Community meetings provide an opportunity to bring advocates, organizers, community members, and local partners (such as church or civic leaders) together to discuss issues of concern to the immigrant community. Community meetings can convey important information about immigration relief possibilities, new immigration laws or policies, and know-your-rights tips to the community. These meetings can also bring visibility to the community and the issues it is facing. The most successful community meetings are often coordinated in partnership with local organizers or community leaders and held at venues familiar to the community, such as churches, schools, or community centers; these partnerships are key to ensuring that the event is publicized and that community members feel safe attending.

This guide is written to share best practices about community meetings and offer step-by-step instructions on how to plan a community meeting. This guide is written especially for community organizing and immigrant-based groups, but it is also designed to help immigration practitioners and non-profit legal service agencies who are playing a role in organizing or presenting at these community meetings. This guide's step-by-step approach is divided into three phases: 1) Phase One: Planning and Initial Preparation for a Community Meeting; 2) Phase Two: Final Preparation for a Community Meeting; and 3) Phase Three: Day of the Community Meeting. The appendices to this guide include a sample invitation to a community meeting, a sample flyer in English and Spanish, and sample intake sheets in English and Spanish.

Phase One: Planning and Initial Preparation for a Community Meeting

A well-run community meeting requires adequate planning and preparation. This section will explain the necessary steps for scheduling a community meeting and provide tips and examples. All of the steps in Phase One should be completed at least one month before the community meeting takes place.

¹ We would like to thank the organizers and leaders of all of the various organizations we have worked with for everything we have learned in our collaboration with them.

1. **INVITE LEGAL WORKERS TO PRESENT:** Invite immigration attorney(s) or accredited representative(s) to present to the community on immigration relief, discuss issues affecting the immigrant community, and conduct individual consultations at the end of the meeting. Ask legal workers to give you a range of dates when they are available to present.
2. **INVITE COMMUNITY LEADERS TO PRESENT:** In addition to attorney presenter(s), you could also invite clergy, grassroots leaders from the parish or community, elected officials, labor representatives, and/or representatives from a consulate to give presentations.
3. **ARRANGE FOR SITE/DATE/TIME:** As soon as you have one attorney presenter confirmed, you can begin finalizing arrangements for the site, date, and time of the community meeting. Arrange for a site that will be able to accommodate the number of participants expected. Be sure to have enough chairs or benches available for people to sit. The venue should be booked for at least four, preferably five hours: approximately an hour and a half for the presentation(s), and two to three hours for consultations. It is important to work on securing the venue in conjunction with inviting the presenters to ensure that your presenters will be able to come to the place and time you hold the community meeting. We suggest a lead-time of at least two months for inviting the presenters and securing the venue.
4. **INVITE ATTORNEYS FOR CONSULTATIONS:** Invite as many attorneys (also including other qualified legal workers) as you think necessary to provide participants with individual consultations after the presentations. Generally, an attorney can give between eight to twelve consultations in a two-hour period. We recommend drafting an email invitation to distribute through local listserves and immigration networks. Local AILA chapter members, non-profits, and/or moderators of local attorney listserves may also be willing to send out the invitation. We recommend you adapt the sample attorney invitation attached as Appendix A at the end of this guide. If the flyer (discussed below) announcing the meeting is ready at this time, you can attach it as well. However, it is not necessary to have the flyer at the time you send the invitation to the attorneys.
5. **CREATE A FLYER TO ADVERTISE THE MEETING:** Draft a flyer to distribute to the community with information about the community meeting. Distribute copies of the flyer widely to announce the meeting. A sample flyer is attached in English and Spanish as Appendix B. In the flyer, you should include:
 - a. Location, date, and starting time of the community meeting;
 - b. A sentence that free legal consultations will be offered *after* the meeting on a first-come, first-served basis. For example, it could say: “FREE legal consultations after the meeting. You will need a ticket for a consult. The tickets will be given out beginning at ___ p.m.” In Spanish, this could say: “GRATIS! Consejería de inmigración después de la asamblea. Se necesita una ficha para una consulta. Las fichas se empezarán a dar a las _____ p.m.”;
 - c. Some of the particular topics to be covered (e.g. immigration questions, driver’s licenses, etc.);
 - d. A statement or blurb about the need to organize or unite together. For example, it could say: “Come to see what we can accomplish together!”

- e. The name(s) of the principal presenter(s) if you think that doing so will draw more participants and/or will reward the presenters for their effort.
6. **KEEP COPIES OF YOUR WORK:** We recommend creating a general file folder for community meetings where you can keep copies of the work that you do to organize meetings. You can subdivide the folder to include separate subfolders for attorney invitations, flyers, referral lists, intake sheets, and other materials you intend to distribute at the meeting. This is helpful for each individual meeting to keep track of what information you have shared; it can also be helpful to prepare for future community meetings, as you can use the old flyers and attorney invitations as templates in the future.

Phase Two: Final Preparation for a Community Meeting

Once the initial preparation for the community meeting has been completed, you should begin working with the presenters and your partners to confirm the details, such as the agenda, the materials needed, and any press coverage. This preparation should occur during the last two weeks before a community meeting.

1. **PRODUCE THE AGENDA:** The agenda is very important to structuring the time for each presenter so that the meeting does not last too long or cover repetitive topics. It is best to complete the agenda about a week before the meeting so that you can inform the various speakers when they will speak and for how long. The time spent on attorney presentations before the consultations begin should be twenty to thirty minutes. You will need to spend some time determining the major points you wish the presenters to emphasize. Below are sample topics you can select for a presentation. This list has too many topics for a single presentation and is not exhaustive. You may have other topics you want to include, depending on the needs of the community and any changes in immigration law.
 - a. Know-your-rights: including what to do when approached or apprehended by immigration authorities;
 - b. Overview of immigration options: including summaries of common forms of relief;
 - c. Overview of immigration court: including what to expect at hearings;
 - d. Family visa petitions: including who can submit visa petitions and common bars to eligibility;
 - e. Citizenship: including eligibility criteria and common bars to eligibility;
 - f. Cancellation of removal: including the risks of applying;²
 - g. Preparing for possible immigration reform: including documenting presence;
 - h. DACA/Expanded DACA: including eligibility, travel opportunities, and any updates;
 - i. Immigrant youth: including information about unaccompanied minors and common relief options for youth such as SIJS and asylum;
 - j. Provider Fraud: including warnings about notarios; and
 - k. State immigration-related laws: including driver's licenses, post-conviction relief, etc.
2. **PREPARE THE PRESENTERS:** This can *begin* with the first conversation with the presenters, but much of this preparation is completed later in Phase Two, even up to a few days before the meeting. Once you have completed your agenda, you should discuss with

² In Spanish this can be referred to as “el peligro de arreglar por el tiempo.”

each presenter what she is going to cover and how long she is going to speak. You should also inform the attorney presenter how long she is expected to stay for consultations. You should communicate to the presenter to the best of your knowledge how many people will be coming to the meeting and anything in particular they should know about community's interests or concerns regarding immigration. Your preparation of the presenter can be divided into two different categories: immigration law and civic participation.

- a. Immigration law: Tell the presenter what immigration law topic you would like her to cover. It can also be helpful to explain why you think that topic would be of interest to the community. If there are written materials, suggest that she refer the audience to those materials during the presentation.
 - b. Civic participation: Tell the presenter what she might say to help your organizing efforts. This includes having the presenter recognize, endorse, and encourage participation in your organization. It is important to emphasize ways for the presenter to structure her presentation so that it encourages civic participation. For example, she could say: "I am glad to be here to *explain the law*, but I can't change the law. Only you—all of us united working with groups such as _____, can *change* the immigration laws." Similarly, if you are currently working on a specific campaign, be sure to tell the presenter so she can garner support for it. Remind the presenter that these meetings are done in partnership with the community and are intended to increase the strength of the immigrant community in organizing for fairer immigration policies.
3. CREATE MATERIALS: Depending on the topics of the presentation, you may wish to distribute reference materials, know-your-rights materials, flyers with important deadlines, or other resources (such as from the DMV, the consulate, or other agencies). The presenters can help create these materials as well.
 4. REPRODUCE THE MATERIALS: We recommend reproducing one set for each *family* expected at the meeting. If it is a packet (rather than individual items), we suggest copying it on two-sided paper and stapling it together.
 5. INTERPRETERS: If any attorneys or legal workers need interpreters for the presentations or consultations, an organizer should recruit them during the week prior to the meeting. If not enough interpreters have been recruited by the day of the meeting, the organizer can recruit additional interpreters at the meeting itself from bilingual attendees. The organizer should explain that the interpreters will still have an opportunity to consult with an attorney if they wish.
 6. PRESS RELEASE (optional): You might wish to alert the press about the meeting. The most important press would probably be the ethnic press for the community you are inviting. (We have had great success with Spanish TV and radio.)
 7. OTHER ITEMS TO HAVE READY FOR THE MEETING:
 - a. A good sound system;
 - b. Laptop, projector, and screen for PowerPoint, if applicable;
 - c. Tables and chairs for the consultations;
 - d. Water (and even better, some food) for the attorneys doing the consultations;

- e. Copies of any intake forms you would like the attorneys to use during the consultations;
- f. Referrals for legal assistance.

Phase Three: Day of the Community Meeting

A well-run meeting not only requires ample preparation before the meeting, but also excellent coordination on the day of the meeting. This section explains ways to structure the meeting itself to help ensure that it goes smoothly.

1. **REGISTRATION:** Set up a registration table to greet people as they come. Give sets of materials to each *family* (rather than to each individual). As you register attendees, ask whether they are interested in receiving an individual consultation with the attorney(s) at the meeting. If so, hand out numbers corresponding to their place in line for the individual consultations (e.g. the first person in line receives number “1” on a ticket or slip of paper). Speak with the principal attorney (often the presenter) to estimate how many consultations your anticipated volunteer legal workers will be able to do at the meeting. Based on our experience, we suggest planning on at least a 10% no-show rate for the consultations. Many people who sign up for consultations may obtain answers to their questions during the legal presentation or decide not to wait for their number to be called. If it appears that it will not be possible to do all the consultations at the meeting (either because of a large number of requested consultations and/or a small number of volunteer attorneys), you can announce right before the consultations start that you can only guarantee that consultations for those with a certain number (e.g. 80) and below will be served. Those that were not able to be seen can be given first place in line for consultations if there will be a subsequent community meeting in the area soon (e.g. the next community meeting could start with consultation “81” from the previous meeting before beginning at “1” again); they can also be given referrals to non-profits in the area. Being upfront about any time or capacity limitations you have is important so that people do not needlessly wait.
2. **PRESS:** If you invited the press, have certain people (including grassroots leaders as well as an attorney) designated as available to talk with the press.
3. **INTRODUCTIONS:** Begin the meeting by introducing your organization and inviting people to get involved with your group and/or participate in any campaigns you may be conducting. It is usually a good idea to have a grassroots leader present before the attorney does so. This is your chance to get new people to become active in your organization. We also recommend that the organization have designated volunteers (leaders) and/or an organizer available to talk with people who might be interested in becoming active in the group. Once you have introduced your organization, introduce the person who will give the immigration presentation and any other presenters you have lined up.
4. **KEEP TRACK OF TIME:** Before the meeting begins, remind each speaker of her allotted time. Have a “time-keeper” who will hold up a sign when the presenter has only two minutes left as well as a sign for when time is up. It is very important that the meeting does not drag on too long.

5. **PRESENTATION(S):** The attorney presenter gives her presentation. The presenter should make frequent references to the distributed materials, if applicable. The attorney should also emphasize that the consultations must be kept brief in order to help as many people as possible. Any other presentations (if on the agenda) come next.
6. **CONCLUSION OF MEETING AND BEGINNING CONSULTATIONS:** At the conclusion of the presentations, you or a speaker from the sponsoring organization should make the concluding statement, which includes:
 - a. Introducing and thanking all the attorneys/legal workers who will be providing the consultations. They should be near the stage so they can come forward and be introduced quickly. (They will only be introduced/acknowledged. They will not be speaking.)
 - b. Informing participants where the consultations will take place and explaining that the numbers the participants received at registration correspond to their turn for a consultation.
 - c. Emphasizing again that the consultations must be kept brief in order to help as many people as possible, and that a referral list is provided, if applicable.
 - d. [Optional] Explaining what will occur while people are waiting for their turn for a consultation. We describe these options below.
 - e. [Optional] Giving a closing statement on the need to organize around a particular issue or join the organizing group.
7. **CONSULTATIONS:** The consultations should begin either after the presentations or at a certain point during the presentations. One option if there are a number of presenters is to begin the consultations after the principal presentations (e.g., after the grassroots leader's presentation and a key portion of the attorney's presentation) but before all the presentations have been completed. The consultations usually take at least two hours. The following are tips for the meeting organizer to ensure that the consultations proceed efficiently:
 - a. There should be a separate area for consultations so that the consultations can be conducted in semi-privacy and without distracting the presenter or other attendees (if the presentations are ongoing). Chairs should be provided for both attorneys and people seeking consultations. Make sure that there is bottled water on the tables for the attorneys. If there is food available, make sure that the attorneys know where to access it.
 - b. Assign volunteers before the consultations begin to organize the consultations. This includes keeping track of which attorney is ready for a new consultation and which numbers have already been called. A designated volunteer could announce, for example: "People with numbers ten through twenty, please come to the waiting area." Each time an attorney finishes, a volunteer should inform the person with the next number that it is her turn.

The following are tips to pass on to the attorneys doing the consultations:

- a. The consultations need to be quick. They are not as thorough as those done in a private office. Attorneys experienced in these types of consultations can complete one in about ten minutes. Others should also try to limit the consultations to ten to fifteen

- minutes each if possible, depending on the number of people who are waiting and the number of attorneys.
- b. The attorneys may find it useful to use an intake form, which has been provided in both English and Spanish as Appendix C. The intake form is designed to identify major immigration remedies. In most cases, you will not be able to scrutinize all possible grounds of inadmissibility in such a short amount of time and because you may need additional information.
 - c. You may find during the consultations that some people have not brought key immigration documents. If they have them at home, live nearby, and there is sufficient time, you can suggest that they go home to retrieve the documents and come back to you (the same attorney) without waiting in line. Obtaining key documents could save a great deal of time and enhance the attorney's analysis and advice. Common examples of key documents include an I-130 approval or receipt notice, a Notice to Appear ("NTA") in immigration court, an immigration document with the person's alien registration number ("A number"), and previous immigration decisions.
 - d. We encourage private attorneys or agencies to schedule follow-up appointments when appropriate. Attorneys could bring appointment books or business cards, and all volunteer attorneys who want referrals should have their contact information on the referral list. Where a referral is appropriate, the attorney should point out the referral list included in the materials, if applicable.
 - e. Attorneys (or other legal workers) are encouraged to interrupt each other doing a consultation if they have a question about a consultation.
 - f. At the end of the consultation, if the attorney thinks the person has the energy and potential to become involved in the organization, the attorney should introduce the person to one of the leaders or organizers.
8. **OPTIONS FOR PEOPLE WAITING FOR CONSULTATIONS:** If there are many participants who are waiting for consultations, you may want to schedule something for those participants to do while waiting. Below are some options we have seen used successfully at workshops. These are not mutually exclusive.
- a. Complete an intake form: People waiting for consultations could complete the intake form. If necessary, prior to the meeting, one attorney can orient the other attorneys on how to use the intake forms. We have attached an intake form (in both English and Spanish) as Appendix C which includes questions related to the major immigration remedies. The intake forms are designed for a non-attorney volunteer to help the person complete the intake form while the person is waiting for her consultation in order to save time for the attorneys. However, if an attorney is ready to begin another consultation, a volunteer should send her another person even if an intake sheet has not yet been completed.
 - b. Continue presentations by the organizer or a community partner: While people are waiting for their consultations, the organization can continue to make presentations or hold a discussion.
 - c. Continue presentations by an attorney: One attorney (often the presenter) can continue a legal presentation with the group that is waiting for a consultation while the other attorneys begin the consultations. For example, it can be useful to

emphasize again any risks of applying for certain types of relief, such as cancellation (this can be referred to in Spanish as “el riesgo de arreglar por el tiempo”). This will often result in people realizing they do not need a consultation. If you use this option of continuing the presentation or discussion, periodically a volunteer should update the group on whose turn it is for a consultation. For example, the volunteer may announce: “People with numbers ____ (e.g. 20 to 30), should now come to the consultation area,” or the numbers can be announced one-by-one as an attorney becomes available.

- d. Evaluation: If time permits, we recommend that the organization do a quick (five to ten minute) evaluation of the meeting with the volunteers, attorneys, and organizers.

Appendix A:
Sample ILRC Email Invitation to Attorneys
to Provide Consultations at Community Meetings

NEEDED: A FEW GOOD IMMIGRATION PRACTITIONERS TO JOIN US FOR CONSULTATIONS.

If you are able to participate, please respond to Olivia Organizer at olivia@community.org

DATE: March 1, 2016
LOCATION: 1111 Broadway Street,
Oakland, California 94612
TIME: 11:00 a.m. CONSULTS START AT 11:45 a.m.

Principal Co-Sponsors: Community United and the Immigrant Legal Resource Center

Community United is engaged in organizing on issues of importance to the community, including obtaining better immigration laws and policies. The Immigrant Legal Resource Center works closely with Community United on immigration-related issues.

The purpose of the meeting is two-fold: a) to convey accurate information about immigration law and people's individual situations through both a legal presentation and one-on-one consultations; and b) to organize immigrants to obtain better immigration laws and policies. Your participation is critical in accomplishing both objectives.

We invite you to witness the entire meeting. For those with more limited time, we need you to arrive at 11:30 a.m., which is before the time set for the start of the consultations (above).

These consultations are by necessity shorter than those you provide in your offices. Practitioners find this to be a great way to help the immigrant community help themselves, provide much needed information, and learn from colleagues.

Please confirm your participation by sending an email to Olivia Organizer at olivia@community.org

We hope you can join us.

**Mark Silverman
Immigrant Legal Resource Center**

We Have to Organize Ourselves!

**St. Patrick's Church:
Giving Life to Social Justice**

- To Take Action Together
- To Create a Better Watsonville

**Sunday, March 30, 2003
2:30 - 4:30 p.m.**

Come to see what we can do together!

FREE!

Immigration consultations after the meeting

You need a ticket for a consultation

We will start giving tickets at 2:30 p.m.

If you have...

- ◆ Immigration problems
- ◆ Problems in obtaining a driver license
- ◆ If you want to become a citizen

Immigration lawyers will answer your questions and give you information about your concerns!

Appendix B:
Sample Flyer in Spanish

¡BASTA YA!
¡Hay Que Organizarnos!

**Asamblea Parroquial en la Iglesia San Patricio:
Dándole Vida a la Justicia Social**

- Para Relacionarnos Más
- Para Tomar Acción Juntos
- Para Crear un Watsonville Mejor

Salón Parroquial
el domingo, 30 de marzo de 2003
2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

¡Vengan a ver lo que juntos podemos lograr!

¡GRATIS!

Consejería de inmigración después de la asamblea.

Se necesita una ficha para una consulta.

Las fichas se empezarán a dar a las 2:30 p.m.

Si usted tiene...

- ◆ Problemas de inmigración
- ◆ Problemas en obtener una licencia de manejar
- ◆ Quiere hacerse ciudadano

¡Abogados expertos en asuntos de inmigración
contestarán sus preguntas y le darán información acerca
de sus preocupaciones!

Patrocinado por Central Coast Interfaith Sponsors. Para más información, favor de llamar al 700-0000.

Appendix C:
Intake in English

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POTENTIAL IMMIGRATION BENEFITS

To make best use of your time with a lawyer, we recommend that you complete this questionnaire.

Name:	
Country of origin:	
Date of birth (<i>month/day/year</i>) :	
Marital status	<input type="checkbox"/> married <input type="checkbox"/> single <input type="checkbox"/> divorced <input type="checkbox"/> widowed
Immigration History	
How many times have you entered the United States?:	
When was your first entry into the U.S.? <input type="checkbox"/> With Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Without documents	
When did you enter the United States the last time? <input type="checkbox"/> With Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Without documents	
Were you ever arrested at the border?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been deported to your country of origin?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you had a case in immigration court? If your answer is "Yes," when and where?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you submitted an application to the immigration service before? If your answer is "Yes," what type of application?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Deferred action (DACA and DAPA)	
Do you have a child who is a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been in the U.S. since January 1, 2010 and were you present in the United States on November 20, 2014?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Did you enter the U.S. before turning 16 years of age?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been in the U.S. since June 15, 2007 and were you present in the United States on June 15, 2012?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Crimes	
Have you ever been arrested or detained by the police?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
If your answer is "Yes": What type of crime?	
When and where?	
Family and citizenship requests	
Who in your family is a citizen of the United States: <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Parents <input type="checkbox"/> Siblings <input type="checkbox"/> Children (ages: _____)	
Were your parents or grandparents born in the United States? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Who in your family is a lawful permanent resident : <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Parents <input type="checkbox"/> Siblings <input type="checkbox"/> Children (ages: _____)	
Has a relative (uncle, grandfather, spouse, sibling) or employer filed a petition to the immigration service for you or your parents?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is "Yes," on what date? Before May 1, 2001?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>U Visa or asylum</i>	
Have you, your parent, or a child been a <i>victim of a serious crime</i> (such as domestic violence, theft, assault) in the United States that was reported to the police?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have <i>fear</i> of returning to your country of origin?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Thank you!	

**** Please DO NOT complete this section (this is for attorney/legal representative use only) ****

ANALYSIS BY ATTORNEY/ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE

(check box(es) that apply)

- DACA original** (2012) eligible
- DAPA** eligible
- Expanded DACA** eligible
- U Visa** or **VAWA**
- Family-Based Option**
 - Future petition (e.g. USC/LPR spouse or child turning 21)
 - Regular adjustment
 - 245(i) adjustment
 - Consular Processing
- Further Documentation Needed to Assess Case**
 - Criminal record/livescan* *FBI record* *FOIA*

**** May not be time at community meetings to ask about remedies listed below****

- Cancellation of removal for non-LPR
- Employer petition
- Asylum / Withholding
- Acquisition or Derivation of citizenship
- SIJS
- Other (e.g. TPS, Registry, Diversity Lottery)

Recommended strategy or next steps:

Name of Attorney or Accredited Representative: _____

Appendix C:
Intake in Spanish

CUESTIONARIO PARA POSIBLES BENEFICIOS DE INMIGRACIÓN

Para hacer mejor uso de su tiempo con un abogado, le recomendamos que complete este cuestionario.

Nombre:	
País de origen:	
Fecha de nacimiento (<i>mes/día/año</i>):	
Estado civil	<input type="checkbox"/> casado/a <input type="checkbox"/> soltero/a <input type="checkbox"/> divorciado/a <input type="checkbox"/> viudo/a
Historial Migratorio	
¿Cuántas veces ha entrado a los EE.UU.?	
¿Cuándo entró por primera vez a los EE.UU.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Con Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Sin Documentos
¿Cuándo entró a los EE.UU. la última vez?	<input type="checkbox"/> Con Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Sin Documentos
¿Alguna vez fue detenido en la frontera?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Alguna vez ha sido deportado a su país de origen?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Ha tenido caso en la corte de inmigración? Si su respuesta es "Sí" ¿cuando y donde?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Ha sometido una aplicación al Servicio de Inmigración antes? Si su respuesta es "Sí" ¿qué tipo de aplicación?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
Acción Diferida (DACA y DAPA)	
¿Tiene un hijo(a) ciudadano o residente permanente legal?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Ha estado usted en los EE.UU. desde el 1 de enero del 2010 y presente en los EE.UU. el día 20 de noviembre del 2014?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Vino a los EE.UU. antes de cumplir 16 años de edad?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Ha estado usted en los EE.UU. desde el 15 de junio del 2007 y presente en los EE.UU. el día 15 de junio del 2012?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
Crímenes	
¿Alguna vez ha sido arrestado o detenido por la policía?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
Si su respuesta es "Sí": ¿Qué tipo de delito?	
¿Cuándo y dónde?	
Peticiones Familiares y Ciudadanía	
Quién de su familia es Ciudadano de los EE.UU.:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Esposo/a <input type="checkbox"/> Padres <input type="checkbox"/> Hermanos <input type="checkbox"/> Hijos (edades: _____) Sus padres o abuelos nacieron en los EEUU? <input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Quién de su familia es Residente Permanente Legal :	
<input type="checkbox"/> Esposo/a <input type="checkbox"/> Padres <input type="checkbox"/> Hermanos <input type="checkbox"/> Hijos (edades: _____)	
¿Algún pariente (tío, abuelo, hermano) o empleador ha presentado una petición al Servicio de Inmigración para usted o sus padres?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
Si su respuesta es "Sí" ¿en qué fecha? Antes de 1 de mayo, 2001	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
Visa U y Asilo	
¿Usted, su padre/madre, o un hijo/a ha sido <i>víctima de algún delito grave</i> (como violencia doméstica, robo, asalto) en los EE.UU. que fue reportado a la policía?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¿Tiene <i>miedo</i> de regresar a su país de origen?	<input type="checkbox"/> Sí <input type="checkbox"/> No
¡Gracias!	

**** Favor de NO completar abajo (esta sección es para abogado/a o trabajador/a legal) ****

ANALYSIS BY ATTORNEY/ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVE

(check box(es) that apply)

- DACA original** (2012) eligible
- DAPA** eligible
- Expanded DACA** eligible
- U Visa** or **VAWA**
- Family-Based Option**
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- Other (e.g TPS, Registry, Diversity Lottery)

Recommended strategy or next steps:

Name of Attorney or Accredited Representative: _____