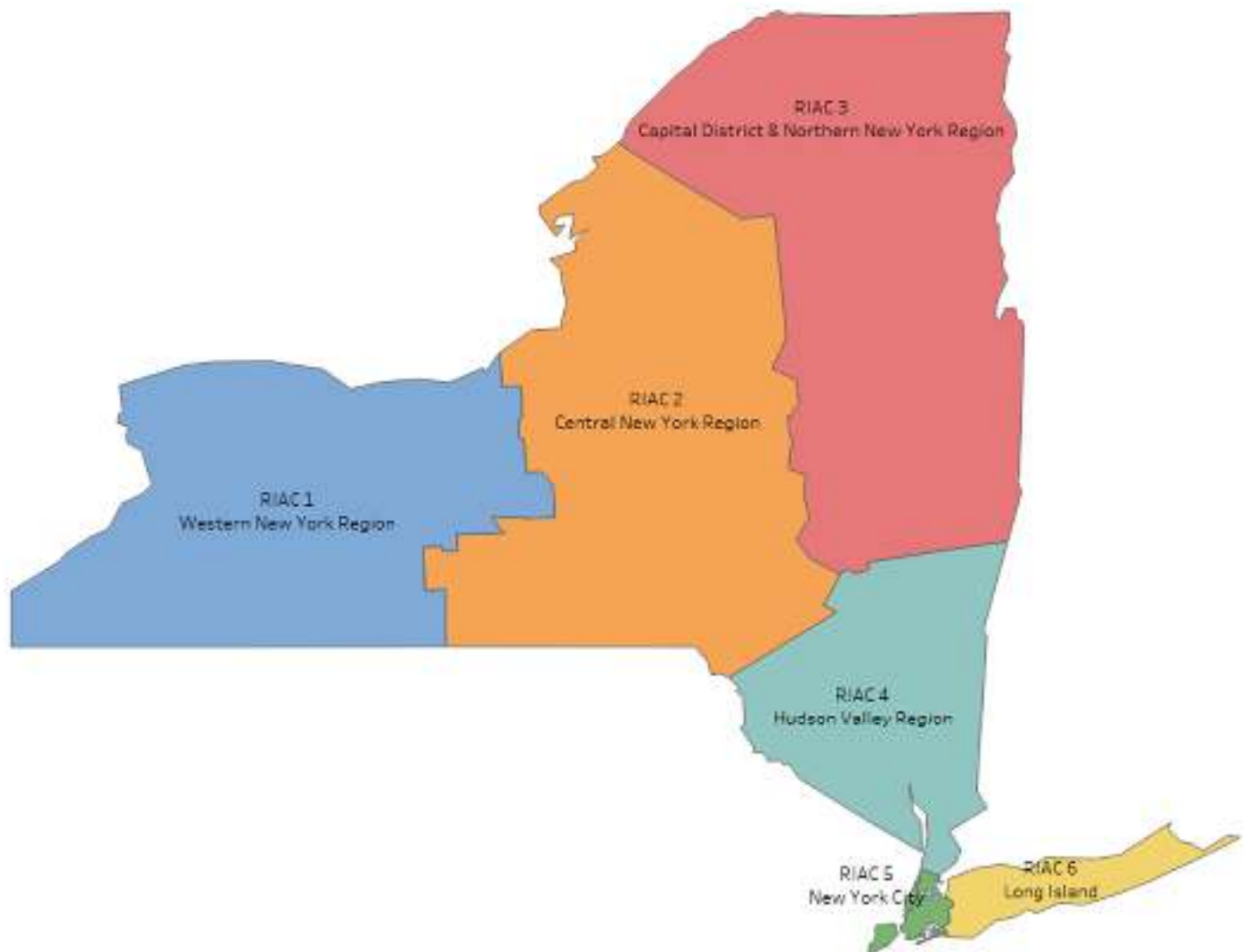


# ILS Regional Immigration Assistance Centers: Protecting the Rights of Noncitizens

February 2025



New York State Office of  
Indigent Legal Services

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## I. Regional Immigration Assistance: An Innovative Statewide Network

Under Executive Law § 832, the New York State Office of Indigent Legal Services (“ILS”) has the mission to “monitor, study, and make efforts to improve the quality” of legally mandated representation in the State of New York. As part of that mission, ILS has worked closely with New York’s 57 counties and New York City and their public defense providers to implement best practices in the delivery of constitutionally mandated representation to individuals facing criminal prosecution and parents subject to Family Court litigation. For those facing prosecution in criminal or Family Court, expert advice on the collateral consequences of any potential resolution of their case is a key component to high-quality representation. For noncitizens, the most critical category of collateral consequence is often whether their immigration status will be affected by their criminal or Family Court case.

This insight was underscored by the United States Supreme Court’s landmark 2010 decision in *Padilla v. Kentucky*, 559 US 356, 374 (2010), where the Court held that competent defense counsel:

must inform her client whether his plea carries a risk of deportation. Our longstanding Sixth Amendment precedents, the seriousness of deportation as a consequence of a criminal plea, and the concomitant impact of deportation on families living lawfully in this country demand no less.

The *Padilla* Court acknowledged the life-altering impact criminal convictions can have for noncitizens. New York’s Court of Appeals echoed this sentiment in *People v. Peque*, 22 NY3d 168, 193 (2013), noting that “deportation frequently results from a noncitizen’s guilty plea and constitutes a uniquely devastating deprivation of liberty.” These consequences are often dramatically out of proportion, with the criminal sentences typically meted out for convictions that may trigger removal proceedings. For instance, while most serious felony convictions are deportable offenses under the Immigration and Naturalization Act, there are also circumstances under which conviction for a petty offense – punishable by a sentence no greater than 15 days’ local incarceration – may constitute grounds for deportation.

As in criminal cases, adverse rulings in Family Court proceedings can also lead to negative immigration consequences. In abuse and neglect proceedings, a finding that the respondent parent violated an order of protection or neglected a child may lead directly to immigration consequences. Courts may also consider immigration status when adjudicating child custody disputes, termination of parental rights, and adoption matters. Further, the constitutional imperative for defense counsel in both criminal and Family Court matters to provide meaningful advice to their noncitizen clients implicates issues of racial justice. Persons facing such proceedings—citizens and noncitizens alike—are disproportionately persons of color.

The need for expert advice on potential immigration consequences of criminal and Family Court matters in New York is particularly acute, as we have the third-highest proportion of foreign-born residents of any state in the country (22.7%, or 4,459,752 people as of 2022).<sup>1</sup> And because of the nuance, complexity, and ever-changing nature of immigration law and enforcement practices, the availability of expert advice that can guide the decisions of public defense providers and their clients is an absolutely essential component of quality representation in New York.

In 2016, recognizing the critical need for expert immigration advice in criminal and Family Court cases, ILS decided to establish a statewide network of six Regional Immigration Assistance Centers (“RIACs” or “Centers”) to advance our statutory mission to improve the quality of mandated representation.<sup>2</sup> As we have previously reported,<sup>3</sup> bringing the RIACs from concept to reality involved the efforts and cooperation of several stakeholders, including the Centers’ host counties and public defense providers; the attorneys and staff employed by the Centers; the commitment of New York State to fund this resource; and of course, the frontline attorneys to whom the Centers deliver their services. Because the RIAC attorneys do not provide direct representation, it is critical that public defense providers across the state have the time, training, and support required to recognize when a consultation with RIAC staff is necessary. For this reason, it is also important to underscore the ongoing efforts ILS, the counties, and public defense providers have made to fund high-quality representation, develop caseload standards, and ensure counsel is available to every eligible individual at every stage of criminal or Family Court litigation. This robust commitment to high-quality representation in all aspects of public defense representation is also critical to the RIACs’ ongoing success.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics retrieved from censusreporter.org on October 15, 2024 ([https://censusreporter.org/data/map/?table=B05012&geo\\_ids=040|01000US#column|B05012003,sumlev|040](https://censusreporter.org/data/map/?table=B05012&geo_ids=040|01000US#column|B05012003,sumlev|040)).

<sup>2</sup> Each of the six Centers is staffed by two or more attorneys with specialized training and experience in the intersection of immigration, criminal, and family law and in cultural competency. They also have access to language services and other relevant resources. The regions are:

- Western New York, with offices in Erie and Ontario counties
- Central New York, based in Onondaga County
- Northern New York, headquartered in Albany County
- Hudson Valley, with an office in Westchester County
- New York City
- Long Island, with locations in Nassau and Suffolk counties

Most Centers are housed within a legal aid society or public defender office. The RIAC in New York City is part of the Immigrant Defense Project, a leading immigrant defense nonprofit organization for more than two decades.

<sup>3</sup> See the 2023 Report: “ILS Regional Immigration Assistance Centers: Protecting the Rights of Noncitizens,” available at <https://www.ils.ny.gov/sites/ils.ny.gov/files/RIAC%20Report%20March%202023.pdf>.

In addition to providing expert case consultations to public defense providers within their respective region, each Center periodically assesses providers' needs and works with them to establish and refine systematic approaches to representing noncitizen clients, including by developing intake protocols to provide for prompt referrals of cases involving noncitizen clients. The Centers also collect data and periodically meet with ILS and their sister Centers to discuss how to improve referral rates, expand services and programming, and streamline referral processes. For instance, the Centers frequently host regional Continuing Legal Education ("CLE") courses on developing issues related to the intersections of immigration law with criminal and Family Court representation. Critically, and thanks to the funding provided by ILS, the Centers offer all these services free of charge for public defense attorneys.

## II. Data Analysis for 2023: RIAC Assistance and Training

ILS coordinates with the RIACs to collect quantitative and qualitative data annually about the services they have delivered and the impact of these services. ILS has created an instrument to facilitate the RIACs' annual reporting requirements, which allows ILS to collect uniform quantitative and qualitative information and then produce an analysis of the data. Doing so helps ILS and each RIAC to identify achievements and challenges and develop strategies to address challenges.

The data shows the growing utilization and impact of the RIACs. In 2023, the RIACs collectively received 4,224 requests for assistance, a 26% increase over 2022. RIAC-1 and RIAC-2 had over a 20% increase, while RIAC-4 and RIAC-6 had over a 30% increase in requests; RIAC-5 saw a 4% increase. Conversely, RIAC-3 witnessed a 32% decrease in requests. Over 90% of the requests were related to criminal cases. As in previous years, in 2023, the RIACs received most of the requests from Legal Aid Societies and assigned counsel programs (ACPs). The Legal Aid Society of Suffolk County (Suffolk LAS), the Legal Aid Society of Nassau County (Nassau LAS), the Onondaga County Bar Association Assigned Counsel Program (Onondaga ACP), and Westchester County Independent Office of Assigned Counsel (Westchester ACP) had the most requests for assistance. Similarly, Nassau, Suffolk, Onondaga, and Westchester counties had the highest number of requests overall.

The RIACs not only respond to individual requests for assistance but also offer public defense providers free training programs on various aspects of immigration law in criminal and Family Court matters. To continually expand public defenders' understanding of the RIACs' value, each RIAC also uses outreach efforts throughout their regions. Our more detailed data analysis is below.

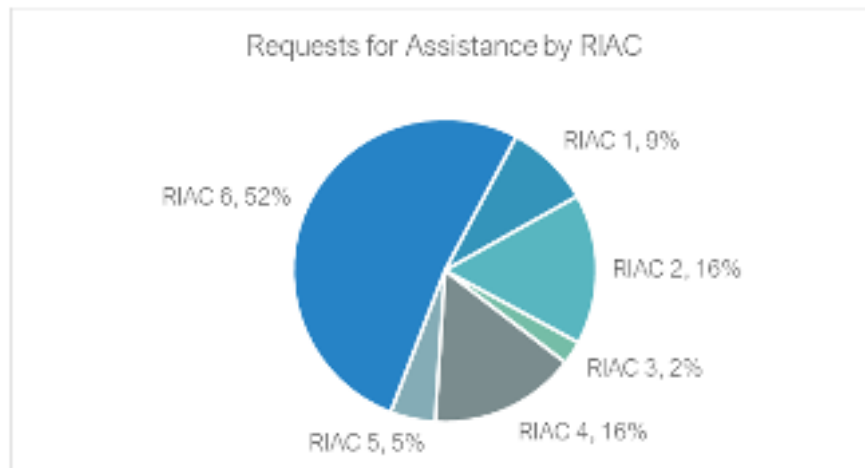
## Aggregated Data Analysis

In 2023, the six RIACs received a total of 4,224 requests for assistance. Of these, 4,167 were received from 53 of the 62 New York counties. The remaining 57 requests were conflict case referrals outside the designated RIAC regions. By comparison, in 2022, the six RIACs received 3,362 requests for assistance. Thus, between 2022 and 2023, the number of requests for assistance received by the six RIACs increased by approximately 26%.



Figure 1: Number of Requests for Assistance by RIAC

In 2023, RIAC-6 received and processed about 52% of all requests for assistance across the state. The remaining 48% percent of assistance requests were received and handled by RIAC-1 (9%), RIAC-2 (16%), RIAC-3 (2%), RIAC-4 (16%), and RIAC-5 (5%).



### Counties with High and Low Number of Requests

According to the data the RIACs reported to ILS, 2,955, or 91.1% of the total requests for assistance in the six RIACs came from attorneys in 13 counties: Nassau, Suffolk, Onondaga, Westchester, Erie, Oneida, Rockland, Monroe, New York, Putnam, Albany, Orange, and Dutchess Counties (please see the table below). Around nine percent (8.9%), or 371 requests, came from attorneys in the other 42 counties.<sup>4</sup> Nine counties—Allegany, Essex, Herkimer, Lewis, Montgomery, Orleans, Schoharie, Tioga, and Washington—did not have attorneys requesting RIAC assistance.

Name of the County	Number of Requests for Assistance
Nassau County	1148
Suffolk County	1017
Onondaga County	534
Westchester County	332
Erie County	216
Oneida County	87
Rockland County	86
Monroe County	70
New York County	69
Putnam County	67
Albany County	58
Orange County	58
Dutchess County	54

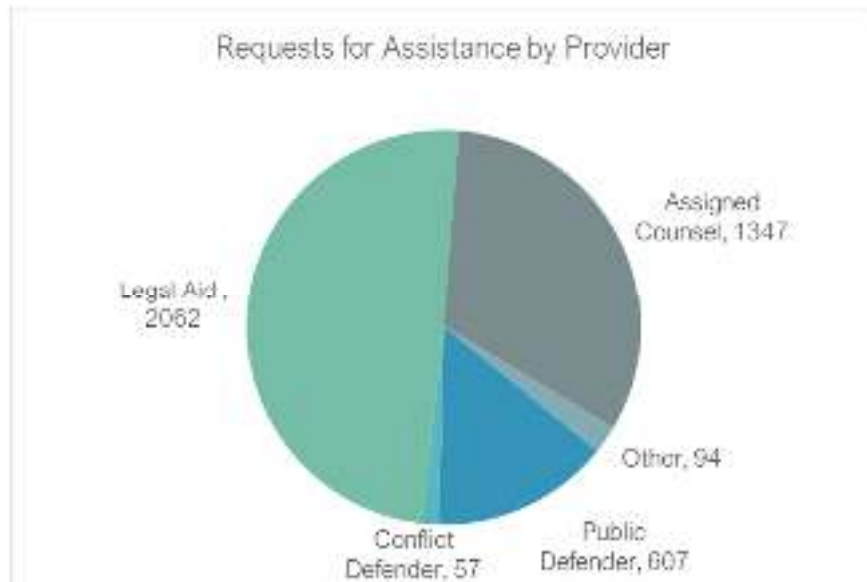
### Requests for Assistance by Provider

A total of 49.5% of assistance requests were submitted by attorneys affiliated with a Legal Aid Society (11 Legal Aid Societies represented), 32.3% were received from attorneys affiliated with an Assigned Counsel Program (30 Assigned Counsel Programs were represented), 15.9% came from attorneys associated with a Public Defender's Office or Conflict Defender's office (54 offices), and the rest of the requests (2.3%) came from other institutions, family member, or friends.<sup>5</sup>

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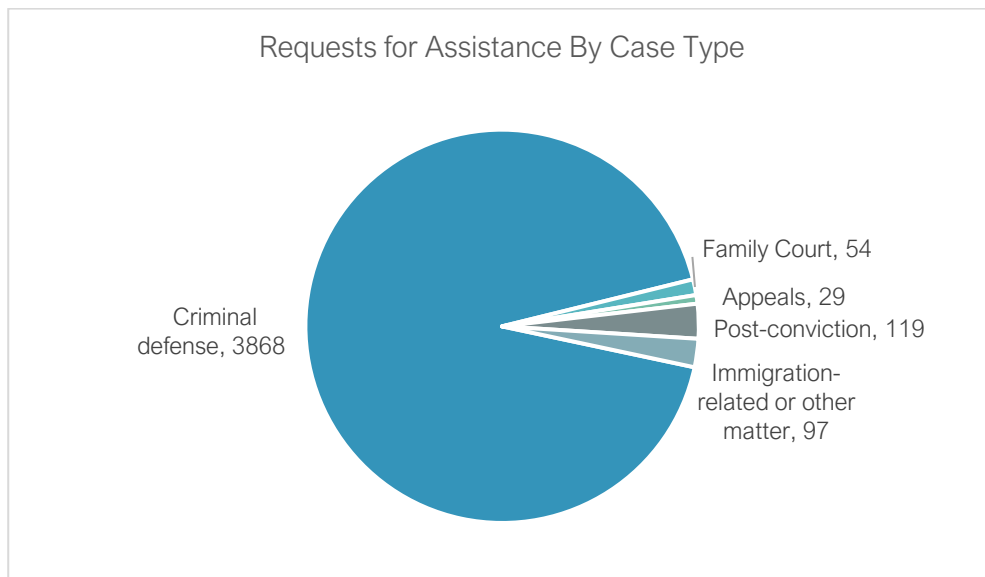
<sup>4</sup> Conflict cases and cases outside of the designated RIAC region (57) are not included in these numbers.

<sup>5</sup> Note: The Legal Aid Societies' number of requests for assistance is very high due to the Suffolk and Nassau Legal Aids. Also, the ACP number of requests for assistance is very high because of the Onondaga ACP.



### Requests for Assistance by Case Type

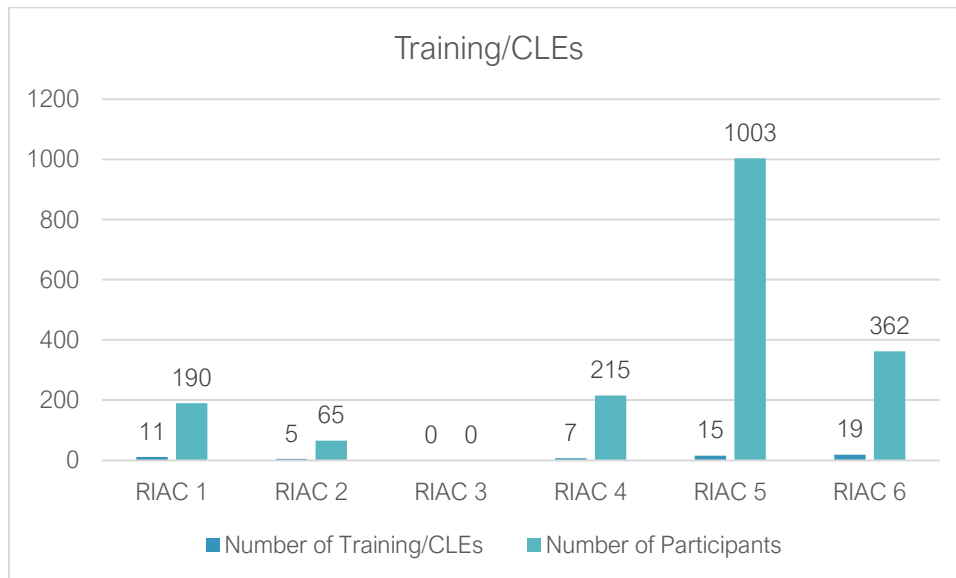
In total, 92.8% of the requests involved criminal defense cases, 2.9% pertained to post-conviction cases, and 2.3% related to immigration or other related matters. Family court cases accounted for 1.3% of the requests, while appeals cases accounted for .7% of requests.





## Trainings and CLEs

In 2023, five<sup>6</sup> RIACs conducted 57 Continuing Legal Education programs and other trainings (“trainings”), and 1,835 participants attended these trainings.<sup>7</sup> Out of the 57 trainings, RIAC-5 conducted 15 of them, with 1,003 participants attending. RIAC-6 organized 19 trainings with 362 participants, while RIAC-1 led 11 trainings with 190 participants. RIAC-4 conducted 7 trainings with 215 participants, and RIAC-2 held 5 trainings with 65 participants.



## RIAC 1: Western New York Region

In 2023, RIAC-1 received 379 assistance requests from 14 counties within its region and one additional request from Onondaga County. By comparison, in 2022, RIAC-1 received 312 requests for assistance. Between 2022 and 2023, the number of requests received by RIAC-1 increased by 21.8%.

Around eighty-eight percent (87.6%) of the 379 requests that RIAC-1 received were from these three counties: Erie (57.0%), Monroe (18.5%), and Ontario (12.1%). RIAC-1 did not receive any requests from Allegany or Orleans counties.

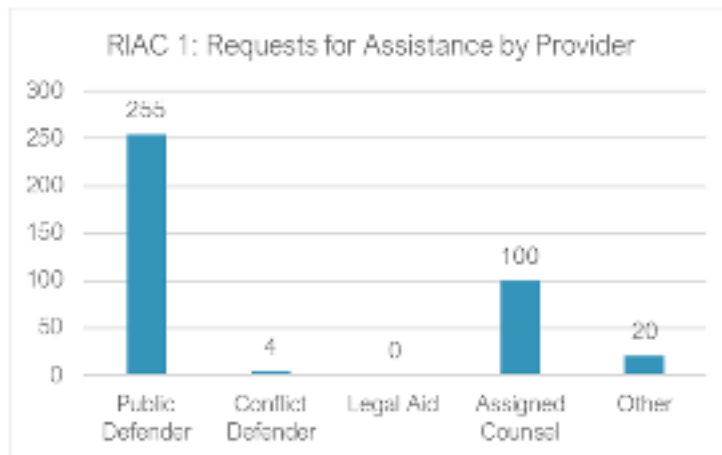
<sup>6</sup> In 2023, RIAC-3 lost its CLE partnership with Albany County Bar Associations and did not conduct any trainings or CLEs.

<sup>7</sup> In some cases, RIACs collaborated with each other. Therefore, the number of trainings/CLEs, and the number of attendees are not mutually exclusive.

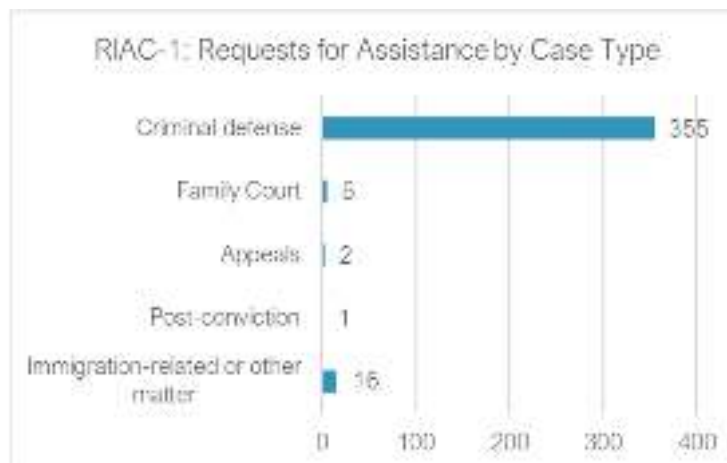


Figure 2: Number of Requests for Assistance by County in RIAC 1 Region

Of the 379 requests RIAC-1 received, 67.3% were from institutional provider offices and 32.7% from ACPs and other organizations.



In total, 93.7% of all requests in the region were related to criminal cases, while 5.5% were related to the family court and immigration-related or other matters.



### RIAC 2: Central New York Region

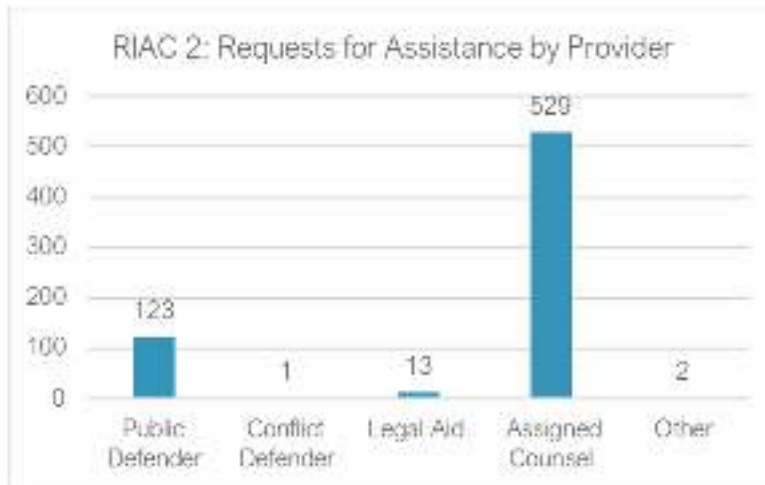
In 2023, RIAC-2 received 675 requests for assistance, 668 of which were from 13 of the 16 RIAC-2 counties, and 7 additional assistance requests from Albany, Ontario, Rockland, and Schenectady Counties. By comparison, in 2022, RIAC-2 received 541 inquiries. The number of requests submitted to RIAC-2 increased by approximately 24.8% between 2022 and 2023.

Approximately ninety-six percent (95.8%) of the 668 requests were from these three counties: Onondaga (79.9%), Oneida (13.0%), and Broome (2.8%). Three counties, Herkimer, Lewis, and Tioga, did not submit any assistance requests to RIAC-2 in 2023.

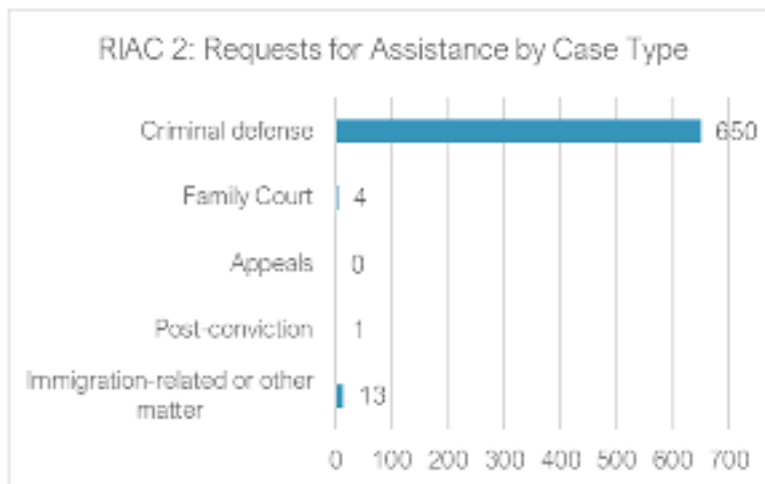


Figure 3: Number of Requests for Assistance by County in RIAC 2 Region

The ACP-affiliated attorneys submitted seventy-nine percent (79.2%) of the 668 requests, and attorneys working for an institutional provider accounted for 20.5% of the requests.



Criminal cases constituted ninety-seven percent (97.3%) of the 668 requests, while Family Court, appeals, immigration-related, and other matters accounted for the remaining 2.7% of the requests.



### RIAC 3: Northern New York Region

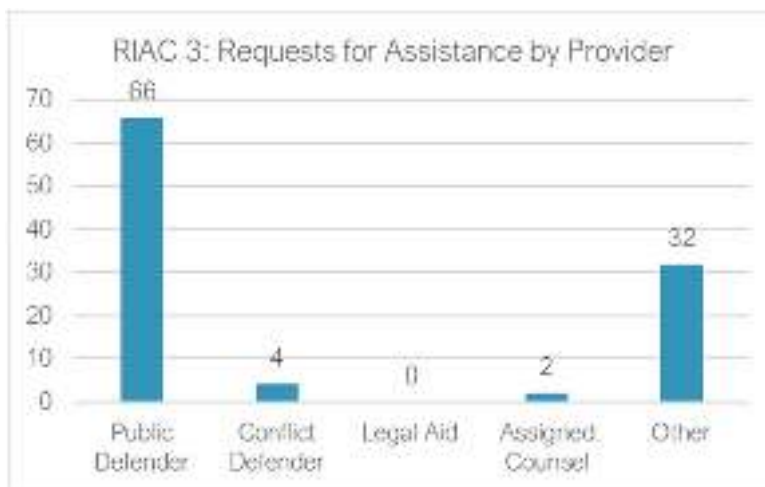
In 2023, RIAC-3 received 106 requests for assistance, 104 of which were from 10 of the 14 RIAC-3 counties and two additional requests from Erie and Greene counties. By comparison, in 2022, RIAC-3 received 156 requests for assistance. The number of requests received by RIAC-3 decreased by approximately 32.1% between 2022 and 2023.

Ninety-one percent (91.3%) of these 104 requests received by RIAC-3 were from these five counties: Albany (55.8%), Schenectady (14.4%), Clinton (8.7%), Saratoga (6.7%) and Warren (5.8%). Essex, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Washington counties did not send any requests to RIAC 3 in 2023.

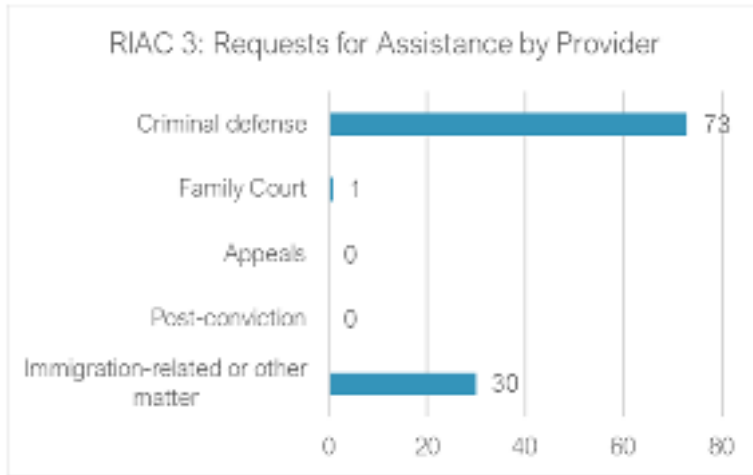


Figure 4: Number of Requests for Assistance by County in RIAC 3 Region

Sixty-seven percent (67.3%) of requests were submitted by attorneys who work for an institutional provider, and 30.8% of the requests were submitted by other organizations.



A total of 70.2% of requests pertained to criminal cases, while 29.8% were related to immigration-related and other matters.



### RIAC 4: Hudson Valley Region

In 2023, RIAC-4 reported that the office received 659 requests for assistance, 651 of which were from the counties within its region and eight additional requests from Albany, Bronx, Nassau, New York, Saratoga, and Schenectady counties. By comparison, in 2022, RIAC-4 received 493 requests for assistance. This is an approximately 33.7% increase in requests between 2022 and 2023.

Approximately ninety-two percent (91.7%) of the 651 requests received by RIAC-4 were from these five counties: Westchester (51.0%), Rockland (13.2%), Putnam (10.3%), Orange (8.9%), and Dutchess (8.3%).

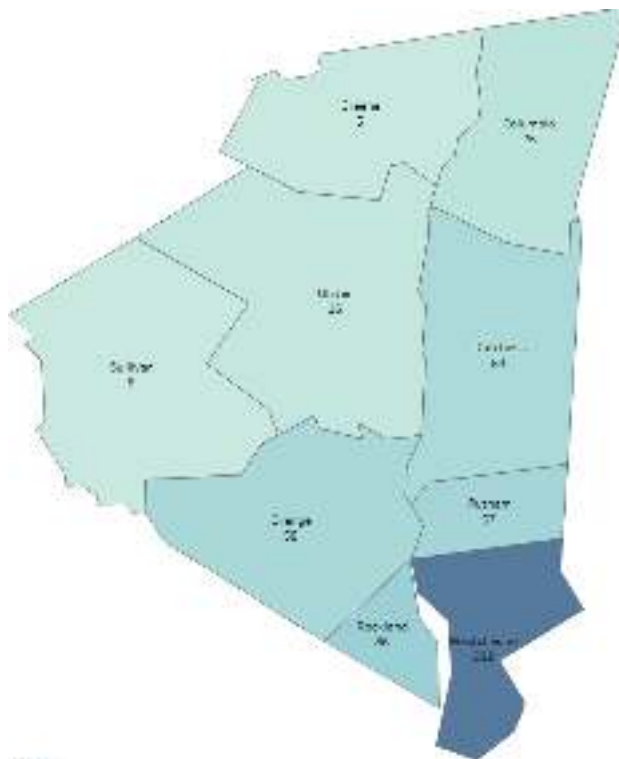
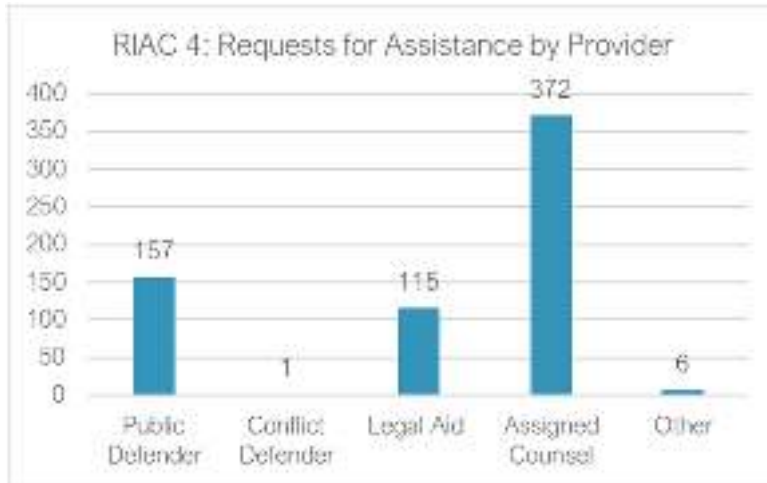
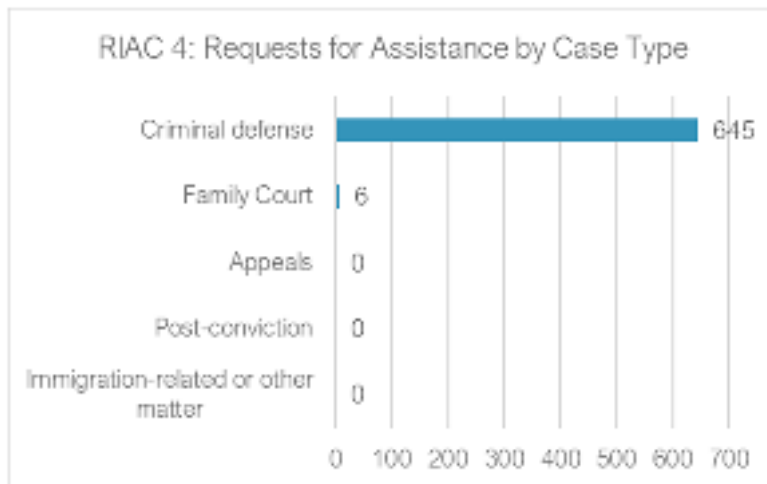


Figure 5: Number of Requests for Assistance by County in RIAC 4 Region

ACP affiliated attorneys accounted for 57.1% of the requests, and attorneys working for institutional providers submitted 41.9% of the requests.



Ninety-nine percent (99.1%) of the requests involved criminal cases, and Family Court cases accounted for .9% of the requests.



### RIAC 5: New York City

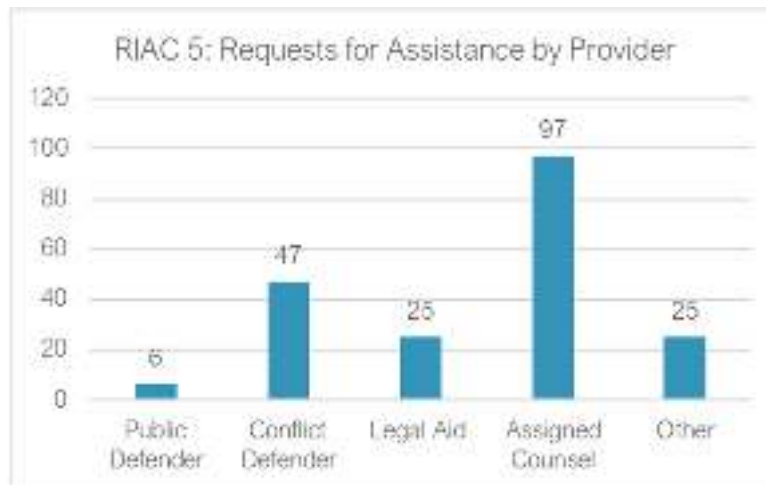
In 2023, RIAC-5 received 212 requests for assistance, 200 of which came from the 5 RIAC-5 counties, with 12 additional requests from Chemung, Nassau, Orange, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester counties. By comparison, in 2022, RIAC-5 received 203 requests for assistance. The number of requests received by RIAC-5 increased by approximately 4.4% between 2022 and 2023.

RIAC-5 received 200 requests for assistance from the five NYC counties: New York (34.5%), Kings (21.0%), Queens (20.5%), Bronx (19.5%), and Richmond (4.5%).



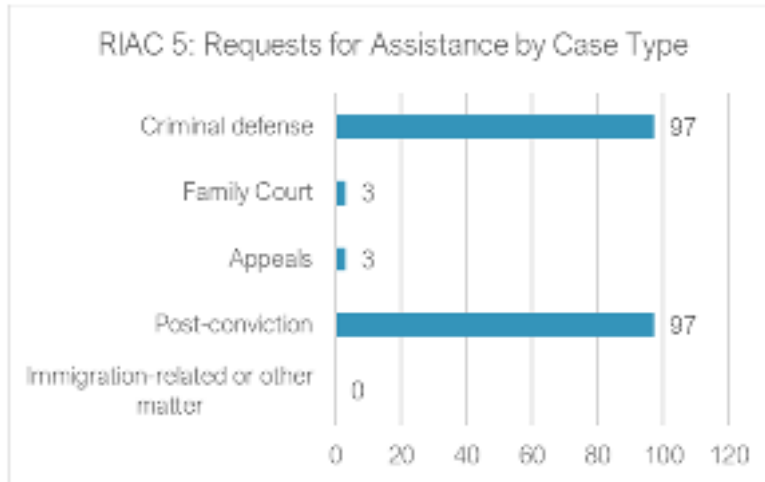
Figure 6: Number of Requests for Assistance by County in RIAC 5 Region

More than forty-eight percent (48.5%) of the inquiries were made by attorneys associated with an ACP, 39.0% came from attorneys working for an institutional provider, and 12.5% from other organizations.



Over forty-eight percent (48.5%) of the requests were related to criminal cases, 48.5% for post-conviction cases, 3.0% for appeals cases, and Family Court cases.





### RIAC 6: Long Island

In 2023, RIAC-6 reported a total of 2,192 requests for assistance. 2,165 of these assistance requests came from the two counties in the RIAC-6 region (Nassau and Suffolk), and 27 additional requests were from Kings, New York, Queens, and Westchester counties. By comparison, in 2022, RIAC-6 received 1,657 requests for assistance. The number of requests submitted to RIAC-6 increased by 32.3% between 2022 and 2023.

The data reported to ILS indicates that RIAC-6 received 53.0% of the 2,165 requests from Nassau County and 47.0% from Suffolk County.

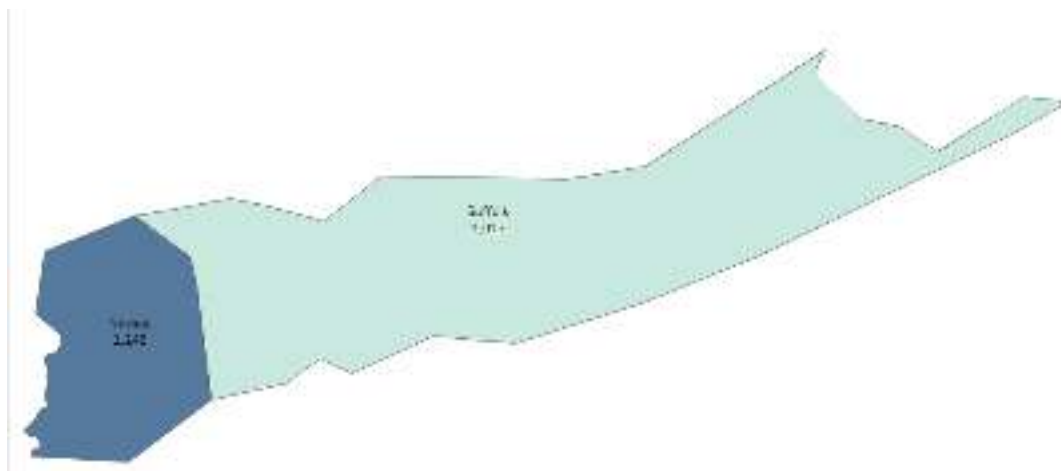
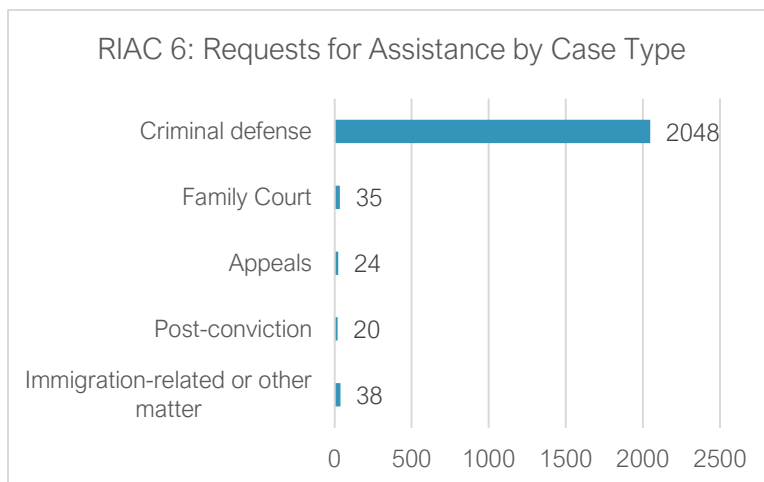
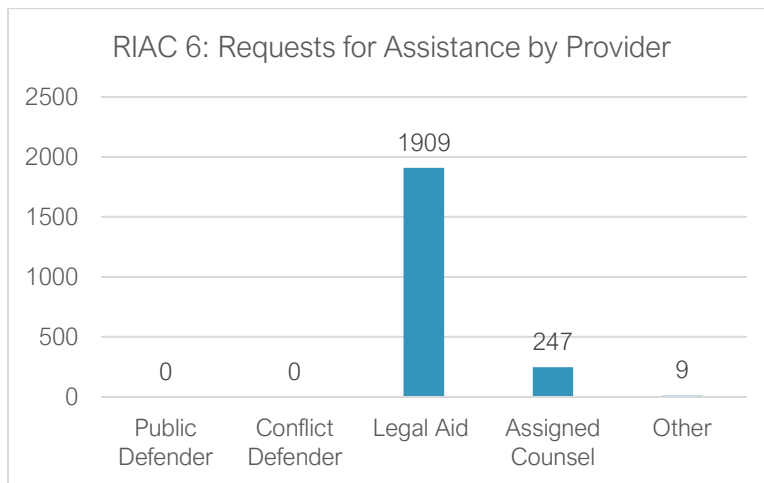


Figure 7: Number of Requests for Assistance by County in RIAC 6 Region

The majority of the requests (88.2%) were submitted by attorneys affiliated with an institutional provider, and 11.4% were submitted by attorneys associated with an ACP.

Criminal cases constituted approximately ninety-five percent (94.6%) of the requests, and the rest of the requests were related to Family Court, post-conviction, appeals, immigration-related or other matters.



### III. Protecting Rights, Improving Lives: RIAC Success Stories

The impact of the RIACs is measured not only in numbers but also in the stories the RIACs include in their annual reports about the people they serve. These stories exemplify how complicated the relevant law is, how often non-citizen clients must navigate different court matters, and therefore how crucial RIAC counsel's expertise can be in protecting the rights of noncitizen people. Here are a few of the many stories RIACs shared with ILS, with names changed to honor the confidentiality of each client.

**Jean's Story** – RIAC #1 staff worked very closely with an attorney in Steuben County on a case involving Jean, a refugee from the Congo who lived in Kentucky but had pending criminal charges in Steuben County. RIAC staff participated in a meeting with Jean and his attorney to decipher Jean's immigration history and explain the potential consequences of the charges on his immigration status. With the advice and assistance of RIAC staff, Jean's

attorney was able to successfully convince the prosecution to agree to allow Jean to plead guilty to an offense that would not render Jean deportable. The plea also included an agreement that Jean would be sentenced to a conditional discharge, which meant that he would not be incarcerated because of his plea.

**Joseph's Story** – Staff from RIAC #2 assisted an attorney representing Joseph, a lawful permanent resident who was charged with Criminal Possession of a Weapon 2<sup>nd</sup>. Joseph had driven from Texas to Central New York with a firearm that he possessed legally in Texas. The prosecution was initially unwilling to reduce the charge against Joseph, so RIAC #2 staff supported Joseph's attorney in presenting the prosecution with compelling information about Joseph's personal circumstances and the vastly different gun laws in Texas versus New York. This explanation helped the prosecution understand why Joseph had no idea he was violating the law when he came to New York with his firearm. RIAC staff also drafted an advisal letter for the prosecution to explain the nuances of immigration law and why Joseph could only accept a plea to a specific subdivision of Criminal Possession of a Weapon 4<sup>th</sup> Degree, and a conditional discharge sentence, to be able to return to his home in Texas without facing possible deportation. The prosecution ultimately agreed to the case disposition the RIAC proposed in this advisal letter. Because of the RIAC's assistance, Joseph avoided the inevitable lengthy prison sentence and deportation that would have occurred if he was convicted of the original charge. Moreover, the disposition was crafted to ensure that Joseph's criminal record can be readily explained in any future discretionary applications, such as an application for citizenship, as more of a regulatory infraction than serious criminality.

**Esteban's story** – RIAC #4 staff advised an attorney who represented Esteban, a 25-year-old who was charged with several felony offenses. Esteban was born in Mexico but had been living in the United States with his parents since he was about 3 years old. Esteban initially entered the United States without inspection and was later granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status; he also had authorization to work legally in the United States. Esteban's DACA status did not give him lawful status, but it prevented authorities from seeking his deportation to Mexico. Originally, the prosecution in the criminal matter offered Esteban a plea to misdemeanor offenses in exchange for a sentence of 6 months jail time and 5 years' probation. Although the plea to these reduced charges initially looked appealing considering the array of felony charges Esteban faced, RIAC staff advised his attorney that this plea would result in Esteban's DACA status being revoked and thus inevitable deportation to a country he had not lived in since a toddler. RIAC staff also provided Esteban's attorney with an advisal letter analyzing the potential immigration consequences to the offered plea and suggesting an alternative disposition of the case that would allow Esteban to retain his DACA status and thus not be banished from the country he considered home. Esteban's attorney shared this advisal letter with the prosecution, which eventually offered a plea that would preserve Esteban's DACA status. Because of the RIAC's assistance, the case was resolved in a manner that has allowed Esteban to remain in the United States with his family.

**Abraham's Story** – RIAC #5 supported the attorney representing Abraham, who was from Egypt but had lived in the U.S. legally for 15 years and had applied to become a U.S. citizen. While his application for U.S. citizenship was pending, Abraham had a falling out with a long-time friend, with whom he and his family co-owned property and lived. As a result of this disagreement, Abraham and his family were excluded from the property and were struggling for their most basic necessities. Abraham's situation worsened when he was arrested on three separate occasions after he tried to contact his former friend out of desperation to resolve the situation, in violation of existing court orders. Abraham's attorney contacted the RIAC shortly before Abraham's scheduled citizenship test and interview. At that time, Abraham had three open cases with multiple criminal contempt felony and misdemeanor charges, and the prosecution was seeking a plea to the top charge, Criminal Contempt 1<sup>st</sup>, and a one-year jail sentence. This plea would have subjected Abraham to automatic deportation and possible mandatory detention. RIAC staff worked swiftly with Abraham's attorney to ensure that he obtained an adjournment of his upcoming citizenship interview. Over the next few months, RIAC staff assisted Abraham's attorney in negotiating with the prosecution, proposing several alternative plea options that would protect Abraham from citizenship denial and deportation. After several months, the prosecution agreed to a Disorderly Conduct plea and a jail sentence of 1 day. Helping secure this alternate plea not only meant that Abraham was no longer in danger of being subject to automatic deportation and mandatory detention, but also that he remained eligible to move forward with his pending citizenship application. After the case was successfully resolved, RIAC staff referred Abraham to immigration legal services to help him prepare for his rescheduled citizenship test and interview.

**Oscar's Story** – In 2023, RIAC #6 staff noticed that ICE was detaining an increasing number of people who were on probation for criminal matters after those people reported to probation. This is exactly what happened to Oscar. Oscar was represented by an attorney in a pending criminal matter and had, as required for his pre-trial release conditions, reported to probation. On his way home, ICE officers pulled his vehicle over and detained him. While he was in ICE custody and his criminal charges were still pending, a hearing for Oscar's application in Family Court for Guardianship and Special Immigrant Juvenile Status was scheduled to occur within the next month. The RIAC swiftly collaborated with Oscar's criminal defense attorney and his immigration attorney to review all the information related to the criminal charges against him as well as information about Oscar's life history and personal circumstances. They realized that Oscar had been the victim of sexual assault. Armed with this information, Oscar's criminal defense attorney was able to successfully negotiate with the prosecution to resolve the criminal case against Oscar with an Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal. With this criminal case disposition, Oscar's immigration lawyer convinced the immigration judge to release Oscar on bond, which allowed Oscar to pursue the Special Immigrant Juvenile Status at the scheduled Family Court hearing.

## IV. New York State Office of Indigent Legal Services: Regional Immigration Assistance Centers

### Region 1 – Western NY

<https://legalaidbuffalo.org/regional-immigration-assistance-center>

Serving these counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates.

#### In the 7th Judicial District

Ontario County Public Defender's Office  
20 Ontario St., Ground Floor  
Canandaigua, NY 14424  
(585) 396-4645

#### In the 8th Judicial District

Legal Aid Bureau of Buffalo  
290 Main Street, Suite 400  
Buffalo, NY 14202  
(716) 853-9555

### Region 2 – Central NY

Serving these counties: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins.

Onondaga County Bar Association Assigned Counsel Program  
109 South Warren Street, Suite 220  
Syracuse, NY 13202  
(315) 356-5794

### Region 3 – Northern NY

<https://www.albanycounty.com/government/immigration-services>

Serving these counties: Albany, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, and Washington.

112 State Street, Suite 900  
Albany, NY 12207  
(518) 447-4890

### Region 4 – Hudson Valley

<https://www.hudsonvalleyriac.com>

Serving these counties: Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester.

Legal Aid Society of Westchester County  
50 Grand Street  
White Plains, NY 10601  
(914) 286-3408

**Region 5 – New York City**

<https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/what-we-do/padilla-support-center/>

Serving these counties: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

Immigrant Defense Project  
Padilla Support Center  
40 West 39<sup>th</sup> Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10018  
(212) 725-6422

**Region 6 – Long Island**

<http://www.longislandriac.com>

Serving these counties: Nassau and Suffolk.

Legal Aid Society of Nassau County  
40 Main Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Hempstead, NY 11550  
(929) 279-3628

Legal Aid Society of Suffolk County  
Cohalan Court Complex  
400 Carleton Drive, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Central Islip, NY 11722  
(631) 853-5216