WASHINGTON DACA & UNDOCUMENTED COMMUNITIES TOOLKIT

Last updated: April 22, 2020

Questions? Email: Info@weareoneamerica.org with "DACA" in the subject line.

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Section A - PowerPoint Presentation

DACA Overview Presentation Link: Click here

Section B - Current Status of DACA

Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Decision Scenarios

On November 12, 2019, the U.S. Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) heard the DACA case. Here are three possible scenarios of what the Supreme Court could decide:

Worst Case
The Supreme Court decides that the DACA program is unlawful and the Trump administration ends DACA. This means that DACA would end and the Trump administration would choose how quickly it will terminate the program. This also means that any future administrations would not be allowed to re-introduce the DACA program.

Bad, but Manageable
The Supreme Court decides it has no authority to review the termination of DACA, but that the administration can decide it will end DACA. This scenario makes crystal clear the importance of changing the administration in November 2020. This would be detrimental to our movement because people would be at a place where some may lose protection from deportation. The DACA community would face adversity and threats.

The Best Case
The Supreme Court rules that DACA is lawful and the Trump administration did not provide enough reason to terminate it. There is a warning with this best case: The administration still has authority to end the program again (which could happen quickly). This scenario also shows clearly that a change of administration is needed. The DACA program could open up again for new people to apply and for people to keep renewing.

DACA Decision Timeline
The decision could come out between April 2020 and June 2020 . The last day for SCOTUS to make a decision is the end of June.

Immigrant Legal Resource's video: What you should know about DACA at the Supreme Court

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Section C - Legal Resources & DACA Renewal

LEGAL SERVICES RESOURCES

As the Supreme Court decision nears, the best form of protection for DACA recipients is to renew their DACA status NOW if eligible to! See the National Immigration Legal Services Directory and the list of NPNA Family Protection Network members, many who provide legal services and guidance here.

1. Before you submit your DACA renewal, it is important to determine whether your DACA eligibility may have changed (e.g. since your last renewal, have you had any arrest and conviction that makes you ineligible? Have you departed the U.S. without having received advance parole?). See #4 below.
2. Don't wait! - find out if you have other immigration options NOW. If you have been in deportation proceedings in the past, it is important to seek legal advice as soon as possible.

While we do not know what the decision will be, it is best to learn what defense (immigration options) you may have in the event of a deportation proceeding.

3. Even if you end up in removal proceedings, there may be defenses or relief from removal (benefits applications) available before the Immigration Judge
4. Consult with a licensed attorney or Department of Justice Accredited Representative (DOJ Rep) - NOT: Notarios, consultants, travel agents, tax preparers.

WA RESOURCES

- Northwest Immigrant Rights Project (NWIRP) can help with DACA renewals and legal representation: DACA and NWIRP resources
- Washington Licensed Attorneys: www.wsba.org
- American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) www.ailalawyer.com (not all AILA members are listed here)
- DOJ Accredited Representatives: Authorized: https://www.justice.gov/eoir/recognized-organizations-and-accredited-representatives-roster-state-and-city

DACA RENEWAL RESOURCES

- Find Upcoming DACA Renewal Workshops HERE, NWIRP HERE, and El Centro de la Raza (if you are in Seattle)
- Home is Here: What You Need to Know
- Informed Immigrant DACA Resource Library
- Messaging Toolkit & "Step-by-Step" Guide
- Immigrant Legal Resource Center's Annotated DACA Application Guide
- Immigrant Legal Resource Center's Understanding the Criminal Bars to DACA

Many DACA recipients may be eligible for other forms of immigration relief. Organizing legal screening clinics can identify possible legal pathways an individual can pursue. Below are legal screening resources:

LEGAL SCREENING RESOURCES

- Screening for Other Forms of Relief Folder
- Immigrants Rising Free Immigration Legal Intake
- Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

FAMILY PETITION RESOURCES

- Boundless Immigration
- Immigrant Legal Resource Center's Family Based Resources

FUNDING TO SUPPORT RENEWAL FEES / MODELS

- United We Dream Resource Page
- Mission Asset Fund
- Mexican Consulates (see list here)
- El Centro de la Raza (if you are in Seattle)
- www.thedream.us resource page
- If you are a current **Washington State University student (Global or any campus)** you have access to free legal assistance and DACA renewal fees of $250. Application website: Bit.ly/WSUDACA

- Eastern WA residents can apply for renewal funds from Raiz of Planned Parenthood and the Hispanic Business/ Professional Association in Spokane. Contact Fernanda.mazcot@ppgwni.org for more info.
- Seattle Credit Union gives small loans to help with DACA renewal: https://www.seattlecu.com/citizenship-loans

WAISN connect to local hotline of folks that can accompany

Section D: Safety Planning

Everyone should make a safety plan with loved ones or family: you can use the Legal Counsel for Youth and Children (LCYC) template

- If you want a notary: Most Banks have free notary services for their customers
- Financial Plan Template: Pages 25-30

Information If DACA is Rescinded
DACA recipients with prior orders of removal:

- Get legal advice right away - at most risk of removal because the order can be carried out. There could be exceptions.
- Get a copy of your file from prior/current attorney or through Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request- A.S.A.P - This takes time. **Do not procrastinate!**
- **Make a safety plan with family: you can use LYCY template**
  - If you want a notary: Most Banks have free notary services for their customers

DACA recipients who have been in removal/deportation proceedings but never ordered deported:

- The case may have previously been “administratively closed” (taken off the judge’s calendar), but the court still has jurisdiction.

- DHS may move to re-calendar these cases.
- If you have an A number (identification number assigned by immigration), you can call the automated EOIR Hotline at 1-800-898-7180 to get information about your case.
- Contact prior/current attorney and prepare defense to future removal proceedings ASAP. Submit a FOIA request, if needed, and start planning now.
- Make a safety plan with loved ones or family

DACA recipients who have never been in removal proceedings:

- It is possible that the Administration may decide to place DACA recipients in deportation/removal proceedings depending on how DHS may choose to terminate the DACA program. (e.g., you could receive a notice rescinding or terminating your DACA status with a Notice to Appear (NTA) that initiates charges against you. DHS would have to file the NTA with the local court to start the removal proceedings process.
- Get legal advice ASAP. Ask for opportunities for other protections such as an adjustment of status through a family member.
- Make a safety plan with loved ones or family

Notes on Deportation/Removal Proceedings

- If and when deportation/removal proceedings will occur varies due to court backlogs and scheduling. The initial hearing could take weeks to months from the filing of the NTA and the final merits hearing (or individual hearing) could take years depending on the court and type of case as well as the stage of the case and type of hearing involved. Note that if a person has been issued a final order of removal in the past, chances are you will not be referred to go before an immigration judge and removal may be imminent. See below for more information.

- Departments that take part in the proceedings:
    - DHS - ICE is represented in court by their attorneys. ICE, CBP, and USCIS all have authority to issue a Notice to Appear to start immigration proceedings. ICE oversees the detention centers.
    - DOJ - Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR)
        - Immigration Judges (IJs)
        - Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)
    - Department of Health and Human Services
        - Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR)
            - Oversees detention of unaccompanied minors (UACs)
- https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/overview_deport_process-20181221.pdf
    - Pg. 8 diagram
- If one already has a removal order (order to be deported) immediately, the person does not generally have the option to go to immigration court

    - If a person re-enters unlawfully after a deportation order, this order can be reinstated to deport/physically remove the the person as many times as necessary
        - Exception: Can ask for asylum and be allowed to stay in US (but may be in detention the whole time). A person in this situation may be allowed to be in withholding only proceedings. ICE may also choose to detain the person while they pursue this relief.
    - If eligible to fight the case, the person will go through removal proceedings in immigration court
        - The Government will not provide attorneys for persons without charge but there is a right to hire one's own attorney.
        - The Government is represented by ICE attorneys in immigration court
- Removal Proceedings
    - Administrative Bond
        - ICE may choose to allow a person who is apprehended to pay an administrative bond before they are transferred to a detention center.
        - If transferred to the detention center, you may request conditional parole or humanitarian parole from ICE.
    - Notice to Appear
        - A notice to appear is issued and then filed with an immigration court.
    - Bond redetermination hearing - only if detained
        - Purpose is to assure the person will show up to the hearings below
        - Must show community ties, potential immigration relief, that they are not a flight risk, and that they are not or will not be a public safety threat or threat to themselves
        - Ask the judge to set a bond or reduce the bond or to release you without bond. A minimum bond is $1,500. You may also ask the judge to release you on conditional parole.
        - Failing to show to hearings or report for deportation results in loss of funds to "obligor" who posted the bond
    - "Master Calendar Hearing" (MCH) at court (there can be multiple MCHs)
        - Like an arraignment - admit or deny removability/charges in the NTA
        - DHS proves noncitizenship
        - Immigrant has to prove lawful date, place and manner of entry
        - Announce desired forms of relief from removal and submit applications
    - "Individual/Merits" Hearing in court (IH)
        - Like a trial but without a jury - present evidence, witnesses, testify, cross examine. Judge decides at the end.
        - Usually a couple of hours to days long
        - Judge decides removability if contested, and whether to grant/deny applications for relief (e.g., asylum, cancellation of removal, adjustment of status, etc)
        - Can appeal decision to Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and possibly to the federal courts all the way up to the US Supreme Court
- Some people might not be deportable if their country refuses to take them back

- ICE can detain people for up to 180 days after final removal order
- Notice to Appear (NTA)
    - Given at least 10 days notice
- https://www.usatoday.com/pages/interactives/graphics/deportation-explainer/
- Voluntary Departure - means the immigrant will leave on their own by a date agreed upon with the judge
    - Has restrictions. There are two types of voluntary departure, pre- and post-. Be sure to seek the advice or representation of an attorney.

Section E: How to do a FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) request

The purpose of a FOIA request is to get a copy of the immigrant's government files to see what is in them and to prepare a strategy. The results of a FOIA are only as good as the information requested. People need to know what they are doing, what they need, and which agencies have which documents and information. Getting help from an attorney or DOJ Rep is highly advised instead of DIY.

- Who has what kind of information? This is a good guide (find the chart): https://www.cbp.gov/site-policy-notices/foia/records
- Agencies vary as to method - forms required or not, mail, fax, email, online options
- Depending on case type and immigrant's history, may need to FOIA everyone below - another reason to get legal help
- Privacy Act mentioned in links applies to some people and not others; similar process but read carefully
- Follow each agencies' instructions carefully and accurately
    - USCIS: https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/freedom-information-and-privacy-act-foia
    - CBP: https://www.cbp.gov/site-policy-notices/foia/records
    - ICE: https://www.ice.gov/foia/overview
    - DHS/OBIM: https://www.dhs.gov/obim-biometric-identification-services
    - EOIR/Immigration Courts: https://www.justice.gov/eoir/foia-facts
    - State Department (e.g., re prior visa applications): https://foia.state.gov/Request/Visa.aspx

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Section F: Healthcare

- What health care coverage is available if you lose your employer based insurance?
    - This is a comprehensive guide to healthcare coverage options for DACA recipients, https://nohla.org/wordpress/img/pdf/DACA%20Health%20Care%20Info.pdf

- How does public charge apply to the healthcare services I access?

    - In general, DACA recipients are not subject to a public charge test. DACA renewals are not subject to a public charge test. BUT if you think you can be sponsored by a family member, then you could be subject to a public charge test when you submit your green card application. You should speak to an immigration attorney about your specific case.
    - For information on the new public charge rule, see https://protectingimmigrantfamilies.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Public-Charge-Does-This-Apply-To-Me-February-2020-ENGLISH.pdf and https://www.seattle.gov/iandraffairs/issues-and-policies/public-charge
    - Remember, USCIS announced that use of Medicaid for testing, treatment, and preventive care related to COVID-19 will not be considered in a public charge test. See https://www.uscis.gov/greencard/public-charge

- What urgent care/community health centers can we visit?
    - You can seek out care at free or reduced cost clinics in your area. Some sources to find these include: https://www.wahealthcareaccessalliance.org/free-clinics, https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/, https://www.nafcclinics.org/find-clinic, and https://freeclinicdirectory.org/.
    - Some clinics have special access procedures to help you get care from specialists outside the clinic. The "referral coordinator" at the community health center works with your primary care provider to get this care.

For more information on COVID-19 and available resources, see:

- https://nohla.org/index.php/covid-19-resources/
- https://columbialegal.org/policy_reforms/benefits-for-undocumented-individuals-in-relation-to-covid-19/ for local Washington state benefits
- https://www.seattle.gov/mayor/covid-19
- CDC guide in Spanish
- Immigrants Rising resources on COVID-19

Section G: School Information/Education

- Washington extends in-state tuition rates to undocumented students through state legislation AND currently allow undocumented students to receive state financial aid
    - Must be a resident of Washington State and graduate from a high school in WA, within three years of living in Washington State
    - OR
    - Must have current or expired DACA and must have resided in Washington State for at least one year prior to attending college.

- Maintaining Scholarship Eligibility, Finding, and Creating Scholarships
    - Check to make sure any scholarships you have don't require SSN or work authorization.
    - Apply for scholarships for undocumented students: Beyond Dreaming Scholarship Guide (WA specific) and Immigrants Rising 2020 Scholarships (National)
    - Ask educational institutions and organizations to make scholarships accessible to undocumented students.
- Check with RA to see if dorms and campus are sensitive locations. Ask your campus administration to share plain language on student rights and privacy on campus.
- Have a job on campus? You can look into being an independent contractor and filing for an ITIN (Individual Tax Identification Numbers) (More in Jobs Section) You can also ask your campus to create more stipend-based opportunities for undocumented students.
- Check with your campus legal center for possible resources. You can also ask institutional leadership to partner with local immigration organizations that offer legal counsel.
- Attending graduate school is still an option to students through departmental, institutional, and private scholarships. Don't hesitate to contact academic departments or existing groups/support for undocumented students at each campus.
- Follow groups such as the Presidents' Alliance on Higher Education and Immigration for updates and best practices for supporting undocumented students in higher education.

CONNECT WITH STUDENT SUPPORTS

- **Crimson Group at WSU**
  Gmail: wsucrimsongroup@gmail.com
  School Email: crimsongroup.rso@wsu.edu
  Facebook: @CrimsonGroupWSU
  Instagram: @thecrimsongroup
  https://undocumented.wsu.edu
- **Blue Group at WWU**
  Gmail: wwubluegroup@gmail.com
  Instagram: @wwubluegroup
- **Leadership Without Borders (UW)** works to serve and empower undocumented students at the University of Washington. LWB offers leadership development resources, college success navigators, the Husky Lending Library, a space for community building, and connections to other campus and community resources.
  Phone: (206)-685-6301
  E-mail: undocu@uw.edu
  http://depts.washington.edu/ecc/lwb/

Section H - Jobs/Unemployment

- Unless it is announced that all work authorization documents issued are rescinded or void, even if the DACA program ends, your work authorization remains valid until its expiration date. Work permits or Employment Authorization Documents (EAD) will remain valid until the expiration date found on the EAD. **To determine your work permit expiration date, look at EAD Approval Notice and/or the bottom of your EAD**.

SELF EMPLOYMENT RESOURCES

- Immigrants Rising Resource Overview which includes resources on
    - Getting Started
    - Planning and Starting a Business
    - Financing a Business
    - Managing a Business
    - Benefits for Immigrant Entrepreneurs
    - State and National Policies
- IRS LLC Info

KNOW YOUR LABOR RIGHTS

The Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice enforces Anti-Discrimination laws and protects individuals who have been granted work authorization, including DACA recipients: **https://www.justice.gov/crt/immigrant-and-employee-rights-section**

KEEP WASHINGTON WORKING

Local police, WA State Patrol, Sheriffs, jails, Department of Corrections (DOC) and school resource officers are PROHIBITED FROM:

- Asking you about or collecting your place of birth, immigration status, or nationality, unless it is for an ongoing criminal investigation.*
- Stopping or detaining you to determine immigration status.
- Giving ICE/CBP your personal information (for example, a home address).*
- Holding you on ICE/CBP detainers or ICE administrative warrants (which are signed by ICE agents and not a judge).
- Allowing ICE/CBP access to interview you in jail. If ICE/CBP is in the jail investigating a criminal offense, you have the right to remain silent and refuse to speak with ICE.
- The jail must get written consent from you before ICE/CBP can interview you.
- Denying you services or benefits if they have an ICE detainer, notification request, or immigration warrant.
- Notifying ICE/CBP when you will be released from custody.*
- Contracting with ICE and CBP to do immigration enforcement.

EMPLOYER RESOURCES

- Supporting DACA Team Members: A Guide for Employers (FWD.us)
- USCIS Employee Rights
    - Employers must treat employees in a nondiscriminatory manner when recruiting, hiring, firing, and verifying their identity and authorization to work on Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification. https://www.USCIS.gov/i-9-central/employee-rightsdiscrimination/employee-rights
- USCIS Employer guidance for I-9 compliance: www.USCIS.gov/i-9- central

ITIN - Individual Tax Identification Number

- Immigrants Rising Step by Step (pages 9-11)
- Immigrants Rising Webinar on ITIN Q&A

Resources: Immigrants Rising Website (Scholarships, ITIN etc)
*Add step by step to file your ITIN and get one

Accessing Unemployment Insurance

If my EAD expires, should I tell my employer about DACA status?

- We do NOT recommend that DACA recipients share information with their employers about DACA status.
- It is the employer's obligation to check that your work permit is still valid. DACA recipients are not required to say anything about an expiring permit.

Will I lose my license and SSN if my EAD expires?

- Even if your DACA status expires, you will be able to keep your WA driver's license or ID.
- And you will be able to keep your social security card and number but this won't mean you'll be eligible to work.
- You must still use your SS to file taxes
- If DACA is ended and HR notices or you want to prepare for this, check with employer to see if they can hire you as an independent contractor
- Online webinars and trainings for learning freelancing on Immigrant Rising

Are DACA recipients eligible to apply for Unemployment Insurance (UI)? Who else is eligible?

- Workers with a valid work permits are eligible to apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits, including TPS, DACA, Green Card holders.
- Currently, due to the coronavirus pandemic, rules on eligibility based on your EAD expiration date, like expired EADs, are being relaxed given the crisis.

Can I apply for UI even if my work permit expired?

You may be eligible to claim UI benefits even if your EAD is going to expire soon or has expired, apply now for UI benefits.
If you are eligible to renew your DACA, renew right now. Resources are available, please let us know if you need assistance.

Is applying for UI considered a Public Charge?
Applying for unemployment insurance is not considered a Public Charge
Source: AFL-CIO

APPLYING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN WASHINGTON STATE

What are unemployment benefits?
Unemployment benefits provide you with temporary income when you lose your job through no fault of your own. The money partly replaces your lost earnings and helps you pay expenses while looking for new work. The benefits, from taxes your former employer(s) paid, are not based on financial need. While you receive benefits, your job is to get back to work as quickly as possible.
these conditions have been modified during the covid-19 pandemic

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

APPLICATION AND DOCUMENT CHECKLIST
Apply online and create an e-Services account: https://secure.esd.wa.gov/home/

Documents required:

- Employment Authorization Document (EAD)
    - Provide: A-number, card number, and expiration date.
- Social Security Number corresponding with valid EAD
- Washington State Driver's License and/or Identification Card
    - Provide: License or ID number, birth date, and current mailing address
- Bank account information for direct deposit setup

Application checklist, continued:

- Complete employment history for past 18-months
    - Wages, hours, occupation/job title, and length of time employed (salaried/hourly, PT/FT)
- Your employer's information: employer name(s), address(es), contact information, and start/end dates of employment for each employer
- Note: this information is your Base Year which is the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters before the week in which you file your claim and are unemployed.
    - If filing in April, May, or June 2020. Your Base Year for benefits is from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

Requirements to receive unemployment benefits:

- Must have been employed in Washington State during the past 18-months

- Must have worked 680 hours in your base year*
    - Average of ~57 hours worked monthly
- Valid work authorization to prove "ready and able to work", still apply if your EAD will expire soon or has expired given the current crisis situation
- Lost your job by being laid off, fired, quit your job, discharged from military, strike/labor dispute, leave of absence, still working, or are affected by covid-19 pandemic

changed under the covid-19 pandemic, no longer a requirement to claim UI benefits

I've applied...*now what?*

- You will be expected to pay federal income tax on UI benefits
- Receive mail and e-mail notice of UI Benefits Rights and Responsibilities
- Waiting week has been ***waived*** during the covid-19 pandemic, so after your approval of UI benefit you should expect to receive unemployment payments the first week you submit an unemployment claim
    - Unemployment claims go "live" every Sunday at midnight and take a couple of days to process --*example: submitting a claim on Sunday will typically take until Wednesday to process and get paid into your bank account; or, if submitting on Monday, typically it takes until Thursday for the claim to get paid.* For unemployment purposes, weeks start on Sunday and end on Saturday.
- The mandatory weekly job search is *now optional* --meaning, you are not required to submit job search inquiries during the covid-19 pandemic to maintain consistency with Washington's "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" order

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance

Changes from the federal CARES Act made to the unemployment process

Expansion of eligibility:

- Part-time workers, Independent Contractors, Self-employed workers, and others who have lost work due to COVID-19
- Workers with less than 680 hours in their base year
- Parents who have lost childcare due to COVID-19
- People at high risk of contracting COVID-19
- People sick or caring for someone with COVID-19
- People who are unemployed due to COVID-19 and have run out of regular unemployment benefits
- People who are unemployed due to COVID-19 and are not eligible for regular unemployment benefits

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC)

PEUC provides an extension of up to 13 weeks of benefits beginning March 29, 2020 for those who meet the following criteria:

- You have an unemployment claim that expired July 1, 2019 or later
- You have exhausted all regular unemployment insurance benefits
- You are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits under the laws of any state, including Washington, or Canada
- You are able and available for suitable work
- You are actively seeking work as directed

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

CARES Act Changes, cont.

- Eligibility for unemployment benefits is expanded to include many Washingtonians currently not eligible, including many self-employed people and those that don't have the typically required 680 hours.
- An additional $600 per week will be available to nearly everyone on unemployment from March 29 through week ending July 25.
- Benefits will be extended by 13 weeks, for a maximum of 39 (which is about nine months). This includes people who were already on unemployment as well as those who are newly eligible.

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

For more information on eligibility, FAQs, and to apply now please visit:
https://esd.wa.gov/unemployment

Section I - Housing

- **Equal Housing Document FAQ**

MORE INFORMATION TBD

Section J - Mental Health

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:

- Crisis Text Line: Text HOME to 741741 to connect with a Crisis Counselor.
- Dial 211 for mental health service help
- The Trevor Project: Crisis intervention and suicide prevention for LGBTQ Youth. Hotlines and Chat lines.
- Crisis Prevention- I am Alive
- 7 cups: Talk to someone for free, and get therapy at a discounted rate
- The Alliance for Eating Disorders Awareness is hosting free, weekly, online Check-ins for individuals experiencing/in recovery from eating disorders, and for their loved ones. The individual Pro-Recovery check-ins are for individuals who have experienced or are experiencing eating disorders, ages 18+. The Friends and Family check-ins are for loved ones of those experiencing eating disorders, ages 18+.
    - Monday Pro-Recovery 7-8pm - http://bit.ly/AEDA_Chat_With_Johanna
    - Wednesday Friends & Family 7-8pm http://bit.ly/AEDA_Chat_With_Johanna_FF
    - Saturday Pro-Recovery 11am-12:30pm
    - https://bit.ly/AEDA_Chat_With_Johanna_Saturdays
    - The Alliance is also available for referrals for all levels of **eating disorder care. Call (866) 662-1235 or visit www.findEDhelp.com for more info**
    - **National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)**
    - **Consejo Counseling and Referral Services**
    - **Asian Counseling and Referral Services (ACRS)**

HOTLINES

- The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 800-273-TALK (8255)
- Youth Talkline at 1-800-246-PRIDE (800-246-7743)
- Trans Lifeline at 877-565-8860
- The GLBT National Help Center at 1-888-THE-GLNH (888-843-4564)
- The Crisis Call Center at 1-800-273-8255
- The Samaritan's Crisis Hotline at 1-212-673-3000
- The National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-4673
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7223

Section K - Organizing Towards 2020 Election

More information coming soon

Organizing Towards 2020 Election

Get involved in 2020 Elections: Sign up to get alerts from OneAmerica Votes for volunteer opportunities to help call and knock doors of voters to turn out for the 2020 election!
https://oavotes.org/