



PRACTICE ALERT: Impact Of HR-1 On Trafficking Survivors¹

October 1, 2025

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law HR-1, otherwise known as the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act” (OBBBA).² HR-1 creates additional fees for certain immigration benefits, motions, and appeals before the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and implements substantial financial penalties for certain immigration violations. In addition, HR-1 eliminates eligibility for many federal public benefits programs for a number of previously “qualified immigrants” including survivors of human trafficking.

This Practice Alert will first explain the changes to USCIS and EOIR filing fees, and the new penalty fees to be imposed for certain immigration violations. Second, it will review changes to immigrant eligibility for public benefits as they relate to immigrant survivors of human trafficking. Finally, this Practice Alert will discuss how immigrant survivors of human trafficking are affected by these changes and what practitioners can do to address the potential negative impact HR-1 will have on their clients. While the T nonimmigrant visa is the immigration benefit most commonly sought by survivors of human trafficking, this Practice Alert also discusses fees related to alternative forms of humanitarian relief that may be available to some survivors of trafficking.

I. Changes to Filing Fees & New Fees

What’s the Good News About Fees?

HR-1 **does not** impose any new fees for most survivor-based benefits. Prior to the passage of HR-1, there were no fees for applications for T and U nonimmigrant status,

¹ Copyright 2025, ASISTA Immigration Assistance. This Practice Alert was authored by Heather Ziemba, Anti-Trafficking Project Attorney, with helpful input from Cristina Velez, Legal & Policy Director, Rebecca Eissenova, Senior Staff Attorney, and Lia Ocasio, Staff Attorney. This resource is intended for authorized legal counsel and is not a substitute for independent legal advice provided by legal counsel familiar with a client's case.

² One Big Beautiful Bill Act, H.R. 1, Pub. Law 119-21, [Text - H.R.1 - 119th Congress \(2025-2026\): One Big Beautiful Bill Act | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#)

VAWA I-360 petitions, or any ancillary forms including I-485 applications for adjustment of status, I-765 applications for employment authorization, I-131 applications for advanced parole, I-192 and I-601 waiver applications, and I-290B motions to reopen/reconsider or appeal denials.³ When such forms are filed with USCIS, HR-1 maintains these fee exemptions.⁴

What's the Bad News About Fees?

HR-1 authorizes some new fees that may be applicable to survivors of trafficking and their derivatives. First of all, HR-1 requires a \$250 “visa integrity fee” to be paid upon “issuance of a nonimmigrant **visa** [emphasis added].”⁵ This fee should not apply to applicants for T and U nonimmigrant status who obtain such status while present in the United States, as such applicants are not issued actual visas upon approval. However, we believe the new visa integrity fee will apply to T and U derivatives, as well as U principal applicants, who are consular processing. This fee is nonwaivable, but is refundable if, prior to the expiration of the nonimmigrant status, the nonimmigrant holder is granted an extension of status or adjusts status to lawful permanent resident.⁶ As of the date of this Alert, the visa integrity fee has not yet been implemented.⁷

In addition, HR-1 imposes a \$250 fee for I-360 special immigrant juvenile status (SIJS) petitions. Although the statutory language of HR-1 does not explicitly prohibit a fee waiver, in its recent regulatory notice implementing HR-1, USCIS has announced that no fee waiver is available.⁸

HR-1 also creates a new \$100 filing fee for affirmative applications for asylum as well as an additional \$100 annual maintenance fee chargeable for each year that an asylum

³ 89 FR 6194, 6222 (Jan. 31, 2024); see, also ILRC, [New USCIS Fee Exemptions For Immigrant Survivors of Abuse, Trafficking, and Other Crimes](#) (March 2024).

⁴ ASISTA has received reports that USCIS has erroneously rejected some T and U-related applications, incorrectly citing nonpayment of the new HR-1 fees. We urge practitioners to resubmit these applications with a cover letter and bold, highlighted print explaining that these applications do not require fees.

⁵ One Big Beautiful Bill Act, H.R. 1, Pub. Law 119-21, Sec. 10007(a), [Text - H.R. 1 - 119th Congress \(2025-2026\): One Big Beautiful Bill Act | Congress.gov | Library of Congress](#).

⁶ *Id.* at Sec. 10007(b).

⁷ USCIS, [Notice of Immigration Fees](#), 90 FR 34511, 34516 (Jul. 22, 2025) (The VISA INTEGRITY FEE requires cross-agency coordination before implementing; the fee will be implemented in a future publication.”).

⁸ 90 FR at 34513, n. 17 (July 22, 2025).

application remains pending.⁹ These fees are not waivable. In addition, there is a new nonwaivable fee of \$550 for initial I-765 applications for employment authorization based on a pending asylum application.¹⁰

USCIS began collecting the new HR-1 fees for any immigration benefits postmarked on or after July 22, 2025. Any applications submitted without these new filing fees after August 21, 2025, will be rejected.¹¹

Note: Form Of Payment

In addition to implementing the new fees required by HR-1, USCIS is also changing the manner in which filing fees may be paid. Beginning on October 28, 2025, USCIS will no longer accept paper-based forms of payment including checks and money orders. In most cases, applicants will now be required to pay filing fees by credit card, debit card, or pre-paid cards, or Automatic Clearing House (ACH) Payments payable from a U.S. bank account.¹² The USCIS Policy Alert on electronic payment forms explains that applicants can request an exemption and use a paper-form of payment if they lack access to banking services or an electronic form of payment.¹³ However, as of the date of this Alert, Form G-1651, the form required to request an exemption, is not yet available on the USCIS website.

EOIR Fees

In addition to the USCIS fees and Department of State visa integrity fee, HR-1 creates new fees for certain EOIR filings. HR-1 implements new fees on some immigration relief applications, motions, and appeals filed with EOIR, which could negatively impact trafficking survivors.¹⁴ These include additional fees for I-485 applications for adjustment of status, I-601 applications for waivers of inadmissibility, EOIR-42B non-LPR

⁹ The Annual Asylum Fee (AF) for affirmative asylum applications must be paid online through the USCIS Online Account Portal. As of the date of this Practice Alert, the USCIS website states that, “any alien who filed or files a Form I-589 after October 1, 2024, that remains pending with USCIS for 365 days must pay the AAF as of the one-year anniversary of his or her filing date and each year thereafter that the application remains pending on such day of the calendar year. For the first time the AAF is due, aliens who file for asylum do not need to monitor the time their application has been pending and if the AAF applies to them. USCIS will issue personal notices to aliens when their annual asylum fee is due, which will include the amount of the fee, when it must be paid, how the fee must be paid, and the consequences of failing to pay. USCIS will provide guidance for future years’ AAF payments in subsequent issuances.”

¹⁰ 90 FR at 34512.

¹¹ *Id.* at 34511.

¹² “USCIS, Policy Alert, *Transition to Electronic Payments*, PA-2025-19 (Aug. 29, 2025), [20250829-ElectronicPayments](#)

¹³ *Id.* at 8.

¹⁴ As USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over T and U nonimmigrant visas, as well as adjustment of status based on T or U nonimmigrant status, these additional fees will not impact access to those benefits.

cancellation of removal applications, appeals to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and Motions to Reopen or Reconsider decisions by the immigration judge or BIA.¹⁵ As with affirmative asylum cases, respondents who file for defensive asylum will also now be required to pay a \$100 filing fee as well as an annual \$100 asylum fee for each year their asylum application remains pending.¹⁶ See the Chart at Appendix B for a complete list of the new EOIR-related HR-1 fees.

HR-1 **does not** change EOIR fee waiver provisions so, unlike the additional USCIS fees, most of the additional EOIR fees may be waived by the immigration judge in certain circumstances.¹⁷

Penalties for Immigration Violations

One of the more punitive provisions of HR-1 involves the imposition of substantial financial penalties for certain immigration violations. Notably, DHS refers to these penalties as “enforcement fees” intended to cover its costs, rather than actual penalties, in an effort to avoid violating the 1967 Refugee Protocol, which prohibits penalizing refugees for illegal entry into the United States.¹⁸ HR-1 includes a \$5000 fee for immigrants with *in absentia* orders of removal, which is imposed when the immigrant is apprehended by ICE.¹⁹ The only exception to the imposition of this fee is when the *in absentia* order of removal is rescinded by the EOIR or BIA pursuant to INA § 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) due to lack of notice²⁰.

In addition, HR-1 imposes a \$5000 fee on immigrants “who are apprehended by DHS between ports of entry and determined to be inadmissible.”²¹ DHS appears to be interpreting this provision broadly to apply to **ANY** inadmissible immigrant apprehended outside a port of entry, regardless of when or where the apprehension occurs.²²

¹⁵ Pub. Law 119-21, *supra* n.5, at Sec. 100013. Note that although this section of HR-1 is titled, “Fees Relating to Applications for Adjustment of Status,” several of the fees discussed here including fees for appeals and motions to reopen and reconsider appear to apply to all decisions of the Immigration Judge or Board of Immigration Appeals regardless of the underlying relief being sought.

¹⁶ The EOIR recently updated the EOIR online payment portal to allow for payment of immigration court fees in addition to Board of Immigration Appeal fees: [Federal Register/Vol. 90, No. 171/Monday, September 8, 2025/Notices](#). As of September 23, 2025, respondents may now pay certain EOIR immigration court fees, including the asylum fees, online through the EOIR payment portal: [EOIR Payment Portal](#)

¹⁷ [PM 25-36 \(Amended\): Statutory Fees Under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act](#), 2, Sirce Owen, Acting Director(July 17, 2025).

¹⁸ 90 Fed. Reg. 43223 (September 8, 2025), [Federal Register/Vol. 90, No. 171/Monday, September 8, 2025/Notices](#). Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, July 28, 1951, 189 UNTS 137, art. 31(1) incorporated by Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, 606 UNTS 267, Jan. 31, 1967 (prohibiting penalties on refugees on account of their illegal entry or presence in certain circumstances).

¹⁹ Pub. Law 119-21 at sec. 70021.

²⁰ Pub. Law 119-21 at sec. 100016(e).

²¹ Pub. Law 119-21 at sec. 100017.

²² 90 Fed. Reg. 43223, 43224.

These fees are not mutually exclusive, and some survivors may be subject to both.²³

II. Public Benefits Eligibility

HR-1 eliminates eligibility for a number of public benefits programs that were previously available to immigrant survivors of human trafficking and their derivatives²⁴. HR-1 limits immigrant eligibility for SNAP (Food Stamps), Medicaid, CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program), Affordable Healthcare Act (ACA) coverage and subsidies, and Medicare to lawful permanent residents after a five-year waiting period, "Cuban and Haitian entrants" and residents of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. Other public benefits are not directly affected by HR-1, but several federal agencies have issued notices further restricting immigrants' access to benefits and services that were previously available to them.²⁵ Practitioners can check the continued availability of public benefits for trafficking survivors using the NIWAP Public Benefits Map²⁶ with the help of a social worker or victim service provider, or by contacting or reviewing the website for the particular benefits office your client seeks to access.

Importantly, HR-1 does not affect the definition of public charge, and as of the date of this Alert, DHS has not published any new public charge rule.

Effective Date

SNAP (Food Stamps): The elimination of trafficking survivors' eligibility for SNAP (Food Stamps) is effective as of July 4, 2025.²⁷ Federal regulations allow states 120 days to implement SNAP eligibility changes. For individuals currently receiving SNAP benefits, these changes in eligibility will only be implemented at their next recertification with the

²³ *Id.* at 43223.

²⁴ Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. Law 106-386, adult trafficking survivors certified by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), regardless of whether they have a T visa pending, are eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees. Minor survivors qualify for these benefits without the need for ORR certification. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003, Pub. Law 108-193, further extended eligibility to derivative T visa holders. HR-1 eliminates public benefits eligibility for all trafficking survivors and their derivatives, regardless of certification or visa status. Trafficking survivors who are lawful permanent residents may still qualify for public benefits after a five-year waiting period.

²⁵ NILC, "What New Federal Notices Mean for Immigrants' Program Eligibility" (July 23, 2025), [What New Federal Notices Mean for Immigrants' Program Eligibility - NILC](#). Multiple lawsuits are pending across the country challenging these restrictions. ASISTA is following these cases closely and will provide updates when there are developments.

²⁶ NIWAP, "All State Public Benefits Charts and Interactive Public Benefits Map (2025)", [All State Public Benefits Charts and Interactive Public Benefits Map \(2025\) - NIWAP Library](#)

²⁷ *Id.* at Sec. 10108. Because HR-1 does not indicate an effective date with regard to changes in SNAP eligibility for aliens, this section is effective as of the date HR-1 became law.

local agency, so the date of termination of SNAP benefits for survivors currently receiving such benefits will vary by individual.²⁸

Medicare: The changes to immigrant eligibility are effective immediately for those not currently covered by Medicare. However, survivors *currently* receiving Medicare will remain eligible for a period of 18 months from July 4, 2025, or until January 4, 2027.²⁹

Medicaid and CHIP: On a slightly positive note, changes to survivor eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP do not go into effect until October 1, 2026.³⁰

ACA: The elimination of survivor eligibility for ACA subsidies goes into effect on January 1, 2026. Survivors can still claim the ACA tax credit on their 2025 federal tax returns. However, beginning with the 2026 tax year, survivors will no longer be eligible for this credit.

III. How Are Immigrant Survivors Affected?

Many immigrant survivors applying for U, T, and VAWA benefits will not be affected by the increase in fees. However, the new filing fees and penalty fees imposed under HR-1 are likely to limit some survivors' access to certain immigration benefits and forms of relief from removal.

Survivors of trafficking who are minors are likely to have more limited immigration options accessible to them as a result of the additional fees imposed by HR-1, such as SIJS. For minor survivors who are in removal proceedings, the additional non-waivable fees required by HR-1 for I-485 applications for adjustment of status based on SIJS create financial hurdles to applying for permanent residency before EOIR, which many abused or neglected children will have great difficulty overcoming.

Furthermore, the substantial additional fee required for motions to reopen orders of removal creates a serious financial barrier for survivors seeking VAWA relief under INA § 240(c)(7)(C)(iv), a vital legal remedy that allows them to pursue permanent residency and a stay of removal while their motion is pending. Unfortunately, the exception to the additional fee for motions to reopen *in absentia* orders only applies to motions based on improper notice, and **does not** apply to either motions to reopen based on exceptional circumstances under INA §240(b)(5)(i) or VAWA motions to reopen under INA § 240(c)(7)(C)(iv). This fee similarly presents an impediment for post-order survivors to

²⁸ 7 C.F.R. §273.12 sets out what changes to eligibility for SNAP benefits must be reported prior to recertification, and changes in eligibility based on immigration status are not included. In addition, 7 C.F.R. §273.4(a)(6)(iv) states that, "Subsequent adjustment to a more limited [immigration] status does not override eligibility based on an earlier less rigorous status."

²⁹ *Id.* at Sec. 71201.

³⁰ *Id.* at Sec. 71109.

become U.S. citizens, as the reopening and termination of an order of removal is required prior to filing an N-400 application for naturalization.³¹

Some survivors of trafficking may be eligible for asylum as well as (or instead of) a T or U visa. The law regarding asylum, withholding of removal, and CAT is currently in a bit of flux but remains a viable option for survivors of trafficking.³² However, the new nonwaivable asylum application fees and annual fee for pending asylum applications may be cost-prohibitive for many survivors, especially in light of the new non-waivable fee for employment authorization applications based on a pending asylum application.

Although fee waivers remain available for all EOIR fees except asylum applications, survivors may encounter heightened scrutiny of their requests, leading to a greater risk of denials. An official policy memorandum now advises immigration judges and the BIA to “be mindful of fraud and misrepresentations in fee waiver applications, particularly from [applicants] with employment authorization and who have lived in the United States for many years.”³³ In addition, a recent BIA precedential decision deems certain fee waiver requests “presumptively invalid” and suggests a heightened standard of explanation and evidence when the applicant asserts lack of income and assets.³⁴ The decision also notes that respondents who have retained private counsel are presumed to have the ability to pay requisite filing fees.³⁵

The new \$5,000 penalty fees for inadmissible immigrants apprehended between ports of entry and for immigrants who are apprehended after an *in absentia* order of removal are likely to deter immigrant survivors of human trafficking from reporting their traffickers, out of fear that doing so could lead to apprehension by ICE and trigger the financial penalty. The \$5,000 penalty for *in absentia* removal orders imposes an additional financial burden on survivors who may have missed hearings due to trauma, coercion, or control by their traffickers. These penalties not only punish survivors for circumstances beyond their control, but also expose them to increased risk of re-trafficking. By creating a substantial debt that many survivors are unable to pay, the penalties can be exploited by traffickers who offer to cover the costs—thereby drawing survivors back into exploitative relationships under the guise of assistance, and perpetuating the cycle of abuse and control.

³¹ INA §318 prohibits the naturalization of any applicant who is in removal proceedings. The bar applies to both applicants currently in removal proceedings, as well as those who have an outstanding order of removal. See, Adj. Policy Manual, Vol. 12, Part B, Ch. 4, [Chapter 4 - Results of the Naturalization Examination | USCIS](#):

³² For updated legal arguments and guidance on asylum eligibility for survivors in light of recent restrictions by the BIA and U.S. Attorney General, see resources from the Center on Gender and Refugee Studies (CGRS), available at [Center for Gender and Refugee Studies](#).

³³ PM-25-36 (Amended), *supra* n. 15 at 2, n.6.

³⁴ *Matter of Garcia-Martinez*, 26 I&N Dec. 169, 171 (BIA 2025).

³⁵ *Id.*

In addition, the non-waivable \$250 visa integrity fee included in HR-1 could pose a significant financial barrier for survivors seeking to bring their derivative family members to the United States, particularly when there are multiple family members. As a result, survivors' derivatives may be left more vulnerable to retaliation by traffickers. In addition, the survivors could be vulnerable to returning to the trafficking situation out of desperation for funds or to protect their derivative family members.

Moreover, the recent USCIS policy changes requiring electronic forms of payment may create additional barriers for trafficking survivors seeking immigration benefits. Many survivors do not have established credit histories or access to bank accounts, making it difficult to comply with the electronic payment requirement. As a result, they may face delays or obstacles in submitting applications that are essential to their protection and legal status.

The loss of federal financial and medical safety nets, such as SNAP and Medicaid, makes trafficking survivors more vulnerable to re-victimization and will limit their access to physical and mental health services critical to the survivor's recovery. The new notices issued on July 14, 2025, by multiple federal agencies strip immigrant survivors of access to essential services—including substance abuse treatment, community health clinics, and adult education programs—that are crucial for their physical and mental recovery, safety, and long-term stability.³⁶ These services often serve as lifelines for survivors seeking to heal from trauma and rebuild their lives. Without them, survivors face heightened risks of re-victimization, as the lack of medical care, support, and opportunities for economic independence leaves them more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

IV. What Can Practitioners Do?

1. Avoiding Fees & Penalties

- **Verify current fees before filing.** Always check USCIS/EOIR websites before submitting applications to ensure the correct fee (or exemption) applies. Save and attach the fee chart with filings to prevent erroneous rejections.
- **Choose no-fee relief when possible.** Prioritize T visas, U visas, and VAWA petitions, which remain fee-exempt.
- **Avoid unnecessary payments.** Do not include a fee unless it is clearly required. USCIS sometimes fails to return unnecessary payments.

³⁶ *Supra*, n. 23.

- **Pursue rescission arguments.** For *in absentia* removal orders, when viable, pursue reopening and rescission based on lack of notice to avoid both the \$5,000 penalty fee and motion-to-reopen filing fee.
- **Seek OPLA stipulations.** Request prosecutorial discretion or joint motions to reopen to avoid filing fees.³⁷
- **Warn about penalties.** Advise clients with *in absentia* orders or those apprehended between ports of entry of the \$5,000 penalty fee risk, especially if they are considering contact with law enforcement.
- **Document trauma-related barriers.** Link missed hearings or inability to pay directly to trafficking or victimization when requesting fee waivers or reopening/rescission of *in absentia* orders of removal.

2. Preparing Clients for Costs

- **Set expectations early.** Inform clients of possible non-waivable fees (e.g., asylum, SIJS, visa integrity fee) and plan ahead.
- **Develop payment strategies.** Encourage clients to save gradually, set up safe storage for funds, or seek financial assistance from trusted community groups.
- **Frame fee waivers precisely.** Provide detailed, consistent documentation of financial hardship. Note pro bono representation on the G-28 or if applicable, your organization's income-eligibility guidelines in the cover letter.
- **Plan for multiple derivatives.** Remind clients that the \$250 visa integrity fee applies **per family member**. Consider staggered or strategic consular processing if feasible.
- **Prepare for USCIS errors.** Warn clients that filings may be rejected for “missing” HR-1 fees even when not required; request ASISTA Technical Assistance to address erroneous rejections.

³⁷ HR-1 does not expressly address joint motions to reopen. However, because EOIR has confirmed that HR-1 does not alter existing EOIR fee regulations, ASISTA interprets this to mean that the regulation providing no fee for joint motions to reopen remains in effect. See 8 C.F.R. § 1003.24(b)(2)(v).

3. Building Alternative Safety Nets

- **Partner with service providers.** Collaborate with social workers, health clinics, and nonprofits to replace lost access to SNAP, Medicaid, CHIP, Medicare, or ACA subsidies.
- **Use benefits maps and guides.** Consult resources like [NIWAP's Public Benefits Map](#) to identify remaining benefit options.
- **Explore state/local programs.** Identify state-funded healthcare, food assistance, or emergency aid programs that may still cover survivors.
- **Strengthen community networks.** Connect clients with community aid groups, faith-based charities, and victim service providers that can provide emergency support.
- **Encourage financial independence.** Where possible, connect clients with workforce development, ESL classes, or community education programs not restricted by HR-1.³⁸

V. Conclusion

ASISTA is closely monitoring how the new fees are being implemented and will keep the field updated. We are also tracking changes to immigrant eligibility for public benefits resulting from agency policy shifts. Share your experiences! Please email Heather Ziemba at heather@asistahelp.org if you encounter the following (or any other issues of concern with HR-1 implementation):

1. Erroneous rejections of survivor-based applications due to missing HR-1 fees.
2. Immigration judges or the BIA advising that EOIR HR-1 fees are non-waivable, or information on whether they are granting fee waivers.
3. Clients receiving notices to pay penalty fees for *in absentia* orders of removal or for apprehension between ports of entry.

As always, ASISTA appreciates your willingness to share what you are seeing in the field as practices and policies regarding benefits and remedies for immigrant survivors of trafficking and other forms of violence continue to evolve.

³⁸ As noted above (see *supra* note 23), recent federal agency notices may further limit survivors' access to certain benefits and services.

APPENDIX A:

USCIS Policy Alert: Reconciliation Bill (H.R.-1) and Submission of Fees, PA-2025-18, August 21, 2025

<https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/policy-manual-updates/20250821-SubmissionOfFees.pdf>

90 FR 34511 (July 22, 2025) [Federal Register :: USCIS Immigration Fees Required by HR-1 Reconciliation Bill](#)

90 FR 43223 (September 8, 2025) [Federal Register/Vol. 90, No. 171/Monday, September 8, 2025/Notices](#)

USCIS G-1055 Fee Schedule [USCIS Form G-1055 US Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule](#)

PM 25-36 (Amended): Statutory Fees Under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Sirce Owen, Acting Director, July 17, 2025, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1408356/dl?inline>

National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild (NIPNLG), “Comparison Chart of the Immigration-Related Fee Changes Brought by H.R.1, the So-Called One Big Beautiful Bill Act, July 22, 2025”, [COMPARISON CHART1 OF THE IMMIGRATION-RELATED FEE CHANGES2 BROUGHT BY H.R.1 THE SO-CALLED ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT3 Congress p](#)

Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC), Practice Alert: HR1 Fees at USCIS and EOIR, September 2025, [HR1-EOIR-USCIS-Fees.pdf](#)

National Immigration Law Center (NILC), “What New Federal Notices Mean for Immigrants’ Program Eligibility”, July 23, 2025, [What New Federal Notices Mean for Immigrants’ Program Eligibility - NILC](#)

National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project (NIWAP), “All State Public Benefits Charts and Interactive Public Benefits Map”, 2025, [All State Public Benefits Charts and Interactive Public Benefits Map \(2025\) - NIWAP Library](#)

APPENDIX B

CHART COMPARING USCIS FEES FOR SURVIVOR-BASED BENEFITS **(as of September 2025)**

Form: Description	Fee Prior to HR-1	Fee After HR-1
I-914/I-914A Application for T Nonimmigrant Status	\$0	\$0
I-918/I-918A Application for U Nonimmigrant Status	\$0	\$0
VAWA I-360 Petition	\$0	\$0
I-485 Application for Adjustment of Status based on approved T, U, or VAWA I-360	\$0	\$0, but note that VAWA filings with EOIR will incur a \$1500 fee
I-192 filed in conjunction with U or T application	\$0	\$0; I-192 is not one of the immigration benefits included in the additional HR-1 fees
I-601 filed in conjunction with VAWA or T-based I-485	\$0	\$0, but note that VAWA-related filings with EOIR will incur a \$1050 fee
I-765 Application for Employment Authorization when filed in conjunction with Us, Ts, or VAWA I-360s or related I-485 applications for adjustment of status	\$0	\$0
I-131 Application for Advanced Parole when filed in conjunction with Us, Ts, or VAWA I-360s or related I-485 applications for adjustment	\$0	\$0
I-539 Application for Extension of Status of U or T Status	\$0	\$0
I-290B filed in relation to Us, Ts, or VAWA I-360s or any ancillary application	\$0	\$0
I-360 Special Immigrant Juvenile Petition	\$0	\$250; not waivable

APPENDIX C

CHART COMPARING EOIR FEES FOR SURVIVOR-BASED RELIEF BEFORE EOIR **(as of September 2025)**

Form: Description	Fee Before HR-1	Fee After HR-1³⁹	Fee Waiver Available after HR-1?
I-485: Application for Adjustment of Status based on VAWA or SIJS ⁴⁰	\$0	\$1500	Yes
I-601 Application for Waiver of Inadmissibility based on VAWA or SIJS application for adjustment of status	\$0	\$1050	Yes
EOIR-42B Non-LPR VAWA Cancellation of Removal Applications	\$100 + \$30 for biometrics	\$1500 + the existing fees = \$1630	Yes
I-589 Application for Asylum	\$0	\$100 + \$100 annually every calendar year that the asylum application is pending)	No
Appeals to the BIA	\$0 when fee for underlying application is \$0 (e.g VAWA or SIJS AOS) or an appeal of a bond determination; otherwise the fee was \$110	\$900 + previous fee	Yes
Motions to Reopen/Reconsider	\$145, except when based on an	\$900 + previous fee but exceptions	Yes

³⁹ HR-1 provides that these fees are minimum fees that may be adjusted for inflation each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2026, which begins on October 1, 2025.

⁴⁰ Applicants in removal proceedings filing U or T-based adjustment of status applications do not need to pay additional EOIR-related HR-1 fees, as USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over those applications.

filed with the Immigration Judge	asylum claim or when an exception applies	apply. ⁴¹	
Motions to Reopen/Reconsider filed with the BIA	\$110, except when based on an asylum claim or when an exception applies	\$900 + previous fee	Yes

⁴¹ There are two exceptions to the \$900 fee: A motion to reopen a removal order entered *in absentia* if such motion is filed in accordance with INA § 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) (where the noncitizen can demonstrate that they did not receive notice of the hearing or they were in state or federal custody and the failure to appear was through no fault of their own) or a motion to reopen a deportation order entered in absentia if such motion is filed in accordance with INA § 242B(c)(3)(B) prior to April 1, 1997.