

NATIONAL
IMMIGRANT
JUSTICE CENTER

A HEARTLAND ALLIANCE PROGRAM

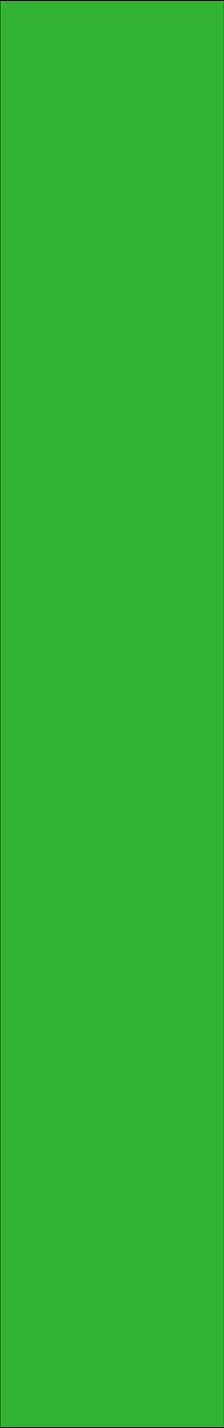
Unaccompanied Immigrant Children
and the Central American Refugee Crisis

Immigration Options and How You Can Help

Dentons US LLP

August 6, 2014

www.immigrantjustice.org



Welcome

Ashley Huebner,
National Immigrant Justice Center

NIJC's *Pro Bono* Programs

➤ NIJC's *pro bono* opportunities:

- Asylum
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
- KYRs for detained children
- VAWA/U Visa
- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
- Prosecutorial Discretion

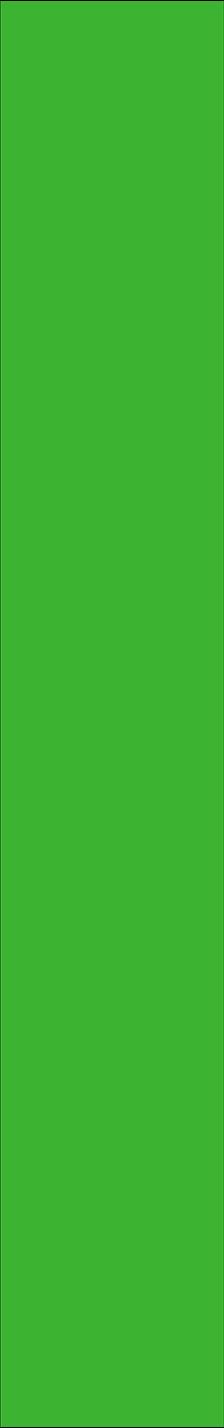
➤ NIJC's *pro bono* programs

- Conduct in-depth case screening and assessment
- Place cases with *pro bono* attorneys
- Provide case management, attorney support and technical assistance
- Represent clients through *pro bono* attorneys at law firms in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

About the National Immigrant Justice Center

Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center is a Chicago-based nongovernmental organization dedicated to ensuring human rights protections and access to justice for all immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers through a unique combination of direct services, policy reform, impact litigation and public education.

NIJC serves more than 10,000 immigrants annually with the support of a professional legal staff and a network of over 1,000 *pro bono* attorneys.



Background on Unaccompanied Immigrant Children

Molly Castillo-Keefe,
National Immigrant Justice Center

Terminology

- Unaccompanied Alien Child (UAC):
 - Has no lawful immigration status;
 - Has not attained 18 years of age; and
 - With respect to whom-
 - There is no parent or legal guardian in the U.S.; or
 - No parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody.
- 6 USC 276(g)(2)

- Preferred terminology: Unaccompanied immigrant children/child (UIC)

The Government Agencies

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS): the agency that houses:
 - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): the trial attorneys/prosecutors in immigration court
 - Customs and Border Protection (CBP): the agents who apprehend UICs at the border and detain them before transferring them to ORR
 - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): adjudicates immigration benefits, including asylum applications (through local asylum offices)

The Government Agencies Cont.

- Executive Office for Immigration Review
 - Immigration Courts
 - Board of Immigration Appeals

- Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR):
 - The agency within the Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families responsible for the care and custody of UICs

The Numbers

- Last FY, CBP apprehended ~ 24k UICs
- By June of this FY, CBP had apprehended ~52k children
- By late July, ~ 500 children/week (decrease)

What's Happening in Central America

➤ Honduras:

- 2009 coup = significant increase in impunity
- Highest murder rate in the world for four straight years
- Rate of forced disappearances has increased
 - Disappearances of women and girls increased by 281% from 2008 to 2013
- Jan-May 2014: youth murder rate surged to an average of 90 children and youth killed per month (102 in May).
- Only 20 of every 100 murders are investigated
- In San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa
 - Soaring levels of violence against women
 - Police forming and participating in death squads.

What's Happening in Central America

➤ El Salvador:

- 93% increase in disappearances in 2013
- Gangs have grown more aggressive in 2014 and have instituted “join or die” policies in some areas
- Steady increase in the homicide rate since August 2013
- In 2012, 130,000 people were displaced one or more times in El Salvador (pop. ~ six million)

➤ Guatemala

- Disappearances have increased 156% since 2009
- Sexual assaults have increased 63% since 2009
- Gangs have extorted an average of \$61 Million per year since 2011 from families, transportation workers, and small business owners.
- Gang membership has increased by 8,000 between 2007 and 2013

What the Children Say

My grandmother couldn't care for me because she was sick, so I stayed with my cousins. But they didn't care for me either. They hit and scratched me and made me sleep in the streets. My uncle tried to touch me and I would have to tell him to please leave me alone.

- Gladys, 7

I was afraid of being kidnapped. The gang texted my mother in the U.S. and told her they would kidnap me and my sister if she didn't pay them money.

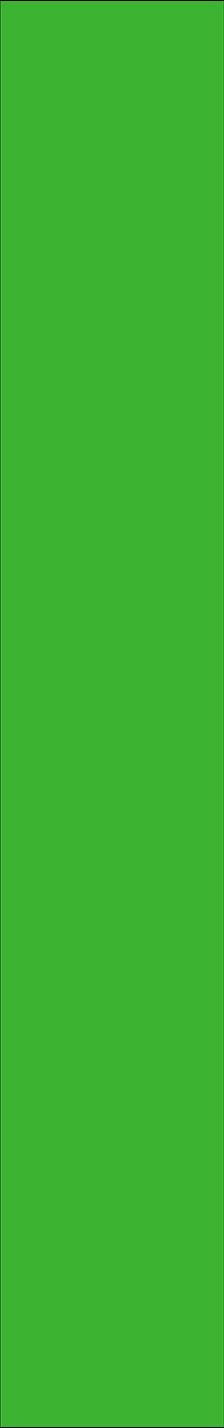
- Martin, 17

My mother's ex-boyfriend threatened to rape me and chop me into little pieces. Then his friends told me I would have to be "their woman." I'm afraid to return and live with my mother because her ex and his friends could find me again. When I was coming here on the on the train, a guy raped me.

- Meylin, 16

Mara 18 wanted me to sell drugs for them. I told them no seven times and they got really angry. I started running and they shot me in the back. I came here because I can't live there any more. I don't have a future there.

- Jose, 17



Unaccompanied Children in the U.S. Immigration System

Ashley Huebner and Molly Castillo-Keefe,
National Immigrant Justice Center

Flores and the Homeland Security Act

➤ *Flores v. Reno*:

1997 class-action settlement that established certain standards regarding the treatment of unaccompanied immigrant children

➤ Homeland Security Act of 2003:

Gave jurisdiction over the care and custody to the Office of Refugee Resettlement and set certain standards, developed in *Flores*, for the care and custody of children in ORR custody.

Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008

- Separates the treatment at the border of unaccompanied children from contiguous and non-contiguous countries
 - Unaccompanied Mexican children: immediately repatriated unless the child is a potential trafficking victim, has an asylum claim, or does not voluntarily accept return
 - All other unaccompanied children: must be transferred to ORR custody within 72 hours

- Additional asylum protections
 - No one year deadline
 - Initial asylum jurisdiction to USCIS

- 1 parent SIJS

TVPRA Under Attack

➤ Legislation to amend TVPRA:

- Put Mexican children and Central American children on “equal footing”
- Expedite the screenings of unaccompanied children
- Cronyn/Cuellar provisions:
 - Initial IJ screening (within 7 days) for ALL relief
 - televideo or phone possible
 - If asylum → AO for CFI; IJ review
 - If nothing → deportation
 - Burden of proof on the children
 - Decision based only on the “evidence produced in the hearing”



United States
of America

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

Mexico

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

Costa Rica

Panama

Colombia

Ecuador

Ven.

Guyana

French Guiana

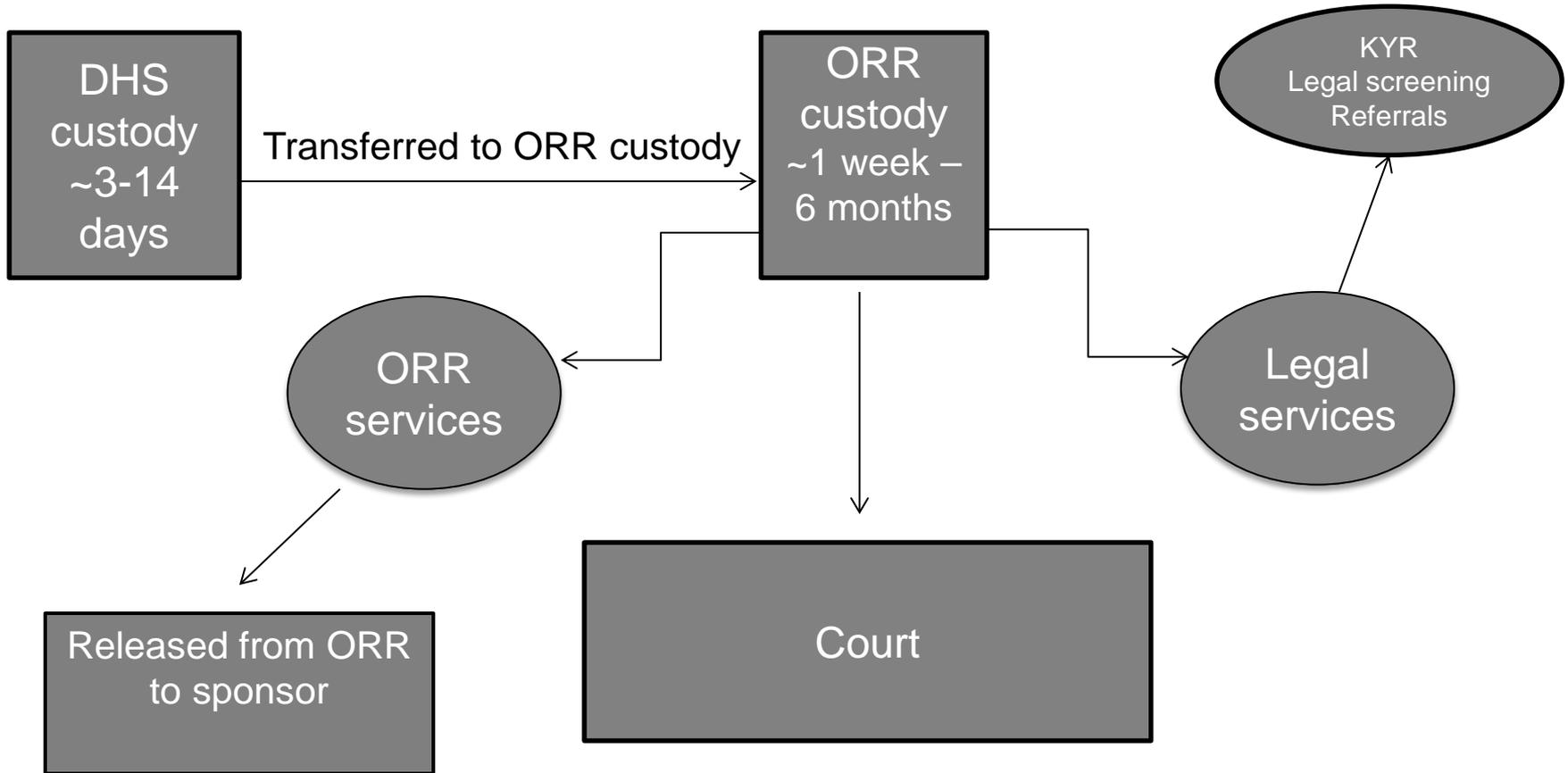
Suriname

PACIFIC
OCEAN

Wes

Guin

What Happens When Children Reach the Border



Shelters and Legal Services

- ORR → contracts out to local, private companies/NGOs to run shelters for UICs throughout the country
- ORR → contracts out to the Vera Institute of Justice to provide access to legal services for UICs
 - Vera subcontracts to legal service providers throughout the United States to provide KYRs, legal consultations, and representation to detained UICs

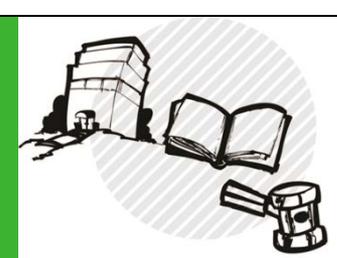
NIJC's Role

NIJC Immigrant Children's Protection Project

Vision: For every young immigrant an attorney, knowledge, and the opportunity to be a kid.

Mission: To empower young immigrants to seek justice and make informed decisions.

Services for Detained UICs



- Teams of paralegals and lawyers go to each shelter once or twice a week to provide children with know your right presentations and individual screenings
- We also provide relief determinations for long-term foster care referrals and represent children in immigration court while they are detained

	January	February	March	April	May	Total
KYR	316	378	428	630	535	2284
Intake	302	370	408	586	464	2130

Detained UICs in Chicago



- Between January and June 2014, ~**2900** children have come through shelters in Chicago.
 - January-June 2013: 1,551
- ORR has a capacity for ~500 children in Chicagoland area
- Unique resources in Chicago for UICs

Demographics

➤ Countries of Origin

- Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador ~30% each
- China ~3%
- Ecuador ~1-3%
- Other countries include: India, Bangladesh, Nepal, South Korea, Philippines, Albania, Romania, Turkey, Russia, Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Somalia, Ghana, Nigeria

Ages	
Under 14	25%
14-16	43%
17+	30%

Languages	
Spanish	88%
Indigenous languages	6%
Mandarin	3%
All others	3%

Most frequent indigenous languages are Quiche and Mam

What happens when they are released

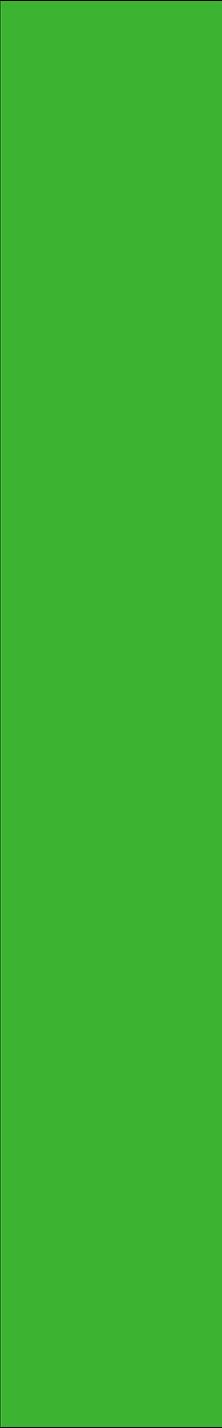


- Children are unrepresented about half of the time they appear in court.
- 90% of children who appear in court without representation were ordered deported/granted voluntary departure. With an attorney, about half are granted status.

Services for Released UICs

NIJC provides legal services to released children via

- The Immigrant Legal Defense Project: provides representation and legal services in-house and through *pro bono* attorneys for
 - Family petitions
 - Removal proceedings
 - Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)
 - T (trafficking) and U (crime victim) visas
 - Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petitions
 - Prosecutorial discretion
 - DACA
- Asylum Project: provides representation to non-detained adults, children, and families seeking asylum before the asylum and immigration court through *pro bono* attorneys



Working with Immigrant Children

Kathleen O'Donovan,
National Immigrant Justice Center

General Practice Pointers

- Be sensitive and flexible
- Repeatedly explain your role and remind the child of her role
 - This is the her case, not her parent's case or her sponsor's case
- Create a safe & confidential environment
 - Depending on the child's age, try to speak with the child separately from other family members after initial introductions and explanations are provided
- Use child-friendly terminology
- Be cognizant of leading questions. Children generally want to please adults by being cooperative

Introduction

- Try to build rapport with the child.
 - Use ice breakers
- Keep demeanor relaxed and friendly to make the child feel comfortable.
 - If possible, avoid sitting behind a desk
- Assess child's comprehension level
- Establish an outline of what you'll discuss with the child.
 - Let the child know if you'll have to talk about any difficult topics



Throughout the Client Meeting

- Start out with easy questions
- If the child seems to not understand, rephrase the question or ask again later on in the intake.
- Be an active listener, simply repeating back information helps build trust.
 - Be aware of eye contact and body language
- Keep the conversation at the pace of the child
- Re-confirm confidentiality

Concluding the Meeting

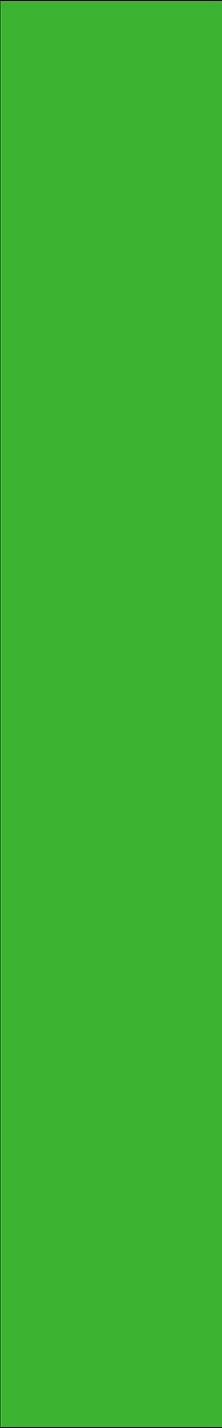
- Finish the conversation by highlighting the more important concepts again; repetition is helpful for a child's comprehension.
- Allow for time at the end of the intake for questions.
- Explain next steps.
- Remind the child of any responsibilities



Troubleshooting

- It can be particularly hard for children who have experienced trauma to articulate what happened to them
 - No recuerdo
 - A saber
- Depending on age, draw pictures or play with toys (helps to focus and detach)
- Ask the question again in a different way
- Break the question down into smaller questions
- Move on and come back to the question later
- Remind the child that you are asking for this information to help her
- Remind the child about confidentiality





***Pro Bono Opportunity:
Know Your Rights (KYR)
Presentations***

Kathleen O'Donovan
National Immigrant Justice Center

What is a KYR Presentation?

KYR: Know Your Rights

A presentation for detained unaccompanied immigrant children regarding their legal rights and responsibilities in the United States.

Why a KYR Presentation?

- Shelter placement is not based on reunification location
 - The majority of children detained in ORR shelters in the Chicagoland area will be released to sponsors in other parts of the country
- Many are released to locations where there are few, if any, low-fee/*pro bono* immigration legal services
- Children who receive basic legal services while detained seek legal services post-release

Information Included

- The differences between the roles of the various people the children will encounter:
 - NIJC staff, shelter staff, advocates, government agencies
- Confidentiality
- Brief overview of legal system (futbol)
- Brief overview of legal relief (house guest)
- Next steps
- Materials: KYR manuals

KYR Practice Pointers

- Background:
 - Most children have just arrived and have only been in the United States for a few days.
 - By the time of the KYR, they have interacted with dozens of individuals and agencies
 - Retaining information will be difficult
 - Some children may lack any experience with the structures of a legal/governmental system

KYR Practice Pointers

- Make the children feel comfortable (small talk, geography, common points of reference)
- Check for comprehension before beginning a KYR
 - Not all will speak fluent Spanish (but may be embarrassed to admit it)
 - Not all are literate
- Repeatedly explain who you are (from NIJC) and emphasize who you are not (the government, shelter staff, etc.)

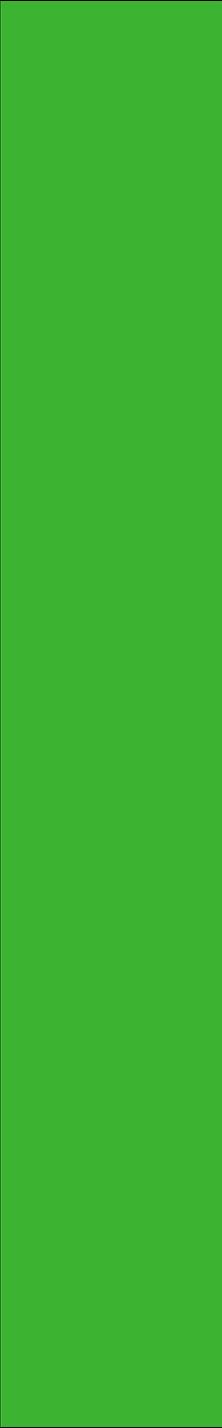
KYR Practice Pointers

This is YOUR case.

- Repeatedly emphasize that the child's immigration case belongs to her. The child is in charge of decisions regarding her case.
 - Sponsors and family may help, but the child is responsible
 - Remind them that they will need to file a change of address upon release and that they will receive instructions on this from us in the mail

KYR Practice Pointers

- Help the children retain information
 - Explain the purpose of NIJC materials (manual) and website
 - Give opportunities to ask questions and take notes
 - Remind them that NIJC staff will meet with each of them and are also available each week to answer any questions
 - Keep the presentation engaging and fun!



***Pro Bono Opportunity:
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status***

Ashley Huebner,
National Immigrant Justice Center

Elizabeth Koziol,
Catholic Charities

What is SIJS?

- A form of relief to protect vulnerable, immigrant children in the United States
- Leads to permanent residency (green card) and eventually citizenship
- Available for accompanied and unaccompanied children
- Children who obtain SIJS cannot petition for their parents

Establishing SIJS Eligibility

To be eligible for SIJS, a child:

- (1) must have been declared dependent on a juvenile court or committed to the custody of a state agency, department, individual or entity because
- (2) reunification with *one or both parents* is not viable
- (3) due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar state law basis;
- (4) it has been determined that it would not be in the child's best interest to return to her home country; and
- (5) the Secretary of Homeland Security consents to the grant of SIJ status

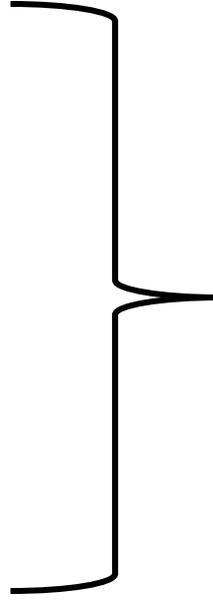
INA § 101(j)

How to Apply: Three Step Process

1) State “Juvenile” Court

2) I-360 Petition
(SIJS Petition)

3) Form I-485
(Adjustment Application)



Immigration
Piece

**MINOR
GUARDIANSHIP &
CUSTODY**
August 6, 2014



Elizabeth A. Koziol, Bilingual Staff Attorney
Catholic Charities Legal Assistance Department

GUARDIANSHIP

WHAT IS IT?

- Guardian becomes decision-maker for minor's legal matters
- Parental rights are not terminated by appointment of guardian

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP

REQUIREMENTS FOR PETITIONER - 755 ILCS 5/11-3

- “Capable of providing an active and suitable program of guardianship for the minor”
- Over the age of 18
- Not of unsound mind
- Not adjudged disabled per Probate Act
- Not convicted of a felony, unless appointment of the guardian is in best interest of the child
- Resident of U.S.*

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP

JURISDICTION - 755 ILCS 5/11-5(b)

- Court lacks jurisdiction where:
 - Parental rights have not been terminated
 - Whereabouts are known; **and**
 - Willing/able to care for child
- Exceptions
 - Parent(s) voluntarily relinquish **physical** custody
 - Parent(s) do(es) not respond/appear at hearing after having been served; **or**
 - Parent(s) consent to appointment of guardian, evidenced by
 - Written/notarized document
 - Consent given in open court
 - Already a court-appointed guardian

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP FORMS

- Probate Division Cover Sheet
- Petition for Guardianship Court Form - 755 ILCS 5/11-8
- “Exhibit A” – List of minor’s nearest relatives in following order:
 - Spouse
 - Parents/adult siblings
 - Nearest adult kindred
- Verified Petition for Guardianship*

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- Copy of minor's birth certificate with certified translation
- Copy of petitioner's identification with certified translation
- Parental consent to custody/guardianship with certified translation, if available
- Minor affidavit detailing abuse/neglect/abandonment
- Optional – Background checks

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP FILING PROCESS

1. File petition in room 1202 of the Daley Center
2. Go to room 1806 to confirm that hearing date is available
3. Courtesy copies to judge at least two days before the hearing

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP SERVICE - 755 ILCS 5/11-10.1

- In person or via mail
 - Within the U.S. – Always best via Certified Mail and First Class Mail
 - Outside the U.S. – Registered Mail
 - Unless country where service to be effectuated explicitly prohibits it
 - Relevant treaties
- Notice given to
 - Parents
 - All relatives listed in Petition
- Not less than 3 days before hearing

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP

THE HEARING

- Room 1806 – Judge runs a tight ship!
- Check in with the clerk
- Remind petitioner and minor to have identification ready to present to the judge
- Questions that will probably be asked
 - Living situation
 - Work history of the petitioner
 - Whether the minor is enrolled in school
 - Minors future plans
 - Whether minor wants petitioners to be guardian(s)

MINOR GUARDIANSHIP IF PETITION IS GRANTED...

- Order including findings of fact – Must be specific to Special Immigrant Juvenile Status requirements
 - Abandonment/neglect/abuse by one or both parents
 - Reunification with parent(s) not viable
 - Return to home country not viable
 - Child dependent upon the court
 - Best interest of the child that petitioner be awarded guardianship
- Order Appointing Guardian of Minor
- Oath and Bond of Representative – No Surety

CUSTODY

WHAT IS IT?

- Refers to legal decision-making
- Types of Custody
 - Sole Custody
 - Joint Custody
- Best Interests of the Child

CUSTODY

STANDING - 750 ILCS 5/60 I

- Parent
- Step-parent
- Grandparent
- Non-Parent

CUSTODY PETITION

- Petition to Establish Parentage – If one of the legal parents is seeking custody
 - Consequences of establishing parentage beyond custody
- Petition for Sole Custody
 - If parents were married when the child was born
 - Non-parent

CUSTODY NOTICE

- Within Illinois
- Outside of Illinois, within the U.S.
- International Service

CUSTODY COURT PROCESS

- Focus on Children
- Mediation
- Child Representative/GAL
- Forensic Evaluation
- Hearing
- Trial

CUSTODY

IF PETITION IS GRANTED...

- Order including findings of fact – Must be specific to Special Immigrant Juvenile Status requirements
 - Abandonment/neglect/abuse by one or both parents
 - Reunification with parent(s) not viable
 - Return to home country not viable
 - Child dependent upon the court
 - Best interest of the child that petitioner be awarded guardianship
- Similar to guardianship orders

QUESTIONS??

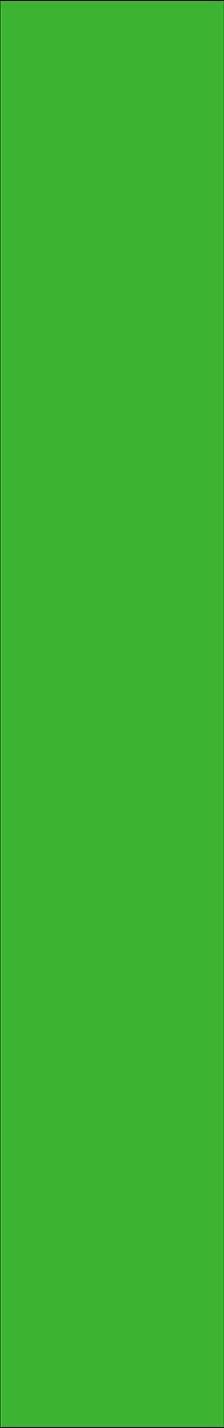
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 - Email: ekoziol@catholiccharities.net

How to Apply: Step Two – USCIS & Immigration Court

- Form I-360 Petition for Special Immigrant
 - State court order and other supporting documents
 - No filing fee
- Form I-485 Application to Adjust Status
 - Filing fee
 - Supporting documents
- Joint filing if child is not in court proceedings; separate process if child is not in court proceedings

Practice Pointers

- INA extends SIJS eligibility to age 21, but state law typically limits it to 18
 - In Illinois, generally must file Form I-360 before the child turns 18
- USCIS adjudications differ significantly across the country
 - Check with NIJC to determine what documents should be filed to estb the application is bona fide
- If in court, immigration judge adjudication of Form I-485 is often better than termination to proceed before USCIS



Pro Bono Opportunity: Asylum

Ashley Huebner,
National Immigrant Justice Center

What is Asylum?

- Protection for non-citizens who fear persecution in their home country because of a characteristic they cannot or should not be required to change by the government or someone the government cannot or will not control.
- Leads to permanent residency (green card) and eventually citizenship
- Asylees can petition for their spouses and children (restrictions apply)

Asylum: Elements

1. “Well-Founded Fear”
2. of “Persecution”
3. Perpetrated by the government or an entity the government cannot/will not control
4. “On account of”
5. – Race
 - Religion
 - Nationality
 - Political Opinion
 - Membership in a Particular Social Group

INA § 208; 8 CFR § 208

“Well-Founded Fear”

Burden of Proof: reasonable possibility

- “one in ten” chance of persecution (*INS v. Cardoza-Fonseca*, 480 U.S. 421 at 431)

Established two ways:

1. Past persecution = legal presumption of future persecution. 8 CFR § 208.13.
2. Fear of future persecution

“On Account Of”

- Must establish nexus (one central reason) between the persecution suffered/feared and ...
- ...at least one of the five protected grounds
 - Race
 - Religion
 - Nationality
 - Political Opinion (actual or imputed)
 - Membership in a Particular Social Group (most complex)
- The nexus and the protected ground are two distinct elements that require separate analyses.

Membership in a Particular Social Group

- Based on a “common, immutable characteristic” that “members of the group either cannot change, or should not be required to change.” *Matter of Acosta*, 19 I&N Dec. 211, 233 (BIA 1985)
- E.g., gay, Honduran males; Guatemalan women and girls; former members of the MS-13 gang, Salvadoran males who have opposed gang recruitment, members of X family; Guatemalan children without familial protection
- Significant differences between 7COA law and other circuits. Analyze carefully and check NIJC practice advisory!

One-Year Filing Deadline Bar

- Individuals who do not file an asylum application within one year of their most recent arrival to the United States are barred from asylum
 - Govt must RECEIVE application within one year of most recent arrival to the United States
 - Entry October 5 → Application by October 4
 - INA § 208(a)(2)(B); 8 C.F.R. § 208.4 (a)
- Limited Exceptions (INA § 208(a)(2)(D); 8 C.F.R. §208.4(a))
 - Unaccompanied children**
 - Changed circumstances
 - Extraordinary circumstances (e.g. mental or physical illness, incapacity, lawful status, unaccompanied minor)

**Does not necessarily apply after a child is released from custody.

United States Asylum Process

Asylum Office/Affirmative Process

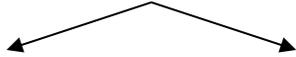
Client in US; not in system



File Affirmative Application



Asylum Office Interview

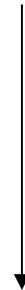


Grant

Referral

Immigration Ct/Defensive Process

Client in DHS system



"Notice to Appear" Issues



Master Calendar Hearing



Merits Hearing



What to File

Asylum Office (Nebraska Service Center)

- Appearance form: G-28
- Application for Asylum (I-589) and 1 passport photo
- 2 copies, plus an additional copy for each derivative
- No filing fee!

One week before the interview, file: (with the Chicago Asylum Office)

- Legal memo
- Client affidavit/declaration
- Annotated Index
- Supporting Documentation
 - Including Identity Documents
 - Expert Affidavits (possibly)
 - and other corroboration

Immigration Court

- Appearance form: E-28
- Application for Asylum (I-589) and 1 passport photo
- 1 copy of the I-589, plus another copy served on DHS
- No filing fee!

Prior to the merits hearing, file:

- Brief
- Client affidavit/declaration
- Annotated Index
- Supporting Documentation
 - Including identity documents
 - Expert Affidavits (possibly),
 - and other corroboration

**Anytime you file anything with the Court, you must serve a copy on DHS

Credibility

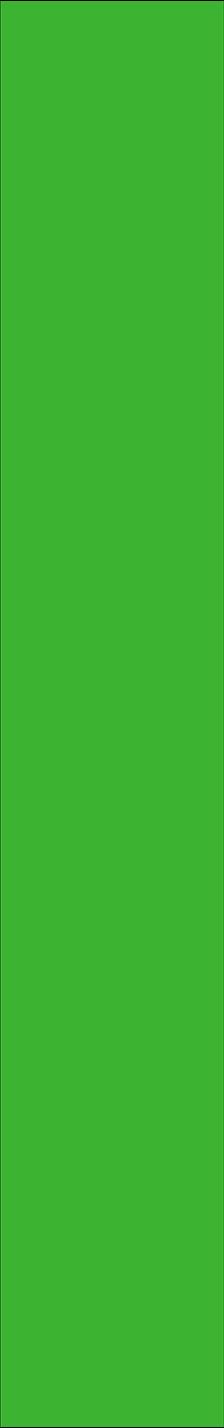
- Most important part of any asylum case
- Can be based on demeanor, candor, inherent plausibility, consistency of statements (made any time/any circumstance)
- The adjudicator's credibility determination will be based primarily on the client's affidavit and testimony, so...

Your client's affidavit is THE MOST IMPORTANT EVIDENCE in your client's case.

Obtaining Corroboration

Everything Matters!

Country Conditions	Client-Specific	Past Persecution	Future Persecution
State Dept Human Rights Reports	Facts: dates, times, flights, DATE OF ENTRY, IDENTITY	Forensic Medical Evaluation	Evidence of past incidents that may not rise to persecution
Amnesty Intl & Human Rights Watch	Physical Evidence: pictures, police reports, receipts	Mental Health Evaluation	Affidavits from similarly situated individuals who have suffered harm
UNHCR Refworld www.unhcr.org/refworld	Witness Affidavits	Medical Reports	Expert Affidavits (especially for court cases)
Domestic and Foreign News Sources	Google Earth, Hand Drawn Maps	Pictures	Country Conditions



Pro Bono Opportunity: Prosecutorial Discretion

Ashley Huebner,
National Immigrant Justice Center

What is prosecutorial discretion?

- In immigration court, prosecutorial discretion typically can include:
 - Administrative closure: case taken off the active docket (on hold). Individual remains in removal proceedings.
 - Termination: proceedings are terminated. Individual no longer in removal proceedings.
 - Deferred Action: removal/removal proceedings are deferred. Proceedings may be closed or terminated.

Legal Resources

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) prosecutorial discretion memoranda:
 - Available at <http://www.immigrantjustice.org/legal-materials>
 - Looks at numerous factors, including
 - ICE enforcement priorities
 - Length of presence
 - Ties to the United States
 - Immigration and criminal history
 - Humanitarian factors
 - Pending applications/prima facie eligibility

Factors for Unaccompanied Children

- Both parents in the United States
- Whether parents meet ICE's criteria
- Age of the child
- U.S. citizen siblings
- Humanitarian factors
- Conditions in the home country
- Eligibility for other relief

Other Relief

- U visa: for victims of certain crimes
- VAWA: certain victims of abuse by LPR (green card) or U.S. citizen relatives
- T visa: certain victims of labor or sex trafficking
- Family petition: for certain relatives of LPR or U.S. citizen family members (UICs would typically need to consular process)

Questions?

To get involved with a *pro bono* case, contact

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Other ways to support NIJC:

➤ NIJC Annual Appeal

➤ Twitter: @NIJC

➤ Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/immigrantjustice>