

DO YOU NEED MORE HELP?

For more information or help with obtaining citizenship, you can:

- ✓ Contact one of the citizenship service organizations listed in *Section H*
- ✓ Call the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) National Customer Service Center (NCSC) at 1-800-375-5283 or visit their web site at www.uscis.gov

For more information about English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, you can contact one of the ESL providers listed in *Section I*.

You can also find more information about citizenship preparation and ESL classes by calling
The San Francisco Public Library's
International Center
at 415-557-4430
or visit The San Francisco Public Library's web site at
<http://sfpl.org/internationalcenter>

This booklet is intended to help people who want to become U.S. citizens:

- have a better understanding of naturalization,
- answer some of the most common questions about naturalization,
- provide study materials for the naturalization exam, and
- connect to organizations that help with citizenship or that offer English as a Second Language classes.

It provides general information only. It is not intended as a substitute for legal advice. Note: Some of the content in this booklet may change due to elections and appointments. The San Francisco Public Library will make every effort to update this information in a timely manner.

This booklet is available in the following languages:

Chinese English Filipino Korean Russian Spanish Vietnamese

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Glossary	2
SECTION A: Benefits of becoming a United States citizen	3
SECTION B: Naturalization requirements	3
SECTION C: WARNING! When to get legal help before applying for naturalization	4
SECTION D: Steps to becoming a naturalized citizen	5-8
Information you need to complete your application	5
Documents you must include with your application.....	6
Mailing your application	6
Fingerprinting	7
Interviewing.....	7
SECTION E: Frequently asked questions	9-12
1. How long does the naturalization process take?.....	9
2. How do I find out the status of my naturalization application?.....	9
3. What do I do if my address changes after I apply?.....	9
4. How much does it cost to apply?.....	9
5. What if I can't pay the application fee?.....	9
6. Does being on welfare or having SSI affect my naturalization?	9
7. What are the risks of applying for citizenship?	10
8. Do I need to be fluent in English?	10
9. What information will be included in the citizenship exam?	10
10. Can I take the citizenship exam before my naturalization interview?	10
11. What if I don't pass the citizenship exam?.....	11
12. Can I be exempt from the citizenship exam?	11
13. Can I take the citizenship exam in my native language?	11
14. What if I am disabled?.....	11
15. What if I am elderly?.....	12
16. If my application is approved, when do I become a citizen?.....	12
17. Do my children become citizens when I do?	12
18. What can I do if USCIS denies my application?	12
SECTION F: Study materials for the civics (history and government) exam	13-18
Study questions for the exam.....	13
Study questions of the exam for elderly applicants.....	18
SECTION G: Study materials for the English exam	19-20
Vocabulary words.....	19
SECTION H: Organizations that help with citizenship.....	21-23
SECTION I: English as a Second Language (ESL) providers	24

GLOSSARY

Citizens – People who were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area, or abroad; people who were born to parent(s) who are U.S. citizens; and foreign-born people who become citizens through the naturalization process.

Naturalized citizen – A foreign-born person who has successfully gone through the naturalization process.

Naturalization – When a foreign-born person voluntarily becomes a U.S. citizen. The naturalization process includes applying for citizenship, being approved for citizenship, and taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

InfoPass – A free Internet-based system that allows people to make an appointment to speak with an Immigration Information Officer. <http://infopass.uscis.gov>

INS – Immigration and Naturalization Service. Now known as U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS).

USCIS – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (formerly known as INS, or Immigration and Naturalization Service).

Green card – I-551 or I-151 also called Permanent Resident Card.

Permanent Resident Card – Another name for a green card.

Legal Permanent Resident – A person who has a green card.

N-400 – Application for Naturalization Form.

N-648 – Disability-based waiver from the civics exam and English language requirements. Also called the “Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions.”

GAU – General Assistance Unemployable. Cash assistance and medical benefits for people who are physically and/or mentally incapacitated and/or unemployable.

SSI – Supplemental Security Income. Cash assistance that is designed to help elderly, blind or disabled people who have little or no income.

TANF – Temporary Aid for Needy Families. Cash assistance for qualified families in need.

SECTION A: BENEFITS OF BECOMING A UNITED STATES CITIZEN

- **Bring family to the U.S.:** Citizens can apply for more types of family members to immigrate than those with green cards, and often those family members can immigrate more quickly.
- **Citizenship for children:** Unmarried children under age 18 may become citizens if their parents become citizens.
- **Vote:** Citizens may vote in elections, serve on juries and be elected to public office.
- **Travel:** Citizens may travel abroad without worrying about re-entry permits or about losing legal status. They can also get a U.S. passport.
- **No deportation:** Citizens cannot be deported. A person with a green card may be denied re-entry to the U.S. or may be deported for committing certain crimes or abandoning their residence, among other reasons.
- **Less paperwork:** Citizenship is permanent. Citizens do not have to renew their status as citizens or inform USCIS of address changes.
- **Eligible for government jobs:** Many federal government jobs require that you be a U.S. citizen.
- **Public benefits:** Citizens are eligible for the full range of public benefits. Non-citizen immigrants are not eligible for some benefits, so becoming a citizen protects your eligibility for these programs.
- **Own a gun:** It is illegal for most non-citizens to own guns.
- **Show your patriotism:** Citizenship is a way to demonstrate your commitment to your new country.

SECTION B: NATURALIZATION REQUIREMENTS

- **Be at least 18 years old**
- **Have been a legal permanent resident (a person with a green card) for at least the last five years** (or three years, if married to a U.S. citizen). You will need a “green card” (I-551 or I-151).
- **Have been continuously living in the U.S. for at least five years, and** have been physically present for at least half of that time (2 years, 6 months), **and** have not been outside the U.S. for more than one year at a time. If you are married to a U.S. citizen, you need to have been continuously lived in the U.S. for three years and have been physically present at least half of that time (1 year, 6 months), **and** have not been outside the U.S. for more than one year at a time.
- **Be able to speak, read and write conversational English** For exceptions, see *Section E*.
- **Be able to pass a U.S. civics (history and government) exam** For exceptions, see *Section E*.
- **Be a person of “good moral character”** If you have had any of the problems listed in *Section C* you should talk to an immigration lawyer BEFORE applying for naturalization.
- **Be willing to take an oath of loyalty to the U.S.** All applicants must be willing to take an oath to support and defend the United States and our Constitution.

SECTION C: WHEN TO GET LEGAL HELP BEFORE APPLYING FOR NATURALIZATION



WARNING! If any of the following are true for you, you need to get advice from an immigration lawyer **BEFORE** applying for citizenship.

To find an immigration lawyer you can contact:
Lawyer Referral and Information Service at www.sfbar.org/lawyerreferrals/index.aspx
or 415-989-1616
Bar Association of San Francisco at www.sfbar.org or 415-982-1600
American Immigration Lawyers Association at www.aialawyer.com

Bar Association of San Francisco also hosts free neighborhood clinics. For more information go to:
www.sfbar.org/volunteer/larc.aspx

- Moved from the U.S.:** You have moved to another country since getting your green card.
- Crimes:** You have been arrested, convicted, or admitted to committing any crime, including but not limited to misdemeanors, any drug crime, drunken driving, robbery, bigamy, or prostitution.
- Deportation:** You have had a deportation or exclusion (also known as removal) order against you.
- Taxes:** You have not paid your taxes, or you have paid them as a non-resident.
- Child support:** You have chosen not to financially support your children under the age of 18, or have refused to make required child support payments.
- Selective Service:** You are a male born after 1960 who lived in the U.S. while you were between the ages of 18 and 26 and you did not register for military service.
- Probation:** You are on probation or parole due to a criminal conviction.
- Travel for 6 months:** You have spent a 6 month period of time **outside of the U.S.** since getting your green card.
- USCIS information:** The information on your citizenship application is different from the information you gave to USCIS to get your green card, or you have made a false statement to immigration officials to get an immigration benefit such as your green card.
- Illegal entry:** You have helped someone, even your child, parent or spouse, enter the U.S. illegally.
- False documents:** You have been accused of using false documents.
- Domestic violence:** You have been accused of or charged with committing domestic violence, abuse or neglect of a child, or have violated a protection order.
- Voting in the U.S.:** You have registered to vote or have voted in a federal, state, or local election and are not a U.S. citizen.

SECTION D: STEPS TO BECOMING A NATURALIZED CITIZEN

★STEP 1: Application

Get the application form: You need USCIS Form N-400 (Application for Naturalization). An N-400 form is attached to this booklet. You can also order the form by calling 1-800-870-3676, or you may print the form from the USCIS web site at <http://www.uscis.gov/files/form/N-400.pdf>.

Complete the application form: Answer all questions completely and truthfully. You will need the following information to complete your application form:

- Alien number** – This number is on your green card (I-551 or I-151, also called Permanent Resident Card). If your green card has expired or does not have an expiration date, you should contact an immigration lawyer or citizenship service organization BEFORE applying for naturalization (see *Sections C and H*).
- Dates of travel** - Dates of all trips you took outside the U.S. since you became a permanent resident (got your green card).
- Residences** - Addresses of all places you have lived during the past five years.
- Employers** - List of all employers you have had during the past five years. Include the name of the company, the address, when you worked there, and the positions you held.
- Spouse** - Information about your spouse. Include your spouse's name, address, date of birth, date and place of marriage, Social Security number and Alien number (if applicable). If your spouse is a naturalized citizen, include the place and date of naturalization. If your spouse is undocumented, you should contact an immigration lawyer BEFORE applying for naturalization (see *Section C*).
- Past marriages** - If you have been married before, or if your spouse has been married before, you will need to report the name of all previous spouses, the dates of the marriages, the dates the marriages ended, why the marriages ended, and the current immigration status of prior spouses.
- Children** - Information about all of your children. Be sure to include children who are deceased, children from previous relationships or marriages, and any children who live outside the U.S. Include their names, dates and places of birth, current residences and Alien numbers (if applicable).
- Court and police records** - If you were arrested for any reason (including misdemeanors and drunk driving) you need the dates of arrest, charges, and copy of the court ruling. You must disclose this even if the lawyer or judge said your record would be "clean." If you were arrested, you should contact an immigration lawyer BEFORE applying for naturalization (see *Section C*).
- Selective Service number** - Males born after 1960 who lived in the U.S. between the ages of 18 and 26 should have registered for the Selective Service. You need your Selective Service number to apply. You may register or get this number by calling 1-847-688-6888 or going to the Selective Service web site at www.sss.gov. If you were required to register, but did not register before you turned 26, you should contact an immigration lawyer or an organization that can help with citizenship BEFORE applying for naturalization (see *Sections C and H*).

Applicants should always check www.uscis.gov for the most current fee and forms before applying. Fees change and forms can be out of date. If you need help completing your naturalization application form, contact one of the organizations that can help with citizenship listed in *Section H*.

Documents you must include with your application form:

- Photocopy of both sides of your green card - (I-551 or I-151, also called Permanent Resident Card).
- Two identical, passport-style (2" x 2") color photographs taken within 30 days of the date they are sent to the USCIS. Write your name and Alien number in pencil, lightly, on the back of each photo.
- Check or money order - You will need a check or money order for \$675 (\$595 filing fee and an \$80 fingerprinting fee). Applicants who are 75 years of age or older are not fingerprinted and are not charged the fingerprinting fee. Make checks or money orders payable to “Department of Homeland Security.” Do not use the initials DHS or USDHS. Do not send cash. If you are low-income and are experiencing extreme financial hardship, you may be able to have this fee waived. For more information on fee waivers, see *Section E*.

Make copies of everything you send and put the copies in a safe place.

Mail your application

Do not take the application to the USCIS office. Go to a U.S. Post Office or a private mail company like FedEx or DHL and mail your: 1) application form, 2) copy of green card, 3) photos, and 4) check or money order by **CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT**. Mail to the **USCIS Lockbox Facility** that serves your area
Military applicants filing for citizenship under Sections 328 and 329 of the INA do not require a fee.

If you reside in **Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Territory of Guam, or Northern Mariana Islands**, send your application to:

USCIS Lockbox Facility USCIS P.O. Box 21251 Phoenix, AZ 85036 <i>(For MOST California state residents)</i>	Private Courier (non-USPS) Deliveries: USCIS Attention: N-400 1820 E. Skyharbor Circle S. Floor 1 Phoenix, AZ 85036
--	--

If you reside in **Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, or U.S. Virgin Islands**, send your application to:

USCIS Lockbox Facility USCIS P.O. Box 299026 Lewisville, TX 75029	Private Courier (non-USPS) Deliveries: USCIS Attention: N-400 2501 S. State Hwy 121, Bldg. 4 Lewisville, TX 75067
--	--

Receive a receipt

You should receive a receipt from USCIS within one to two months indicating that it has received your application. This receipt is important because you can use the receipt number to check on the status of your application. *If you have not received a receipt two months after filing your application, you should contact USCIS at 1-800-375-5283.*

WHEN SHOULD YOU START STUDYING FOR YOUR EXAM?

During your interview, a USCIS officer will test your ability to read, write, and speak English and you will be given a civics exam in English to test your understanding of U.S. history and government. If you read, write, or speak very little English or no English OR if you cannot read or write in your native language, you should start preparing for the citizenship exam as soon as possible. For more information about the naturalization exam see *Sections F and G*. To find an organization that can help you prepare for the exam see *Section H*.

★STEP 2: Go to your fingerprinting appointment

A few months after you have filed your application, USCIS will send you a letter telling you when and where your fingerprinting appointment is scheduled. Fingerprints are usually taken at your local USCIS office. Bring your letter from USCIS, your Permanent Resident Card (green card), and an additional form of identification with your photograph on it (driver's license, passport, or state identification card). If you are 75 years of age or older when you applied, you do not have to be fingerprinted. **The USCIS San Francisco office is located at: 444 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94111**

★STEP 3: Mail additional documents if USCIS requests them

Sometimes USCIS may ask you for additional documents. If USCIS needs more information, you will receive a letter telling you what information is needed and where to send it.

★STEP 4: Wait for your interview to be scheduled

Several months after you have been fingerprinted, you will receive a letter telling you when and where your interview is scheduled. If you cannot make this date, you must ask in writing to have your interview rescheduled. Do this as soon as possible. When a new interview date is set, you will receive another letter in the mail. Rescheduling an interview may add several months to the application process. *If you haven't received a letter from USCIS seven months after you apply, you should contact USCIS Customer Service at 1-800-375-5283.*

NOTE: USCIS now submits an applicants' information to the FBI for an additional security check known as a "name check." Most name checks are completed within a few weeks. However, in rare cases the name check can take much longer, sometimes several years. This may cause considerable delays in the application process.

★STEP 5: Go to your interview

Before your interview, read over your application form to remind yourself of what you wrote. During the interview you will be asked about yourself and your application. It is very important that you be truthful about everything! Not telling the truth – even about very small things – could cause your application to be delayed or denied. Remember to be on time for your interview. **The USCIS San Francisco office is located at: 444 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94111.**

WARNING! If you do not go to your interview and you do not contact USCIS beforehand, USCIS will close your case. If you do not contact USCIS within one year to reopen your case, your application will be formally denied and you will have to start the process over.

During your interview, a USCIS officer will test your ability to read, write, and speak English, and your knowledge of U.S. government and history (called *civics*). If you do not pass the exams, you can schedule one more interview. If you do not pass a second time, you will have to begin the application process over.

★STEP 6: Receive a decision

After your interview, you will receive your exam results. Your naturalization application will be approved, continued, or denied while you are still at the USCIS office.

★STEP 7: Oath of Allegiance

You become a citizen as soon as you take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States in a naturalization ceremony. In some places, you can choose to take the oath the same day as your interview. If that option is not available, or if you prefer a ceremony at a later date, USCIS will send you a letter with the date, time and location of the ceremony you should attend.

SECTION E: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. HOW LONG DOES THE NATURALIZATION PROCESS TAKE?

It varies, but on average in California State it takes six to eight months from filing an application form to citizenship.

2. HOW DO I FIND OUT THE STATUS OF MY NATURALIZATION APPLICATION?

You may check the status of your naturalization application by visiting www.uscis.gov or by calling USCIS Customer Service at 1-800-375-5283. You may also go in person to your local USCIS office. You can schedule an appointment at <http://infopass.uscis.gov>. **The USCIS San Francisco office is located at: 444 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94111.**

3. WHAT DO I DO IF MY ADDRESS CHANGES AFTER I APPLY?

It is very important that USCIS has your current address. If they do not have your correct address you may not receive important information. For example, USCIS will not be able to notify you about the date and time of your naturalization interview. Every time you move you are required by law to inform USCIS of your new address. If you move after submitting your N-400 application form, call USCIS Customer Service at 1-800-375-5283. You must also file an “Alien’s Change of Address Card,” form AR-11. You must file form AR-11 within 10 days of your move.

4. HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO APPLY?

The total cost is \$675 (a \$595 filing fee and an \$80 fingerprinting fee). Applicants aged 75 years or older are not fingerprinted and are not charged the fingerprinting fee. Applicants should always check www.uscis.gov for the most current fee before applying. Fees change and forms can be out of date.

5. WHAT IF I CAN’T PAY THE APPLICATION FEE?

If you cannot pay the application fee, you can ask that the fee be waived. However, you must show proof of your inability to pay. To apply for a fee waiver you must:

- Write a letter that is signed and dated and includes the statement: “I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.”
- Specifically ask for a fee waiver and state the reasons why you cannot pay the filing fee.
- Include proof that you cannot pay (a copy of your SSI or TANF check).

The fee waiver request must be submitted with your application. Put your request in a separate envelope and write on the outside of the envelope in large print “Fee Waiver Request”. If your request is denied, the entire application package will be returned to you, and you will have to begin the application process again by re-filing your application with the appropriate fee. For more about fee waiver requests go to www.uscis.gov/feewaiver or contact an organization that helps with citizenship in *Section H*.

6. DOES BEING ON WELFARE OR HAVING SSI MAKE AFFECT MY NATURALIZATION?

No. Public benefits only affect naturalizing if it is discovered that you received them through fraud.

7. WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP?

Even if you have a green card, you risk deportation if any of the following are true:

- you were inadmissible the last time you entered the U.S.,
- you have been convicted of certain crimes,
- you have been out of the U.S. for too long,
- you have helped someone enter the U.S. illegally, or
- you have made fraudulent statements to receive public assistance or immigration benefits.

If any of the above is true for you, it is very important that you have help from a person knowledgeable about naturalization BEFORE you apply. For more information about immigration lawyers see *Section C*. For more information about organizations that can help with citizenship see *Section H*. If you become a U.S. citizen, you may also have to give up citizenship in your native country.

8. DO I NEED TO BE FLUENT IN ENGLISH?

You don't need to be fluent, but you do need to know conversational English. During your interview you need to be able to answer questions about your application in English, and answer U.S. civics (history and government) questions in English. If you are 50 years old and have had your green card for 20 years, *or* you are 55 years old and have had your green card for 15 years, you can take the citizenship exam in your native language. You should bring an interpreter to your interview. The interpreter cannot be a family member. You still take the civics exam, but in your native language.

9. WHAT INFORMATION WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE CITIZENSHIP EXAM?

You need to be able to read, write and speak in conversational English. You also need to know about U.S. history and government (called *civics*). Your English skills will be tested in the following ways:

- Reading – You will be asked to read a sentence in English. You will be given three chances. You must get one right.
- Writing - You will be asked to write a sentence in English. You will be given three chances. You must get one right.
- Speaking - The USCIS officer will test your English speaking ability when you answer questions about yourself and your application during your interview.

You will also be asked to orally answer a set of civics questions to test your understanding of U.S. civics (history and government). There will be 10 questions. To pass, you must correctly answer six out of 10 questions. If you are at least 65 years old and have been a Legal Permanent Resident (a person who has a green card) for at least 20 years, you can study a reduced number of questions. Sample questions including those for people aged 65 and older are included in *Section F*. Sample vocabulary words can be found in *Section G*.

Many local organizations can help you prepare for the exam. See the citizenship service organizations listed in *Section H*.

10. CAN I TAKE THE CITIZENSHIP EXAM BEFORE MY NATURALIZATION INTERVIEW?

No. The exam can only be taken at the naturalization interview.

11. WHAT IF I DON'T PASS THE CITIZENSHIP EXAM?

If you do not pass the exam at your first interview, you will be given a second chance to take the exam, usually within 60-90 days. You do not have to file a new application form. You will receive a letter in the mail telling you the date, time and location of the exam. If you fail the exam(s) again, your application will be denied. However, you can reapply when you have learned enough English or civics to pass both exams. NOTE: If you failed the exam, ask for Form N-652, which gives you information about your exam results.

12. CAN I BE EXEMPT FROM THE CITIZENSHIP EXAM?

Some people do not have to take the English and civics exams because of physical or mental disabilities which prevent them from learning. (They will still need to attend their interview.) To request an exemption, you must file a disability waiver (Form N-648). **It is very difficult to get a disability waiver.** If you believe that you are eligible for a disability waiver, you should contact an organization that understands how to apply for an N-648. You can find a list of immigration lawyers in *Section C* and a list of organizations that can help with citizenship in *Section H*. For more information on disability waivers, see *Question 14*.

13. CAN I TAKE THE CITIZENSHIP EXAM IN MY NATIVE LANGUAGE?

If you are at least 55 years old and have been a Legal Permanent Resident (you have a green card) for at least 15 years, or if you are at least 50 years old and have been a Legal Permanent Resident for at least 20 years, you don't have to speak English at all in the interview. You need to bring an interpreter to your interview. The interpreter cannot be a family member. You still have to take the civics exam, but in your language.

14. WHAT IF I AM DISABLED?

USCIS can help people with disabilities in the following ways:

Accommodation - USCIS allows for a variety of types of "accommodation," (assistance). When you submit your N-400, you need to specify what kind of help you need. USCIS can help by:

- allowing you to use a sign language interpreter if you are deaf,
- giving you extra time to answer the civics (history and government) questions,
- allowing you to take the exam in your native language (if you meet certain requirements, see *question 13*),
- giving the interview in a wheelchair-accessible room, and
- other assistance not specified here. Contact USCIS Customer service at 1-800-375-5283 for more information about accommodation. *For live assistance in English, press 1, 2, 4, 0.*

Disability-based waivers (Form N-648) - If you have a disability that prevents you from learning, you can ask that the English requirements and the civics exam be waived. You must still attend your interview. To get a disability-based waiver, you must have your doctor fill out Form N-648. **Disability-based waivers are very difficult to get!** People have received waivers for disabilities like strokes, post traumatic stress disorder and Alzheimer's disease. You or your doctor should consult with a lawyer (see *Section C*) or an organization familiar with naturalization so that the form is completed correctly and completely (see *Section H*). Send the N-648 form to USCIS with your N-400 when you apply for citizenship.

15. WHAT IF I AM ELDERLY?

The following special accommodations are available for the elderly:

- English language - If you are 50 years old and have had your green card for 20 years, *or* you are 55 years old and have had your green card for 15 years, you can take the citizenship exam in your native language.
- Modified Exam - If you are at least 65 years old and have had a green card for at least 20 years, you can study a reduced number of questions.
- Fingerprinting - If you are at least 75 years old when you applied, you do not have to be fingerprinted. This means that you also do not have to pay the \$80 fingerprinting fee.

16. IF MY APPLICATION IS APPROVED, WHEN DO I BECOME A CITIZEN?

You become a citizen as soon as you take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States in a naturalization ceremony. In some places, you can choose to take the oath the same day as your interview. If that option is not available, or if you prefer a ceremony at a later date, USCIS will send you a letter with the date, time and location of the ceremony you should attend.

17. DO MY CHILDREN BECOME CITIZENS WHEN I DO?

In 2001, a law was passed that automatically grants citizenship to unmarried children under 18 when one parent naturalizes, as long as the children have green cards and the naturalizing parent has legal and physical custody. (Legal custody means the authority to make decisions about your child's welfare. Physical custody means your child sleeps in your house the majority of the time.) If you were naturalized before the new law, your unmarried children under age 18 became U.S. citizens on the date the law took effect: February 27, 2001. Parents may obtain proof of their child's citizenship by filing an N-600 form or filing for a U.S. passport.

18. WHAT CAN I DO IF USCIS DENIES MY APPLICATION?

You may request a hearing with an immigration officer. Your denial letter will explain how to request a hearing and will include the form you need.

In most cases, you may reapply for naturalization. To reapply, you need to complete and resubmit a new application and pay the fee again. You also need to have your fingerprints and photographs taken again. If you are denied because you failed the English or civics (history and government) exam two times, you may reapply as soon as you want. You should reapply whenever you believe you have learned enough English or civics to pass both exams.

SECTION F: STUDY MATERIALS FOR THE CIVICS (HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT) EXAM

According to the law, a naturalization applicant must demonstrate: “an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak...simple words and phrases...in ordinary usage in the English Language...” This means, to be eligible for naturalization, you must be able to read, write, and speak basic English.

During your interview, a USCIS officer will test your ability to read, write, and speak English and you will be given a civics exam in English to test your understanding of U.S. history and government. You will need to be able to read, write and speak in conversational English. You also need to know about U.S. history and government (called *civics*).

If you read, write, or speak very little English or no English OR if you cannot read or write in your native language, you should start preparing for the citizenship exam as soon as possible.

Your English skills will be tested in the following ways:

- **Reading** – You will be asked to read a sentence in English. You will be given three chances. You must get one right.
- **Writing** - You will be asked to write a sentence in English. You will be given three chances. You must get one right.
- **Speaking** - The USCIS officer will test your English speaking ability when you answer questions about yourself and your application during your interview.

You will also be asked to orally answer a set of civics questions to test your understanding of U.S. history and government. There will be ten questions. To pass, you must correctly answer six out of 10 questions.

If you are at least 65 years old and have been a Legal Permanent Resident (a person who has a green card) for at least 20 years, you can study a reduced number of questions.

Below are samples of questions you may be asked during your naturalization interview. The sample questions for the CURRENT exam are listed. Visit the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov for [study materials available for the naturalization test](#). Some questions have several answers listed. This is because there may be several ways of saying the same thing, or because there is more than one possible answer. You will only be required to give one answer from the list, unless the question specifically asks for more than one. You will be asked 10 questions and must correctly answer six out of 10.

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR THE NATURALIZATION EXAM	
QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS	
Principles of American Democracy	
1. What is the supreme law of the land?	The Constitution
2. What does the Constitution do?	Sets up the government; defines the government; protects basic rights of Americans

3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?	“We the People”
4. What is an amendment?	A change (to the Constitution); an addition (to the Constitution)
5. What do we call the first 10 amendments to the Constitution?	The Bill of Rights
6. What is <u>one</u> right or freedom from the First Amendment?	Speech; religion; assembly; press; petition the government
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?	Twenty-seven (27)
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?	Announced our independence (from Great Britain); declared our independence (from Great Britain); said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)
9. What are <u>two</u> rights in the Declaration of Independence?	Life; liberty; pursuit of happiness
10. What is freedom of religion?	You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion
11. What is the economic system in the United States?	Capitalist economy; market economy
12. What is the “rule of law”?	Everyone must follow the law; leaders must obey the law; government must obey the law; no one is above the law.
System of Government	
13. Name <u>one</u> branch or part of the government.	Legislative (Congress); executive (President); judicial (the courts)
14. What stops <u>one</u> branch of government from becoming too powerful?	Checks and balances; separation of powers
15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?	The President
16. Who makes federal laws?	Congress; Senate and House (of Representatives); (U.S. or national) legislature
17. What are the <u>two</u> parts of the U.S. Congress?	The Senate and House (of Representatives)
18. How many U.S. Senators are there?	One hundred (100)
19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?	six (6)
20. Who is <u>one</u> of your state’s U.S. Senators now?	Barbara Boxer; Diane Feinstein (California state - 2010)
21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?	Four hundred thirty-five (435)
22. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?	Two (2)
23. Name your U.S. Representative.	Answers will vary. For information on finding your elected official, you may go to www.house.gov/zip/ZIP2Rep.html or you may ask your local librarian.
24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?	All people of that state
25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?	(Because of) the state’s population; (because) they have more people; (because) some states have more people
26. We elect a President for how many years?	Four (4)
27. In what month do we vote for President?	November
28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?	Barack Obama; Obama
29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?	Joseph R. Biden Jr.; Joe Biden; Biden
30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?	The Vice President

31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?	The Speaker of the House
32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?	The President
33. Who signs bills to become laws?	The President
34. Who vetoes bills?	The President
35. What does the President's Cabinet do?	Advise the President
36. What are <u>two</u> Cabinet-level positions?	Secretary of Agriculture; Secretary of Commerce; Secretary of Defense; Secretary of Education; Secretary of Energy; Secretary of Health and Human Services; Secretary of Homeland Security; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Secretary of Interior; Secretary of State; Secretary of Transportation; Secretary of Treasury; Secretary of Veterans' Affairs; Secretary of Labor; Attorney General, Vice President
37. What does the judicial branch do?	Reviews laws; explains U.S. laws; resolves disputes (disagreements); decides if a law goes against the Constitution
38. What is the highest court in the United States?	The Supreme Court
39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?	Nine (9)
40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States?	John Roberts (John G. Roberts Jr.)
41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is <u>one</u> power of the federal government?	To print money; to declare war; to create an army; to make treaties
42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is <u>one</u> power of the states?	Provide schooling and education; provide protection (police); provide safety (fire departments); give a driver's license; approve zoning and land use
43. Who is the Governor of your state now?	Jerry Brown (California state - 2011)
44. What is the capital of your state?	Sacramento (California state)
45. What are the <u>two</u> major political parties in the United States?	Democratic and Republican
46. What is the political party of the President now?	Democratic (Party)
47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?	John Boehner (2011)
Rights and Responsibilities	
48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe <u>one</u> of them.	Citizens 18 and older can vote; you don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote; a male citizen of any race can vote; any citizen (women and men) can vote.
49. What is <u>one</u> responsibility that is only for U.S. citizens?	Serve on a jury; vote in a federal election
50. Name one right only for United States citizens.	Vote in a federal election; run for federal office
51. What are <u>two</u> rights of everyone living in the United States?	Freedom of expression; freedom of speech; freedom of assembly; freedom to petition the government; freedom of worship; the right to bear arms
52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?	The United States; the flag
53. What is <u>one</u> promise you make when you become a United States citizen?	Give up loyalty to other countries; defend the Constitution and laws of the United States;

	obey the laws of the United States; serve in the U.S. military (if needed); serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed); be loyal to the United States
54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?	Eighteen (18) and older
55. What are <u>two</u> ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?	Vote; join a political party; help with a campaign; join a civic or community group; give an elected official your opinion on an issue; call Senators and Representatives; publicly support or oppose an issue or policy; run for office; write to a newspaper
56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?	April 15
57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?	At age 18; between the ages of 18 and 26
AMERICAN HISTORY QUESTIONS	
Colonial Period and Independence	
58. What is <u>one</u> reason colonists came to America?	Freedom; political liberty; religious freedom; economic opportunity; practice their religion; escape persecution
59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?	Native Americans; American Indians
60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?	Africans; people from Africa
61. Why did the colonists fight the British?	Because of high taxes (taxation without representation); because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering); because they didn't have self-government
62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?	(Thomas) Jefferson
63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?	July 4, 1776
64. There were 13 original states. Name <u>three</u> .	New Hampshire; Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina; South Carolina; Georgia
65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?	The Constitution was written; the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution
66. When was the Constitution written?	1787
67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name <u>one</u> of the writers.	(James) Madison; (Alexander) Hamilton; (John) Jay; Publius
68. What is <u>one</u> thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?	U.S. diplomat; oldest member of the Constitutional Convention; first Postmaster General of the United States; writer of "Poor Richard's Almanac"; started the first free libraries
69. Who is the "Father of Our Country"?	(George) Washington
70. Who was the first President?	(George) Washington
1800s	
71. What territory did the U.S. buy from France in 1803?	The Louisiana Territory; Louisiana
72. Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1800s.	War of 1812; Mexican-American War; Civil War; Spanish-American War
73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.	The Civil War; the War between the States
74. Name <u>one</u> problem that led to the Civil War.	Slavery; economic reasons; states' rights
75. What was <u>one</u> important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?	Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation); saved (or preserved) the

	Union; led the United States during the Civil War
76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?	Freed the slaves; freed slaves in the Confederacy; freed slaves in the Confederate states; freed slaves in most Southern states
77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?	Fought for women's rights; fought for civil rights
Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information	
78. Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1900s.	World War I; World War II; Korean War; Vietnam War; (Persian) Gulf War
79. Who was President during World War I?	(Woodrow) Wilson
80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?	(Franklin) Roosevelt
81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?	Japan, Germany, and Italy
82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?	World War II
83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?	Communism
84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?	Civil rights (movement)
85. What did Martin Luther King Jr. do?	Fought for civil rights; worked for equality for all Americans
86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?	Terrorists attacked the United States
87. Name <u>one</u> American Indian tribe in the United States.	Cherokee; Navajo; Sioux; Chippewa; Choctaw; Pueblo; Apache; Iroquois; Creek; Blackfeet; Seminole; Cheyenne; Arawak; Shawnee; Mohegan; Huron; Oneida; Lakota; Crow; Teton; Hopi; Inuit
INTEGRATED CIVICS QUESTIONS	
Geography	
88. Name <u>one</u> of the two longest rivers in the United States.	Missouri (River) ; Mississippi (River)
89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?	Pacific (Ocean)
90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?	Atlantic (Ocean)
91. Name <u>one</u> U.S. territory.	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Northern Mariana Islands; Guam
92. Name <u>one</u> state that borders Canada.	Maine; New Hampshire; Vermont; New York; Pennsylvania; Ohio; Michigan; Minnesota; North Dakota; Montana; Idaho; Washington; Alaska
93. Name <u>one</u> state that borders Mexico.	California; Arizona; New Mexico; Texas
94. What is the capital of the United States?	Washington, D.C.
95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?	New York (Harbor); Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]
Symbols	
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?	Because there were 13 original colonies; because the stripes represent the original colonies
97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?	Because there is one star for each state; because each star represents a state; because there are 50 states
98. What is the name of the national anthem?	The Star-Spangled Banner

Holidays

99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?	July 4
100. Name <u>two</u> national U.S. holidays.	New Year's Day; Martin Luther King Jr. Day; Presidents Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Columbus Day; Veterans Day; Thanksgiving; Christmas

Study Questions for ELDERLY APPLICANTS

People over the age of 65 who are Legal Permanent Residents (have a green card) and who have lived in the United States as Legal Permanent Residents for at least 20 years have different requirements for civics (history and government) knowledge. They may also be eligible to be tested in their native language. See *Section E* for more information.

1. What is <u>one</u> right or freedom from the First Amendment?	Speech; religion; assembly; press; petition the government
2. What is the economic system in the United States?	Capitalist economy; market economy
3. Name <u>one</u> branch or part of the government.	Legislative (Congress); executive (President); judicial (the courts)
4. What are the <u>two</u> parts of the U.S. Congress?	The Senate and House (of Representatives)
5. Who is <u>one</u> of your state's U.S. Senators now?	Barbara Boxer; Diane Feinstein (California state - 2010)
6. In what month do we vote for President?	November
7. What is the name of the President of the U.S. now?	Barack Obama; Obama
8. What is the capital of your state?	Sacramento (California state)
9. What are the <u>two</u> major political parties in the United States?	Democratic and Republican
10. What is <u>one</u> responsibility that is only for U.S. citizens?	Serve on a jury; vote in a federal election
11. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?	Eighteen (18) and older
12. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?	April 15
13. Who was the first President?	(George) Washington
14. What was <u>one</u> important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?	Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation); saved (preserved) the Union; led U.S. during the Civil War
15. Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1900s.	World War I; World War II; Korean War; Vietnam War; (Persian) Gulf War
16. What did Martin Luther King Jr. do?	Fought for civil rights; worked for equality for all Americans
17. What is the capital of the United States?	Washington, D.C.
18. Where is the Statue of Liberty?	New York (Harbor); Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]
19. Why does the flag have 50 stars?	Because there is one star for each state; because each star represents a state; because there are 50 states
20. When do we celebrate Independence Day?	July 4

SECTION G: STUDY MATERIALS FOR THE ENGLISH EXAM

Reading and Writing Vocabulary Words

To be eligible for naturalization, you must be able to read, write, and speak conversational English. The vocabulary words on this page contain all the words in the Reading and Writing portion of the English exam.

Vocabulary for Reading List During your interview, you will be asked to read a sentence. You have three chances. You need to get one right.		Vocabulary for Writing List During your interview, you will be asked to write a sentence. You have three chances. You need to get one right.	
<p>PEOPLE Abraham Lincoln George Washington</p> <p>CIVICS American flag Bill of Rights capital citizen Congress country Father of Our Country government President right Senators State/states White House</p> <p>PLACES America United States U.S.</p> <p>HOLIDAYS Presidents Day Memorial Day Flag Day Independence Day Labor Day Columbus Day Thanksgiving</p>	<p>QUESTION WORDS how what when where who why</p> <p>VERBS can come do/does elects have/has is/are/was/be lives/lived meet name pay vote want</p> <p>OTHER (FUNCTION) a for here in of on the to we</p> <p>OTHER (CONTENT) colors dollar bill first largest many most north one people second</p>	<p>PEOPLE Adams Lincoln Washington</p> <p>CIVICS American Indians capital citizens Civil War Congress Father of Our Country flag free freedom of speech President right Senators state/states White House</p> <p>PLACES Alaska California Canada Delaware Mexico New York City United States Washington Washington, D.C.</p> <p>MONTHS February May June July September October November</p> <p>HOLIDAYS Presidents Day Memorial Day</p>	<p>VERBS can come elect have/has is /was/be lives/lived meets pay vote want</p> <p>OTHER (FUNCTION) and during for here in of on the to we</p> <p>OTHER (CONTENT) blue colors dollar bill fifty/50 first largest most north one one hundred/100 people red second south taxes white</p>

	south	Flag Day Independence Day Labor Day Columbus Day Thanksgiving	
--	-------	---	--

SECTION H: ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN HELP WITH CITIZENSHIP

Organization & Phone	Description of Services	Languages	Service Locations
African Immigrant and Refugee Resource Center (AIRRC) 415-433-7300; 415-433-7301; 415-433-7372	immigration assistance	May include Amharic, Arabic, French, Hindi, Kiswahili, Telugu and Tigrinya	1290 Fillmore Street. San Francisco CA 94115
Asian Law Caucus (ALC) 415-896-1701	immigration	May include Burmese, Cantonese, Cebuano, Filipino (Tagalog), Gujarati, Hindi, Hmong, Korean, Mandarin, Spanish and Vietnamese.	939 Market Street, Suite 201. San Francisco CA 94103
Asian-Pacific Islander Legal Outreach 415-567-6255	immigration	Cantonese, Chiu-Chow, Filipino (Tagalog), Japanese, Korean, Mandarin and Vietnamese	1188 Franklin Street, Suite 202 San Francisco, CA 94109
Capp Street Senior Center 415-206-7750 or 415-206-7759	citizenship preparation classes	Spanish	362 Capp Street San Francisco, CA 94110
Catholic Charities CYO Citizenship and Immigrant Assistance 415-972-1313	Offers citizenship and immigration services	Cantonese, Filipino (Tagalog), Lao, Mandarin, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese	180 Howard Street Suite 310 San Francisco, CA 94105
Central American Resource Center (CARECEN) 415-642-4400	immigration, citizenship	Spanish	1245 Alabama Street. San Francisco CA 94110
Centro Latino de San Francisco 415-861-8758	citizenship classes	Spanish	1656 15th Street. San Francisco, CA 94103
Chinatown-North Beach Community College Campus 415-561-1850	citizenship classes	Cantonese and Mandarin	940 Filbert St., San Francisco, CA 94133
Chinese Newcomers Services Center 415-421-2111	citizenship classes	Cantonese, Mandarin and most other Chinese dialects	777 Stockton Street, Room 104. San Francisco, CA 94108
Episcopal Community Services of San Francisco (ECS) 415-863-3893	U.S. citizenship	May include Spanish	201 8th Street. San Francisco CA 94103
Immigrant Legal Resource	immigration matters	Spanish	1663 Mission St.,

Center 415-255-9499			Room 602, San Francisco, CA 94102	
International Institute of the Bay Area 415-538-8100	immigration and citizenship	Arabic, Cantonese, Mandarin, Russian and Spanish	657 Mission Street, Suite 500 San Francisco, CA 94105	
International Rescue Committee (IRC) 415-863-3777; 877-REFUGEE, or 877-733-8433	Provides limited immigration services	May include Bosnian, Burmese, Croatian, French, Karin, Russian, Spanish, and Thai	965 Mission Street, Suite 218 San Francisco, CA 94103	
Irish Immigration Pastoral Center 415-752-6006	immigration	Limited to English	5340 Geary Boulevard, Suite 206. San Francisco CA 94121	
Jewish Family and Children's Services (JFCS) 415-449-1200	legal immigration services	Hebrew, Russian, and Yiddish. Other languages are available by arrangement	2150 Post Street San Francisco, CA 94115	
Korean American Community Center of San Francisco and Bay Area 415-252-1346	citizenship classes,	Korean	745 Buchanan Street. San Francisco CA 94102	
Korean Center, Inc. 415-441-1881	citizenship classes	Korean	1362 Post Street. San Francisco, CA 94109	
La Raza Community Resource Center 415-863-0764	immigration services	Spanish	474 Valencia Street, Suite 100. San Francisco CA 94103	
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area (LCCR) 415-543-9444	immigration clinics	May include Spanish	131 Steuart Street, Suite 400. San Francisco CA 94105	
National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR). 415-392-6257	immigration	Spanish	870 Market Street, Suite 570. San Francisco CA 94102	
Self-Help for the Elderly 415-677-7600	citizenship program	Cantonese, Filipino (Tagalog), Mandarin, Russian and Taishan	407 Sansome Street. San Francisco CA 94111	
United States. Citizenship and Immigration Services 800-375-5283	immigration services	Most languages are available	630 Sansome Street (mailing address). San Francisco, CA 94111	444 Washington Street (Information Room). San Francisco CA 94111
United Way of the Bay Area HELPLINK/211 211 (San Francisco); 800-273-6222 or 415-808-HELP (4357) (HELPLINK Bay Area); 415-808-4300 (administration)	Immigrant Assistance	Cantonese, Mandarin, and Spanish. Interpreter service is available	221 Main Street, Suite 300. San Francisco CA 94105	

Other Organizations that can help with citizenship

Organization & Phone	Phone	Location
Federal Citizen Information Center National Contact Center (FCIC)	1-800-FED-INFO or 1-800-333-4636	
Dolores Housing Program	415-282-3078	938 Valencia St., San Francisco, CA 94110

SECTION I: ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE (ESL) PROVIDERS

This list provides information on *ESL classes and tutoring services*. **NOTE: The address of an organization's main office may be different than the class location.** If you need further assistance, please call **415-557-4430**.

ORGANIZATIONS	PHONE	ADDRESS
Arriba Juntos	415-487-3240	1850 Mission Street. San Francisco, CA 94103
Capp Street Senior Center	415-206-7750	362 Capp Street. San Francisco, CA 94110
Career Resources Development Center	415-441-8154	875 O'Farrell Street, Suite 102. San Francisco, CA 94102
Catholic Charities CYO (CCCYO)	415-972-1311	180 Howard St., San Francisco, CA 94105
Central American Resource Center	415-642-4400	1245 Alabama Street. San Francisco, CA 94110
Chinatown Beacon Center	415-983-9510, 415-982-0615 ext. 24 (program office)	36 Waverly Place, #1. San Francisco, CA 94109 Program Office: 80 Fresno Street San Francisco, CA 94133
Chinese Newcomers Service Center	415-421-2111	777 Stockton Street, Room 104. San Francisco, CA 94108
City College of San Francisco English as a Second Language (ESL) Department	415-239-3003	50 Phelan Avenue. San Francisco, CA 94112
City College of San Francisco English as a Second Language (ESL) Department Chinatown/North Beach Campus	415-406-1071	940 Filbert St., San Francisco, CA 94133
City College of San Francisco Southeast Campus	415-550-4347	1800 Oakdale Avenue. San Francisco, CA 94124
Community Youth Center-San Francisco (CYC-SF)	415-775-2636	1237 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 200. San Francisco, CA 94109
Dolores Street Community Services	415-282-3078	938 Valencia St., San Francisco, CA 94110
Episcopal Community Services of San Francisco Sanctuary Program	415-863-3893	201 8th Street. San Francisco, CA 94103
Good Samaritan Family Resource Center	415-401-4253	1294 Potrero Avenue. San Francisco, CA 94110
Homeless Prenatal Program (HPP)	415-546-6756	2500 18 th St., San Francisco, CA 94110
International Institute of the Bay Area	415-538-8100	657 Mission Street, Suite 500. San Francisco, CA 94105
Japanese Newcomers Services (Nobiru-Kai)	415-922-2033	1840 Sutter Street, Suite 207. San Francisco, CA 94115
Jewish Family and Children's Services (JFCS) L'Chaim Wellness Center	415-449-2900	2534 Judah Street. San Francisco, CA 94121
Jewish Family and Children's Services (JFCS)	415-449-1200	2150 Post Street. San Francisco, CA 94115
Korean Center, Inc. (KCI)	415-441-1881	1362 Post Street. San Francisco, CA 94109
Mission Language and Vocational School (MLVS)	415-648-5220	2929 19th Street. San Francisco, CA 94110
Portola Family Connections	415-715-6746	2565 San Bruno Avenue. San Francisco, CA 94134
Refugee Transitions	415-989-2151	870 Market Street, Suite 718. San Francisco, CA 94102
San Francisco Senior Center	415-775-1866	890 Beach St., San Francisco, CA 94109
San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD), Latino Parent Center	415-522-6790	c/o Mission High School, 3750 18th Street, Room 103 San Francisco, CA 94114
Self-Help for the Elderly	415-677-7600	407 Sansome Street. San Francisco, CA 94111
Treasure Island Job Corps Center	866-433-9631; 415-277-2400	655 H Avenue, Building 442 San Francisco, CA 94130
Visitacion Valley Community Beacon Center	415-452-4907	450 Raymond Avenue, Room 101. San Francisco CA 94124
Visitacion Valley Community Center	415-467-4499	66 Raymond Avenue. San Francisco CA 94134s
Visitacion Valley Senior Center		