

**NATIONAL
IMMIGRANT
JUSTICE CENTER**
A HEARTLAND ALLIANCE PROGRAM

Representing Asylum Seekers
Pro Bono Training

Sidley Austin LLP
July 13, 2018
www.immigrantjustice.org

Welcome

Ashley Huebner,
Asylum Project
National Immigrant Justice Center

National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

- Defends the human rights of immigrants at the individual and systemic level
- Provides legal services to 10,000+ immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers each year with the support of nearly 1,500 *pro bono* attorneys
- Challenges laws, policies, and practices that violate human rights through federal litigation
- Advocates for reform with members of Congress and the White House

Why are *Pro Bono* Attorneys Important for Immigrants?

Non-citizens do not have the right to appointed counsel, even when they are

- Facing deportation
- Asylum seekers
- Mentally ill
- Detained
- Children

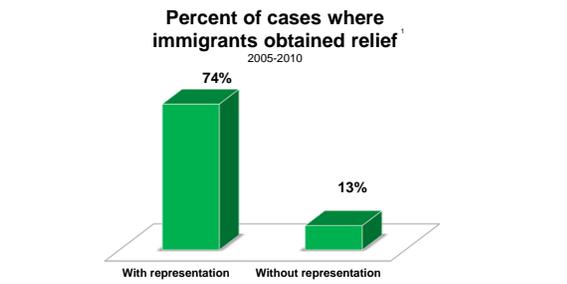


Local *Pro Bono* Work is Critical for National Immigration Issues

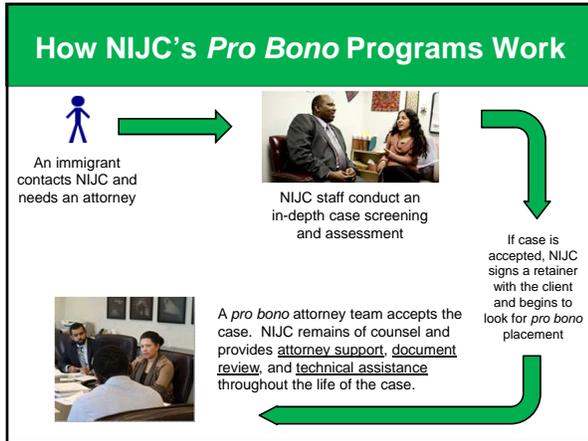


- Emergency response
- Preparing for the next step
- 1 for 1
- The border is here

Lawyers Make the Difference



1. Katzmann Study Group, 2011



NIJC Resources for Pro Bono Attorneys

Below are links to Training Material and Questionnaire Materials, Prior Representing Asylum Seekers, Ad Legal Materials Page, Pro Bono Administrative Policy Updates, Changes in Immigration Training Materials

Particular Social Group Applying for Asylum After Matter of Acosta

BASIC PROCEDURAL MANUAL FOR ASYLUM REPRESENTATION AFFIRMATIVELY AND IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS

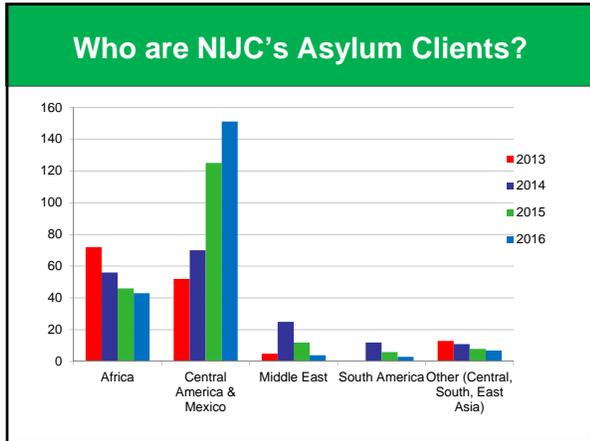
November 2016

NATIONAL IMMIGRANT JUSTICE CENTER
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The Basics of Asylum Law

Ashley Huebner



Who's Involved: The Agencies

The Department of Homeland Security



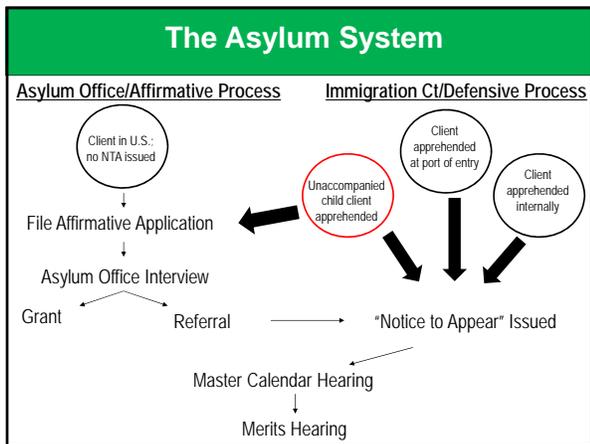
- Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Office of Chief Counsel (OCC)
- Enforcement & Removal Operations (ERO)
- U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS)
 - Asylum Office
- Customs & Border Protection (CBP)

The Department of Justice

- Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)
 - Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)
 - Immigration Courts



Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR): part of HHS; responsible for the care/custody of UICs until they can be reunited with a family member or sponsor.



Asylum Legal Sources: Case Law

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

These elements are SEPARATE!

"Well-Founded Fear"

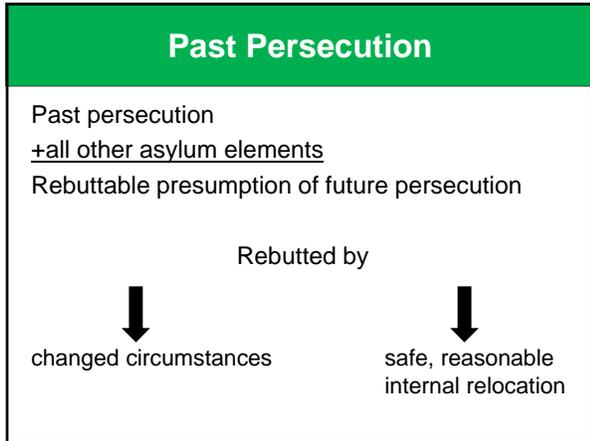
Burden of Proof: reasonable possibility

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

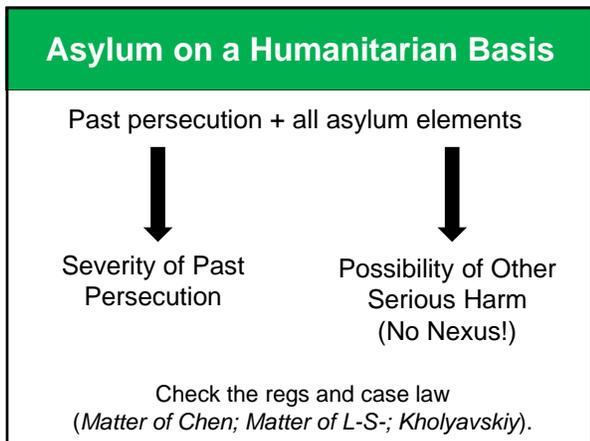
Established two ways:

1. Past persecution
2. Fear of future persecution

Argue both whenever possible!







“Persecution”: Look to Case Law

- *Stanojkova v. Holder*, 645 F.3d 943 (7th Cir. 2011)
 - Three types
 1. *Significant* physical force against a person's body,
 2. the infliction of comparable physical harm without direct application of force . . . , or
 3. nonphysical harm of equal gravity.
- Harm constituting persecution can be less for a child than an adult.
See USCIS Guidelines and 7th Circuit law.
- Must be considered cumulatively.
Nzeve v. Holder, 582 F.3d 678 (7th Cir. 2009).

The Persecutor Does Not Have to be the State

<u>Governmental Entity</u>	<u>Entity the Government is Unable OR Unwilling to Control</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Military • Security Forces • Presidential Guard • Mayor • Village Chief • Paramilitary? • Gangs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangs • Paramilitary • Guerrilla Group • Family Members • Vigilante Group • Opposing Political Party • Others?

“On Account of a Protected Ground

Persecution

**Nexus
On Account Of
One Central
Reason**

Protected Ground

- Race
- Religion
- Nationality
- Membership in a PSG
- Political Opinion

Keep These Separate!

Burden of Proof for Nexus

- Protected ground must be “at least one central reason” for the persecution. *Matter of J-B-N- & S-M-*, 24 I&N Dec. 208 (BIA 2007)
- Persecutor can still have mixed motives. *J-B-N- & S-M-*, 24 I&N Dec. at 211; *Shaikh v. Holder*, 702 F.3d 897 (7th Cir. 2012).
- Circumstantial evidence can be sufficient to establish the persecutor’s motives. *Martinez-Buendia v. Holder*, 616 F.3d 711 (7th Cir. 2010)

POLITICAL ASYLUM

1. Race:
 - Broad meaning (Congolese Tutsis)
2. Religion
 - (Christian, Atheist)
3. Nationality:
 - Not just citizenship; can include ethnic or linguistic group. May overlap with race
4. Political Opinion:
 - Actual or Imputed (e.g. child of political activist, man who criticizes government’s military policy)
5. Membership in a Particular Social Group:
 - One of the most common and most complex bases for asylum

What is 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)

BIA Case Law	Seventh Circuit Case Law
• Can’t be overly broad	• Breadth is irrelevant
• Must be considered a group by society	• No social distinction test
• “Former” status/past experience is not enough	• “Former” status/past experience is enough
• Groups can’t be overly diverse	• Diversity not an issue

See NIJC’s Particular Social Group Practice Advisory at <http://immigrantjustice.org/useful-documents-attorneys-representing-asylum-seekers>

What Can Form a Particular Social Group?

Former Employees

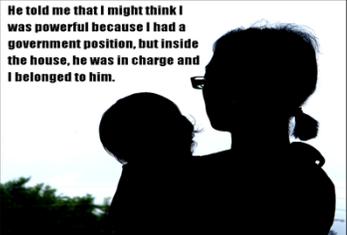
“A former association with a group”
-*Escobar v. Holder*

“A shared past experience or status”
-*Cece v. Holder*

Gender

Being a witness

He told me that I might think I was powerful because I had a government position, but inside the house, he was in charge and I belonged to him.



Sexual orientation and gender identity

Resisting a criminal group

Family relationship or status

Common Social Groups

- Child abuse/domestic violence claims:
 - Children in the X family/children of X
 - [Nationality] children who lack parental protection
 - [Nationality] women in intimate relationships they are unable to leave
- Gender violence claims:
 - [Nationality] females [women; girls]
 - [Nationality] females in relationships they are unable to leave
 - [Nationality] females who lack parental/male protection
- Gang-related claims:
 - [Nationality] youth who have opposed [resisted/disrespected] gangs
 - [Nationality] who have witnessed [and reported] gang activities

Note regarding *Matter of A-B-*

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Asylum Practice Advisory:
Applying for Asylum After *Matter of A-B-*

Matter of A-B- Changes the Completion of Claims Involving Non-state Actors, but Asylum Fundamentals Remain Strong and Intact.

On June 11, 2018, Attorney General Sessions issued a precedential decision in *Matter of A-B-*, 27 I&N Dec. 316 (A.G. 2018). The decision overrules a prior decision, *Matter of A-R-C-G*, 26 I&N Dec. 338 (I&A 2014), which held that in some circumstances, domestic violence survivors could receive asylum protection. Additionally, *A-B-* attacks asylum claims involving harm by non-state actors.

- Narrow holding
- Substantial, negative dicta
- Claims remain very viable, but prepare accordingly
- See NIJC's Practice Advisory and webinar

What Bars Relief?			
	Bars Asylum?	Bars Withholding/Withholding under CAT?	Bars Deferral under CAT?
One-Year Filing Deadline - INA § 208(a)(2)(B)	Yes	No	No
Firm Resettlement - INA §208(b)(2)(A)(v)	Yes	No	No
Persecutor - INA § 208(b)(2)(A)(i)	Yes	Yes	No
Terrorism - INA § 208(b)(2)(A)(v)	Yes	Yes	No
Particularly Serious Crime - INA § 208(b)(2)(A)(i)	Yes	Yes, but PSC definition for withholding differs from definition for asylum	No
Conviction of an Aggravated Felony as Defined in INA § 101(a)(43)	Yes - is a PSC	Yes, if the aggregate term of imprisonment sentenced was at least five years it is a PSC. <i>But other crimes may also be found to constitute a PSC, notwithstanding the prison sentence.</i>	No
Serious Non-Political Crime Outside the U.S. - INA § 208(b)(2)(A)(ii)	Yes	Yes	No
Danger to the Security of the U.S. - INA § 208(b)(2)(A)(iv)	Yes	Yes	No

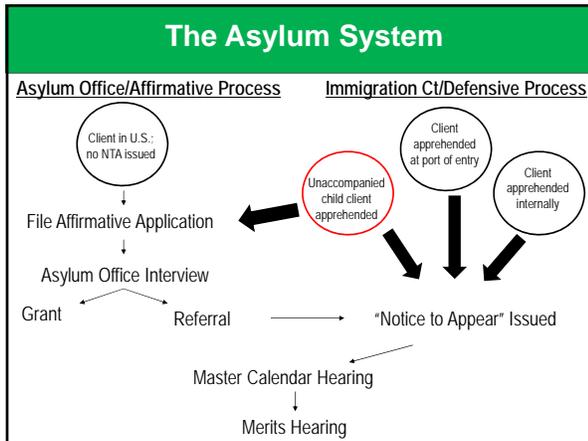
Other Issues That May Impact the Case
<p>➤ Certain events in the client's life <u>may</u> make her eligible for other relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage • Victim of a crime • Your client should not file applications for any other immigration benefits without consulting you first. <p>➤ Other life changes <u>may</u> compromise eligibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel • Marriage (in some cases) • Crimes (even un-convicted crimes) here or abroad <p>Contact NIJC immediately if there are changes in your client's life or if you think your client might be eligible for other relief!</p>

Other Protection-Based Relief (Request All!)						
	Discretion?	Test	Burden of Proof	Petition for Family?	FASFA? Travel Abroad?	Become a Citizen?
Asylum	Yes	Persecution on account of a protected ground by govt/govt is unable or unwilling to control	Reasonable possibility (≥ 10%)	Yes	Yes	Yes
W/Holding	No	Same as asylum	More Likely than Not (>50%)	No	No	No
Relief under the Convention Against Torture	No	Torture by the govt or w/the govt's acquiescence	More Likely than Not (>50%)	No	No	No

Preparing Your Case: Working with Your Client

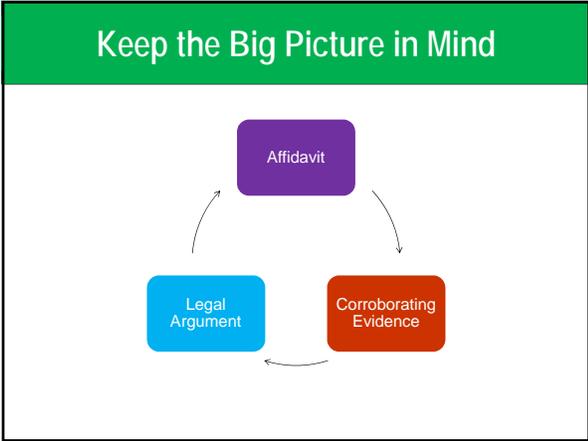
Ashley Huebner,
Amanda Crews Slezak,

Asylum Project
National Immigrant Justice Center



Who's Involved: The Agencies

<p>The Department of Homeland Security</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) • Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) • Enforcement & Removal Operations (ERO) • U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum Office • Customs & Border Protection (CBP) 	<p>The Department of Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) • Immigration Courts 
<p style="font-size: small;">Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR): part of HHS; responsible for the care/custody of UICs until they can be reunified with a family member or sponsor.</p>	



- Step 1: Meeting with Your Client**
- Be prepared for questions beyond the scope of the case
 - Empower your client and promote independence, no matter their age
 - Expect inconsistencies and missing information
 - Be aware of the interpreter's role
 - Remember: interacting with asylum seekers may require a very different skill set from other client interaction

- The First Client Meeting**
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>DO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet w/o other family/friends (even w/young children) • Build rapport before getting into the details of the claim • Explain legal documents in simple, non-legal language before asking for a signature • Explain roles: who you are, who you are not, and what is expected from your client • Provide a roadmap for how you'll prepare the case | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>DON'T</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forget about confidentiality or assume a client's family/ friends know about her case • Ask your client to talk about past harm in the first meeting • Hand your engagement letter or other documents to your client and tell her to sign it • Expect your client to understand how you differ from others she has encountered in the process • Start case preparation without explaining who/what/when/why |
|---|--|

Step 2: Obtain Your Client's Immigration History

- There is no discovery in immigration proceedings.
- File a USCIS FOIA
 - Expedited processing if in removal proceedings – request Track 3 processing
- Client in removal proceedings: review the court file/hearing tapes
- Unaccompanied child: request the ORR file

Step 3: The Skeletal Asylum Application

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

OMB No. 1615-0067

I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal

U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for Immigration Review

START HERE - Type or print in black ink. See the instructions for information about eligibility and how to complete and file this application. There is NO filing fee for this application.

NOTE: Check this box if you also want to apply for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture.

Part A. I. Information About You

1. Alien Registration Number(s) (A-Number) (if any) <i>n/a</i> (affirmative asylum applicants generally don't have one; defensive applicants do)		2. U.S. Social Security Number (if any) <i>n/a</i>	
3. Complete Last Name CLIENT	4. First Name Client	5. Middle Name Client	

6. What other name
n/a

7. Residence in the
Street Number and
123 4 Street

I am seeking asylum or withholding of removal based on:

<input type="checkbox"/> Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Political opinion
<input type="checkbox"/> Religion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Membership in a particular social group
<input type="checkbox"/> Nationality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Torture Convention

A. Have you, your family, or close friends or colleagues ever experienced harm or mistreatment or threats in the past by anyone?
 No Yes

If "Yes," explain in detail:
 1. What happened;
 2. When the harm or mistreatment or threats occurred;
 3. Who caused the harm or mistreatment or threats; and
 4. Why you believe the harm or mistreatment or threats occurred.

For the past few years, Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) repeatedly threatened my brother and I and tried to kill us because we refused to join them. Please see affidavit for more information.

Where and How Do I File the Skeletal Asylum Application?

- Adults who are not in removal proceedings:
 - USCIS (Nebraska Service Center)
- Adults who are in removal proceedings
 - Immigration court window or in open court at a hearing
 - Obtain a date-stamped copy for your records (**important!**)
- Unaccompanied children
 - USCIS (Nebraska Service Center)
- Review filing procedures and NIJC check list to ensure sufficient copies and format
- Consider filing early to make your client eligible for a work permit. Talk to NIJC about consequences.

**Step 4:
Drafting the Affidavit or Declaration**

- Credibility is the 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 case.

Affidavit Interviews with Trauma Survivors

- Meet frequently and for limited duration
- Explain why you are asking what information you're asking
- Ask short questions
- Be comfortable with silence
- Provide empowerment through choices
- Bookend the interview

Affidavit Best Practices

- The most important document
- Statement of the client in his/her own voice
- Balancing detail
- Chronological
- Bulk of your prep time will be here: meet early and often
- Cover the 5 Ws + H
- Consider length

For more tips on drafting an asylum affidavit, see NIJC's 11/18/16 webinar: "Telling Your Client's Story: Affidavit Writing 101," at <http://immigrantjustice.org/training-webcasts>

Step 5: Corroborating Your Case

How Much Corroboration is Necessary?

- Corroboration is the second most important part of an asylum case.
Don't leave it until the end!
- Can be required "unless the applicant does not have the evidence and cannot reasonably obtain the evidence."
- But, "[t]he testimony of the application, if credible, may be sufficient to sustain the burden of proof without corroboration." 8 C.F.R. §1208.13(a)
- Corroborate each asylum element OR show why your client cannot reasonably obtain corroboration.

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

Practice Pointers for Obtaining Corroborating Evidence

- Work with your client
- Establish chain of custody.
 - Ask you client how he/she obtained the document
 - Provide evidence of the document's origin (e.g. copy of the envelope containing the postmark from the country of origin)
- If you doubt the authenticity of a document, leave it out.
- All foreign documents must be translated into English.

Presenting Corroborating Evidence

Index of Documents in Support of CLIENT's Application for Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and Relief under the Convention Against Torture

Tab.	Exhibit	Page
A	Affidavit of Mr. CLIENT	1
B	Letter in support of Mr. CLIENT's asylum application from his wife -- dated September 1, 2012, with translation and copy of the envelope in which the letter arrived	20
Identity Documents		
C	Copy of the biographic page of Mr. CLIENT's passport	27
D	Copy of Mr. CLIENT's BI/B1 Visa and I-94 card, establishing date of entry as DATE	28
Background Information Regarding Mr. CLIENT's Asylum Claim		
E	United States Department of State, <i>Background Note: Republic of the Congo</i> (January 3, 2012), available at http://www.state.gov/countries/regions/country/0191637.htm [last accessed September 19, 2012] "The Republic of the Congo is slightly larger than New Mexico, but vast areas in the north include jungles that are virtually uninhabited. . . Congo is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa, with 70% of its total population living in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, or along the 332-mile railway that connects them. In southern rural areas, industrial and commercial activity suffered as a consequence of the civil wars in the late 1990s."	30
F	United States Department of State, <i>2011 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - Republic of the Congo</i> (May 24, 2012), available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/186397.pdf [last accessed September 19, 2012] "Denis Sassou-Nguesso was reelected president in 2009 with 78 percent of the vote, but the validity of these figures is questioned. The 2009 election was peaceful, and the African Union declared the election to have been free and fair; however, opposition candidates and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) cited irregularities."	36

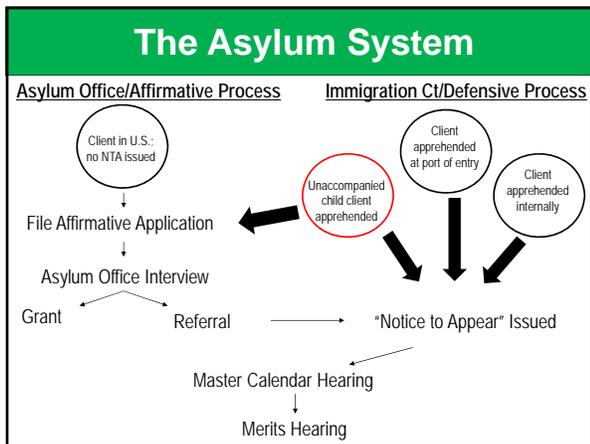
Step 6: Drafting the Legal Memo or Brief

- Keep it brief
 - Legal Brief (for cases before EOIR) < 30 pages
 - Legal Memo (for cases before the AO) < 10 pages
- Follow the elements & don't conflate them.
- Case law:
 - Supreme Court
 - Federal Circuit Court of Appeals
 - **Stick to the Seventh Circuit**
 - Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) precedent decisions
- Preserve all arguments and claims to relief
 For more tips on presenting your evidence and claim, see NIJC's 10/13/16 webinar: "Gathering Evidence and Presenting Claims before EOIR and USCIS," at <http://immigrantjustice.org/training-webcasts>

Filing Format	
Asylum Office	Immigration Court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the Immigration Court Practice Manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the Immigration Court Practice Manual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate index and highlight important info in country condition reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate index and highlight important info in country condition reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> File supporting docs directly with the Chicago Asylum Office (two copies + additional for derivative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may reject if filing requirements are not met (tabs, two-hole punch, certificate of service, etc.).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of all filings must be submitted to OCC

**Presenting Your Case:
the Asylum Office**

Amanda Crews Slezak



Asylum Office Timing	
Day 1:	Asylum application received by Nebraska Service Center (Clock starts to run).
Day 10-20:	Receipt and biometrics notice issued
Day 30-50	Receive interview notice approximately 2 weeks before the interview EXCEPTIONS: UICs; filings before Jan 2018
1 week before the interview	File supporting documents
2 weeks after notice	Interview
~10 days – 6 months later	Decision

While Your Case is Pending
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop rapport with your client ➤ Maintain contact ➤ Determine what evidence is important and available and begin to gather it, especially from abroad (remember that you must corroborate everything!) ➤ Connect your client with a therapist and/or medical doctor for evaluations, if appropriate (NIJC can help!) ➤ File a work authorization application for your client when s/he is eligible and track the timing for renewals

Work Authorization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Can be difficult to obtain - depends on the "asylum clock" ➤ Clock begins to run when the asylum application is filed (received) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By USCIS for asylum office cases (affirmative asylum) • By the immigration court for court cases (defensive) ➤ Apply for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) at 150 days/can be issued at 180 ➤ Clock stops if the applicant causes a delay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declines an expedited hearing date • Requests a continuance or a change of venue ➤ Clock begins to run again when delay has stopped

Asylum Office Advocacy

- Before the interview
 - Obtain an interpreter and practice with interpreter & client
 - Prep client with open-ended questions
 - Explain the interview process and clarify the non-adversarial nature of the interview.
- At the interview
 - Attend interview with your client
 - Expect informal setting
 - You must provide an interpreter
 - Take cues from the asylum officer
 - Prepare a closing, but be flexible
 - No same-day answer

After the Asylum Office Decision

- If you win:
 - Let NIJC know immediately (30-day deadline for benefits)
 - Work Authorization, Social Security Card & Benefits
 - Advise client to contact NIJC to apply for derivative family members
- If you lose, the case is not over:
 - Referral to the immigration court for de novo review
 - DHS issues Notice to Appear (NTA) placing client in removal proceedings
 - Client is now seeking asylum as a defense to removal
 - Let NIJC know immediately and consult with NIJC re: timing and next steps

**Presenting Your Case:
the Immigration Court**

Ashley Huebner

Master Calendar Hearing

- What it is: a status hearing:
- Hearing procedures:
 - Arrive Early! **YOUR CLIENT MUST APPEAR!**
 - E-registry must have been completed ahead of time
 - Plead
 - Schedule the merits hearing
 - **Review NIJC's asylum manual for specific steps and talk to NIJC prior to the hearing**

Immigration Court: Case Timing

Varies tremendously depending on the type of case and the judge.

Please consult NIJC for a case-specific estimated timeline and to discuss the consequences of accepting or declining an expedited date.

Pre-Merits Hearing Issues

- Know your judge's practice and preferences (contact NIJC)
- Filing Deadlines:
 - 15-day filing deadline for non-detained cases (unless the IJ tells you otherwise)
 - Review the Court's file
 - Review the Immigration Court Practice Manual
- Contact ICE Office of Chief Counsel Trial Attorney
 - Not assigned until the month of the merits hearing. Contact ICE-OCC to find one which attorney will be handling your case.

Pre-Merits Hearing Issues: Fingerprints

- It is YOUR responsibility to obtain a fingerprint appointment for clients in court proceedings unless
 - Client is detained or
 - Has previously been fingerprinted for her asylum application
- Fingerprints taken at the border do not count.
- If no fingerprints - NO RELIEF!
IJ cannot grant relief and could deny the application for abandonment.
- See NIJC's asylum manual and fingerprint FAQ for instructions

Opening Statement

BE BRIEF: no more than about one to three minutes

- Offer a concise "roadmap"
- Brief review of the facts
 - Solomon is an Eritrean man
 - Persecuted for leaving the country without permission and evading forced conscription in the military
 - Perceived as a traitor
 - Country condition documentation
 - Letters from family members
- Brief mention of other major issues

Direct Examination of Witnesses

- Key issue is credibility
- Don'ts
 - Don't script answers
 - Don't ask leading questions
 - Don't waste time on irrelevant matters
- Do's
 - Do follow a chronological story; use declaration as guide
 - Do draw the story out
 - Consider using visual aids, particularly maps
 - **Make your record**

Preparing Your Client for Cross

- Anticipate questions
- Prepare client for leading questions
- Expect questions from judge
- Empower client, BUT remind client to maintain demeanor
- Remember cultural obstacles
- PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRATICE!

Closing Statement

- Take cues from the judge
- Make the legal argument
- Make the record
- Respond to issues

After the Merits Hearing

- If you win:
 - Let NIJC know immediately (30-day deadline)
 - For Court Cases, Need to get Client's I-94
 - Work Authorization, Social Security Card & Benefits
 - Refer client to NIJC to apply for derivative family members
- If you lose, the case is not over:
 - **Reserve right to appeal**
 - Let NIJC know immediately
 - Appeal to BIA

THANK YOU!

For more information contact
Anna Sears
312-660-1307
ansears@heartlandalliance.org

Other ways to support NIJC:

- NIJC Annual Appeal
- Twitter: @NIJC
- Facebook: facebook.com/immigrantjustice
