

ISOLATED IN DETENTION

Limited Access to Legal Counsel
in Immigration Detention Facilities
Jeopardizes a Fair Day in Court



National Immigrant Justice Center

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www.immigrantjustice.org



National Immigrant Justice Center

About Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) is a Chicago-based nongovernmental organization dedicated to ensuring human rights protections and access to justice for all immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. NIJC provides legal services to more than 10,000 immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers every year, including "Know Your Rights" legal orientation presentations and direct representation for hundreds of individuals in the custody of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. NIJC's Detention, Democracy & Due Process Project incorporates this direct service experience to advocate for reform of the immigration enforcement and detention system through impact litigation, policy advocacy, and public education.

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A version of this report which includes detailed interactive maps and a link to raw data is available at www.immigrantjustice.org/isolatedindetention.

Cover Photo: Tri-County Detention Center in Ullin, Illinois. Photo by NIJC

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Access to Legal Counsel is Critical to Ensure a Fair Day in Court

For Maleah, access to legal counsel meant the difference between unjust deportation and a fair day in court.*

A mother of three, Maleah had lived in the United States for almost 20 years when she was detained and almost deported to the Philippines by the Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement in 2009, following two minor convictions. Suffering from severe depression exacerbated by her time in detention, and unable to fully understand the proceedings against her, she appeared for a hearing before an immigration judge without a lawyer. Her mental illness prevented her from advocating on her own behalf and she did not know what evidence she should present in her defense. Even though she told the immigration judge that she sometimes heard voices, the immigration court and the Department of Homeland Security failed to acknowledge that Maleah was not competent to represent herself in removal proceedings and she was subsequently ordered removed.

Soon after the decision, Maleah met attorneys from Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) during a "Know Your Rights" presentation at the McHenry County Jail in Woodstock, Illinois. They spoke with Maleah and agreed to represent her a few days later. By that time, however, Maleah had been transferred to El Paso, Texas, and was about to be deported. NIJC attorneys convinced a judge to stay the deportation and allow Maleah to reopen her case. Over the next six months, NIJC attorneys helped Maleah gather evidence to demonstrate her eligibility to remain in the United States. In August 2009, the court reinstated Maleah's permanent resident status and released her from detention. She reunited with her family and is now helping to raise her infant granddaughter.

With access to legal counsel, Maleah gained the opportunity to live freely with her family in the United States and receive the mental health care she needed.

*Name has been changed to protect her privacy.

Executive Summary

U.S. law requires that individuals in immigration proceedings receive a “reasonable opportunity” to present their case in court.¹ But the U.S. government routinely limits this right when it detains thousands of people in immigration detention facilities far from legal service providers, fails to adequately support programs to inform detainees of their rights, and restricts detainees’ phone contact with attorneys.

Heartland Alliance’s National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) conducted a comprehensive national survey measuring access to counsel in detention facilities and found that the availability of affordable legal services for immigrant detainees is grossly inadequate. The geographic isolation of many detention facilities hinders detainees’ ability to obtain counsel. Policies that restrict detainees from contacting legal counsel by phone further isolate these men, women, and children.

NIJC surveyed 150 of the estimated 300 immigration detention facilities in operation between August and December 2009. The survey sample accounted for 31,355 detainee beds out of 32,000 beds available to hold immigrants for the Department of Homeland Security’s Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).² NIJC then interviewed as many legal aid organizations providing services for detained immigrants as it was able to locate. The scope of NIJC’s survey illustrates a systemic problem facing detainees trying to access counsel: the United States detains nearly 400,000 immigrants per year, yet there are only 102 non-governmental organizations providing legal services to detainees, and the vast majority of those organizations have fewer than five staff members dedicated to detention work. Because phone communication often is the only way detainees in isolated facilities can access legal counsel, NIJC conducted a separate survey to determine the policies of immigrant detention facilities regarding detainees’ phone access to attorneys.

Key findings:

Significant Lack of Access to Counsel

- ◆ Most of the immigrants detained in the surveyed facilities have insufficient access to legal counsel because the facilities are isolated and legal aid organizations do not have the resources to serve them. More than a quarter of the surveyed facilities had no access to legal aid outreach from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including direct representation and legal orientation programs.
- ◆ 80 percent of detainees were held in facilities which were severely underserved by legal aid organizations, with more than 100 detainees for every full-time NGO attorney providing legal services. More than a quarter of detainees were in facilities which were even more grossly underserved, where the ratio was 500 or more detainees per NGO attorney. A full 10 percent of detainees were held in facilities in which they had no access to NGO attorneys whatsoever.

Limited Access to Legal Orientation Programs

- ◆ Lack of funding and staff resources prevent NGOs from providing legal orientation to detainees, particularly when detention facilities are located far from major cities.

- ◆ 55 percent of detention facilities, holding about a quarter of detainees, offered no program to provide detainees with information about their rights. In 17 percent of facilities, the government-funded Legal Orientation Program (LOP) allows NGOs to present legal information sessions. In 28 percent of facilities, NGOs offered “Know Your Rights” presentations (KYRs) without any government funding; such presentations occurred much less frequently than LOP presentations.

Restrictive Phone Policies

- ◆ Barriers to access to legal services for geographically isolated detainees is compounded by policies which block detainees’ ability to communicate with attorneys by phone. Of the 25,489 detainees in the 67 detention facilities surveyed regarding detainee phone access, 78 percent were in facilities where lawyers were prohibited from scheduling private calls with clients.
- ◆ None of the facilities in the phone survey allowed detainees to make collect calls to attorneys unless the attorneys had pre-registered with the facility’s contracted phone company.

Types of legal orientation presentations:

Legal Orientation Program (LOP):

These federally funded programs allow NGOs to visit detention facilities regularly to speak to detainees about the immigration system and their rights.

“Know Your Rights” (KYR):

These programs provide legal information to detainees, but NGOs offer the presentations without any support from the federal government.

The importance of access to legal aid for detained immigrants

The men and women in ICE’s administrative detention system come from a broad range of backgrounds, including immigrants who recently entered the country without authorization, asylum seekers, and long-time lawful permanent residents potentially subject to removal due to criminal infractions.

Under U.S. law, individuals in immigration proceedings are not granted court-appointed counsel, even if their cases may result in deportation to a country where they will be persecuted or murdered. Access to legal representation has a significant effect on the outcome of immigration cases. A 2005 Migration Policy Institute study found that for detained individuals applying to become lawful permanent residents, 41 percent of those with legal representation won their cases, compared to 21 percent of those without representation. In asylum cases, 18 percent of detainees with legal representation were granted asylum, compared to only three percent of unrepresented detainees.³ For many detained immigrants, access to NGOs that provide low-cost or *pro bono* legal services is essential to ensure they can exercise their full due process rights.

Improving access to legal counsel makes economic sense

ICE detained 383,524 people in fiscal year 2009, at a cost to taxpayers of \$5.9 billion.⁴ The detention population has grown more than 60 percent between 2004 and 2008.⁵ The large-scale detention of immigrants who pose no threat to our society costs billions of taxpayer dollars. Effective alternatives to detention, which have already been piloted and would allow immigrants better access to attorneys, cost an average of \$12 per detainee per day.⁶

Ensuring access to counsel for all detained immigrants would save taxpayer money. For example, a comprehensive study of the ICE detention system in 2009 by then-Special Advisor on Detention and Removal Dora Schriro found that detainees who participated in a LOP moved an average of 13 days more quickly through the

immigration courts than detainees without access to these presentations. The cost of immigration detention in the current system is \$122 per detainee per day⁷, meaning that 13 additional days of detention cost taxpayers \$1,586 per person. In comparison, in fiscal year 2009, the Department of Justice funded LOPs for 60,000 detainees with a budget of \$4 million⁸ — a one-time cost of about \$66 per detainee.

As long as the government chooses to engage in the unnecessary and expensive detention of men, women, and children who are not dangers to our communities, resulting in nearly 400,000 immigrants detained nationwide every year with only 102 NGOs providing legal assistance for detainees, significant barriers will prevent truly fair hearings for detainees. Without fundamental change in the U.S. government's approach to immigration enforcement, Americans will continue to pay a high price for an unsustainable system that erodes American ideals of justice and human rights.

Recommendations to Improve Access to Legal Counsel for Detained Immigrants

The Department of Homeland Security must:

- ◆ Reform enforcement policies to reduce the number of detainees and adopt alternatives to detention (ATD) programs that would improve access to counsel and reduce costs.
- ◆ Demonstrate to Congress the financial and operational effectiveness of ATD programs and request sufficient appropriations to expand them.
- ◆ Locate detention facilities near legal counsel by 1) requiring a Legal Orientation Program to be operational before contracting with or opening a new facility, and 2) phasing out, within two years, its use of facilities where detainees lack access to counsel.
- ◆ Require all facilities to adhere to standard policies which permit phone, electronic, and written communication with legal aid providers, and provide training, guidance, and compliance monitoring to all facility administrators.
- ◆ Allow legal service providers to arrange private calls with immigrant detainees, and require phone service contractors to have transparent registration processes.
- ◆ Require calling services to be affordable and accessible to immigrant detainees, and improve and expand the current “*pro bono* platform” to allow free phone calls to legal counsel.

The Department of Justice must:

- ◆ Allow immigration judges to appoint legal counsel for particularly vulnerable individuals, such as children or individuals with disabilities, to satisfy constitutional requirements of fundamental fairness.⁹
- ◆ Work with Congress and DHS to make the Legal Orientation Program available nationwide and to permit use of funds for direct representation when an immigration judge appoints an NGO to represent a detainee.

Methodology

NIJC's survey included 150 immigration detention facilities (out of approximately 300 facilities in operation at the time) and 148 legal aid organizations. The total population capacity of the detention facilities surveyed was 31,355. Detention facilities were omitted from the survey if the facility had a daily population of fewer than 10 people or if the facility held detainees for less than 72 hours. Detention facilities were identified based on the Detention Watch Network detention center map¹⁰, a Human Rights Watch/Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse study on detainee transfers¹¹, and a list of detention centers created by the Nakamoto Group and provided to NIJC by ICE¹². The majority of the population data was drawn from the Migration Policy Institute September 2009 report *Immigrant Detention: Can ICE Meet Its Legal Imperatives and Case Management Responsibilities?*¹³ NIJC staff compiled additional population information from the Nakamoto list and from phone interviews with detention facility staff between August and December 2009.¹⁴

The survey gathered information about the legal aid available at each detention facility through interviews with the staff of legal aid organizations across the country between August 2009 and February 2010. NIJC identified NGOs from the Detention Watch Network website, the Executive Office for Immigration Review free legal aid referral list¹⁵, and by contacting other NGOs which might provide assistance to immigrant detainees. Of the 148 organizations surveyed, 102 offered some form of legal services for detainees. Data on the distances between detention facilities and major cities and NGOs was calculated using Google Maps. "Major city" was defined as one of the 75 most-populated Metropolitan Statistical Areas according to the 2008 U.S. Census Estimates.¹⁶

ICE detention facilities can be classified into three categories:

1. Service processing centers (SPCs) owned by ICE and operated by private companies
2. Contract detention facilities (CDFs) owned and operated by private companies which hold contracts with ICE to detain immigrants
3. Intergovernmental service agreement facilities (IGSAs), which are typically county jails or Bureau of Prison facilities that have signed contracts with ICE to hold immigrants among their general inmate populations

Additionally, NIJC surveyed phone access at 67 detention facilities in February 2010 and requested information on phone policies. The facilities include all 16 service processing centers (SPCs) and contract detention facilities (CDFs), and a broad sample of large and small intergovernmental service agreement (IGSA) facilities. In total, the facilities included in the phone survey held 25,489 people, 81 percent of the population included in the broader access-to-counsel survey.

Detailed Survey Findings

1. Geographic Isolation of Detention Facilities is a Substantial Barrier to Access to Counsel

NGOs and law firms that can provide *pro bono* counsel to immigrant detainees are most commonly located in metropolitan areas, but a significant number of detention facilities are located more than 100 miles from these cities. Almost all of the legal aid organizations surveyed reported that the proximity of detention facilities affected their ability to provide legal counsel (see Appendix 1).

More than a quarter (28 percent) of the detention facilities surveyed, holding about 3,000 people, are not served by any legal aid organization (see Appendix 2). Eight facilities with more than 100 detainees did not have any access to legal aid organizations, including any type of legal orientation program. Many of these facilities are county jails with intergovernmental service agreements, but the largest facility without access to attorneys is owned by ICE—California’s El Centro Service Processing Center, which detains more than 450 people per day.

“I think being in detention under any circumstances is difficult but when it’s so isolated, so far away from family and counsel, I think it causes detainees to give up [their cases] at a higher rate than normal.”

**– Legal Aid Attorney
(Louisiana)**

2. The Majority of the Detention Population are in Facilities Without a Legal Orientation Program or “Know Your Rights” Presentations

The current detention population far outpaces the number of NGO attorneys and accredited representatives available to provide representation. The federal Legal Orientation Program (LOP) has helped extend legal rights information to detainees by funding NGOs to visit facilities and conduct presentations about the immigration system and detainees’ rights. For some detention facilities which do not have access to LOPs, NGOs have stepped up to provide their own programs with private funding. These programs are referred to as “Know Your Rights” (KYR) presentations in this survey. But LOPs and KYRs fall far short of providing the legal services needed nationwide, particularly in isolated facilities. Of the 10 detention facilities which were located farthest from NGO legal services (see Appendix 2), none received LOPs and only three had access to KYR programs.

“The trip to present a ‘Know Your Rights’ presentation at county jails in Boone County, Kentucky, or Tri-County or Jefferson County, Illinois—all five-to-six-hour drives away—require overnight visits. With limited resources, we need to strike a balance between traveling to these distant facilities and our representation and advocacy work.”

**— Claudia Valenzuela,
National Immigrant Justice Center (Illinois)**

In 2009, just 51 percent of the detention population (in 25 facilities) had access to LOPs; a quarter of the detention population received KYRs; and the remaining 24 percent were in facilities where detainees received no legal orientation at all (see Appendix 3). Seventy-six of the 82 detention facilities that did not receive LOPs or KYRs were IGSA facilities, mostly county jails located in isolated rural areas that are difficult for NGO attorneys to visit. In fact, 54 percent of IGSA facilities did not receive LOPs or KYRs.

NGOs repeatedly cited the cost of staff time and travel expenses as the major obstacles to providing KYR presentations. Because NGOs have insufficient resources to visit detention facilities, KYRs usually occur less frequently than LOPs. When KYRs occur only monthly or less frequently, it is likely that many detainees who move through the facilities between visits will never receive legal orientation.

3. *The Growing Detention Population Surpasses the Legal Aid Resources Available to Represent Detainees*

Because of the complexity of U.S. immigration laws, it is unreasonable to expect detainees to present their cases without lawyers, even after participating in legal orientation programs. All of the legal aid organizations interviewed said that representing immigrants in detention is significantly more difficult than representing those who are not detained. The ability of immigrants and their attorneys to present good defenses during removal hearings depends on gathering evidence to support their claims, such as proof of work history or residence, birth certificates, or police records; some detainees need medical or psychological evaluations to support their cases.

The NIJC survey found that even when legal aid attorneys visit detention facilities and provide some direct representation, their organizations' resources usually fall far short of meeting the needs of the facilities' populations. Eighty-nine detention facilities, representing 90 percent of the detention population, had more than 100 detainees for each NGO attorney providing legal services (see map in Appendix 1). More than a quarter of detainees were in facilities where the ratio was 500 or more detainees per NGO attorney. At the detention system's current rate of growth, absent some significant shift in resources, it is unlikely that legal aid NGOs — or private attorneys — will be able to meet the demand for legal services.

“One man from China didn’t speak English well but had been detained at Hardin County for 22 months and didn’t know when he was going to leave. ... It’s frustrating. [At KYRs] we provided detainees with information about their rights and legal options, but if they don’t have attorneys, you don’t know what they’re going to do with that information.”

**— Laura Lunn,
University of Iowa Center for Human Rights**

4. *Inadequate Phone Access Further Isolates Detainees From Access to Counsel*

Barriers to legal services for detainees are further compounded by policies which block their ability to communicate with attorneys by phone. The responsibility and expense of ensuring that detainees have adequate phone access to talk with counsel falls to under-resourced NGOs.

Because NGO and private attorneys often do not have the resources to travel to detention centers for all of the meetings needed to represent detainees, the best — and often only — means to prepare for an immigration court hearing is for attorneys and detainees to speak via phone.

“In some cases, we have been able to conduct psychological evaluations, but it is so difficult to do in a detention setting. [It means] getting a qualified professional to take the time to go to a detention facility, and then you’re sitting in a jail setting with someone who has post-traumatic stress disorder. Given these obstacles, it’s a very difficult environment to have a professional conduct an evaluation.”

**— David Walding,
Bernardo Kohler Center (Texas)**

While secure and confidential phone communication with representatives is essential to prepare an immigration case, restrictive phone policies severely compromise detainees' access to legal counsel.

At least eight private companies have exclusive contracts with ICE to administer and maintain phone services in SPCs and CDFs.¹⁷ These contracts require that phone service be provided at no cost to the government, so the companies rely on calling-card sales and collect-call charges for revenue.¹⁸

Detainees in facilities with these contracts can place outside calls by buying calling cards or calling collect to organizations that have registered with the service provider. None of the 67 facilities in NIJC's phone survey allowed detainees to make collect calls to attorneys unless the attorneys had pre-registered with the facility's contracted phone company. In some facilities, a “*pro bono* platform” hotline administered by a private company connects detainees to local NGOs. However, this hotline is not widely available, and detainees often report problems with its functionality and complexity.

To receive calls from detainees, legal aid organizations must identify and preregister with the phone companies for each facility that they serve, and maintain funds in their account balances with each company to cover their prospective clients' calls. To be reached via the *pro bono* platform, legal aid organizations must also register with each separate facility, which can be nearly impossible. When detainees are transferred, they risk losing contact with their attorneys if the attorneys are not registered with the phone company at the new facility.

Thirty-seven of the 67 facilities included in NIJC's phone access survey, detaining 5,713 people, do not allow attorneys or other legal caseworkers to schedule private client calls (see Appendix 4). Twenty-eight facilities, detaining 9,362 people, do not allow attorneys to leave confidential messages for their clients. Twelve of the surveyed facilities, detaining 4,963 people, do not allow private calls or messages.

Endnotes

1. 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(b)(4).
2. Dora Schriro, *Immigration Detention Overview and Recommendations*, Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement at 2, October 6, 2009, available at http://www.ice.gov/doclib/091005_ice_detention_report-final.pdf.
3. Donald Kerwin, "Revisiting the Need for Appointed Counsel," *Insight* No. 4, Migration Policy Institute at 6, April 2005, available at http://www.migrationpolicy.org/insight/Insight_Kerwin.pdf.
4. Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, "Detention of Criminal Aliens: What Has Congress Bought?" Syracuse University, February 2010, available at <http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/224/>.
5. Donald Kerwin and Serena Yi-Ying Lin, *Immigrant Detention: Can ICE Meet Its Legal Imperatives and Case Management Responsibilities?*, Migration Policy Institute, September 2009, available at <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/detentionreportSept1009.pdf>.
6. Detention Watch Network, "About The U.S. Detention and Deportation System," retrieved July 21, 2010, from <http://www.detentionwatchnetwork.org/aboutdetention>.
7. Detention Watch Network. Statistic also reported by *The Business of Detention*, "Costs for detention up, ICE head says," Stable Center for Investigative Journalism and Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism, retrieved July 21, 2010 from <http://www.businessofdetention.com/?p=943>.
8. E-mail communication, April 21, 2010, with Oren Root, director of the Center on Immigration and Justice at the Vera Institute of Justice.
9. NIJC submitted a petition for rulemaking to the Department of Justice in 2009 based on this recommendation. See "Petition for Rulemaking to Promulgate Regulations Governing Appointment of Counsel for Immigrants in Removal Proceedings," submitted to the Department of Justice, June 29, 2009, available at <http://www.immigrantjustice.org/news/litigation/petition-apptcounsel.html>.
10. The Detention Watch Network detention map is available at <http://www.detentionwatchnetwork.org/dwnmap>.
11. Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, "Detention Facility Reports: Transfers," Syracuse University, December 2, 2009, available at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eVMzozoxBQQ>.
12. Detention and Removal Office Detention Management Division. "IGSA, CDF and SPC Facilities Used in FY10 (as of November 23, 2009)," Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement, provided to NIJC via email.
13. Kerwin and Lin.
14. Some adjustments to population numbers were made in February 2010 to reconcile minor discrepancies between survey data and

numbers included in a detention center list released on *The New York Times* website on February 23, 2010. The differences between the two lists reflected the constant fluctuation and movement of the detention population. The *Times*' list is available at <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/02/23/nyregion/20100223-immig-table.html>.

15. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review "Legal Orientation and Pro Bono Program," available at <http://www.justice.gov/eoir/probono/states.htm>.

16. U.S. Census Bureau, "2008 Population Estimates," available at <http://www.census.gov/popest/cities/cities.html>.

17. NIJC identified the following phone service providers: Tel Mate Corporation, Global Tell Link, Inmate Calling Solutions, Securus, Value Added Communications, Talton Communications, Evercom, and Omniphone.

18. The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) has issued two reports that raise concerns over whether detainees are able to afford the phone services available to them and whether the phone services are being effectively maintained. Specifically, OIG found that detainees were overcharged, that they were charged impermissible additional fees, and that ICE officials were not effectively monitoring whether charges were appropriate or whether the phones were even functioning. See Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Inspector General, *Management Controls Over Detainee Phone Services*, January 2010, available at http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/assets/mgmttrpts/OIG_10-36_Jan10.pdf; *Immigration Detainees Housed at Immigration and Customs Enforcement Facilities*, December 2006, available at http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/assets/mgmttrpts/OIG_07-01_Dec06.pdf.

Appendices

1. Detention Facilities Located Farthest from Major Metropolitan Areas
2. Access to Legal Aid at U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities
3. Access to Legal Orientation Programs and “Know Your Rights” Presentations at Detention Facilities
4. Phone Access for Detainees at 67 Detention Facilities
5. Data and notes regarding detention facility phone policies, collected in February 2010
6. List of detention facilities included in geographic survey and original data, collected August to December 2009
7. List of legal aid organizations serving detention facilities and original data, collected August 2009 to February 2010

Appendix 1: Detention Facilities Located Farthest from Major Metropolitan Areas

	Miles to <u>Nearest City</u>
1. Department of Corrections <i>Hatagna, Guam</i>	6,000
2. Chippewa County Jail <i>Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan</i>	346
3. Grand Forks County Jail <i>Grand Forks, North Dakota</i>	315
4. Rolling Plains Detention Center <i>Haskell, Texas</i>	243
5. Phelps County Jail <i>Holdrege, Nebraska</i>	214
6. Hardin County Law Enforcement Center <i>Eldora, Iowa</i>	212
7. Reeves County Detention Complex <i>Pecos, Texas</i>	209
8. Wakulla County Jail <i>Crawfordville, Florida</i>	183
9. Monroe County Detention Center <i>Key West, Florida</i>	161
10. Tri-County Detention Center <i>Ullin, Illinois</i>	156

Of the 10 most isolated facilities, eight either have no legal aid attorney serving them or have only one attorney who spends less than a quarter of his or her time representing detainees. Only two had full-time legal aid attorneys providing legal services to detainees at the time of this survey:

- ◆ Tri-County Detention Center in Ullin, Illinois, 354 miles from Chicago (and 156 miles from St. Louis), is one of six Midwestern detention facilities served by NIJC. Along with volunteers from Southern Illinois University Law School, NIJC offers “Know Your Rights” presentations about five times per year at the facility and represents between three and six detainees at any given time.
- ◆ Rolling Plains Detention Center in Haskell, Texas, about 200 miles from Dallas, has access to one full-time legal aid attorney serving detained immigrants out of Catholic Charities of Dallas. The attorney visits the facility once or twice per month to provide legal consultations and offer representation to those who have immigration relief.

Challenges of Long-Distance Legal Representation: Rolling Plains Detention Center

Before Rolling Plains Detention Center opened in 2002, immigrants in northern Texas were detained in county jails closer to Dallas, and Catholic Charities was able to provide representation at those facilities. But when ICE suddenly shifted most of the region’s detention population to the Rolling Plains facility, the organization was forced to restrict its detention services until a two-year grant from Equal Justice Works in Fall 2009 allowed the organization to revive the program. For most detention centers with access to legal aid programs that are not supported by the government Legal Orientation Program, the availability of legal services ebbs and flows depending on private funding.

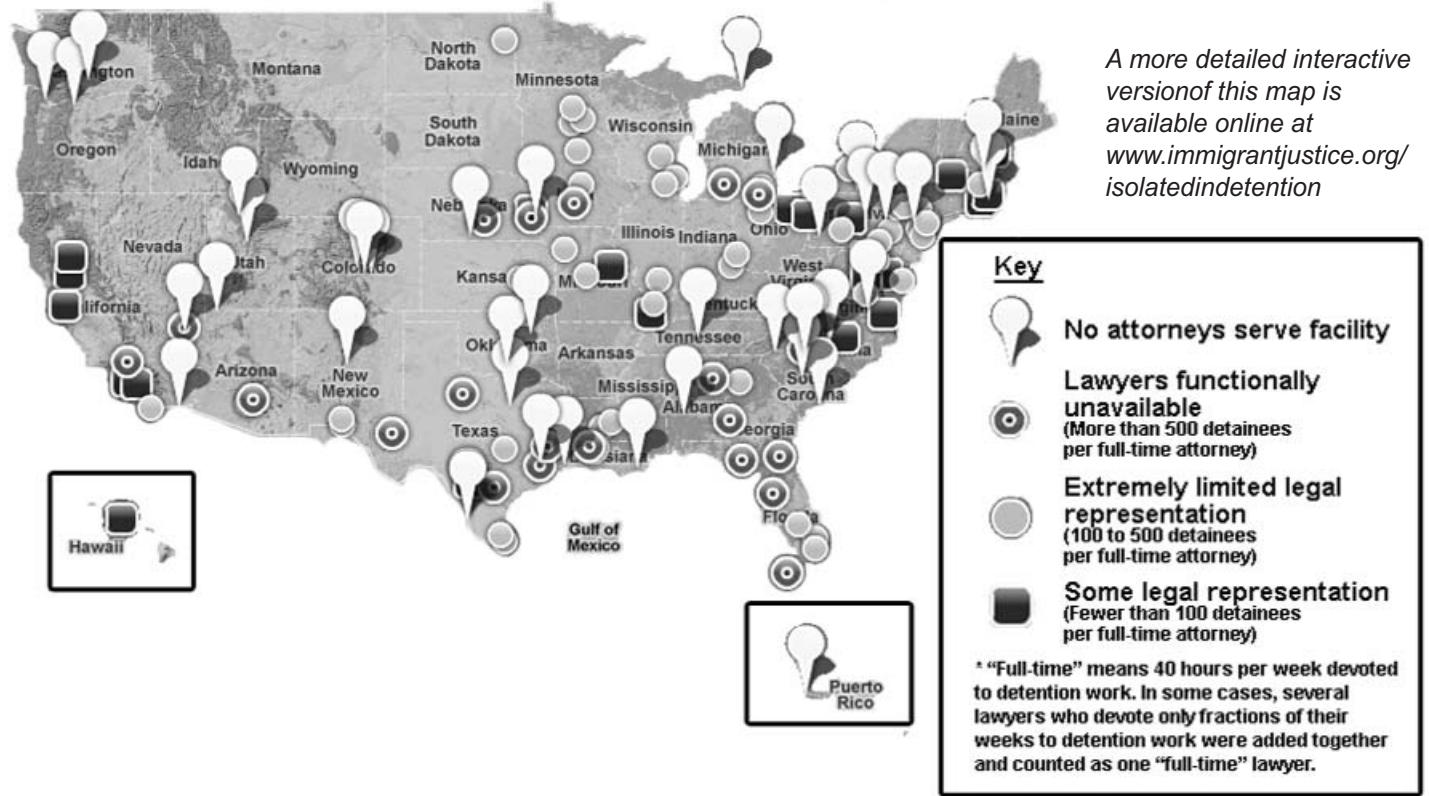
Even now, the drive from Dallas to Rolling Plains presents a challenge to representation. Sometimes, attorneys must meet with their clients to prepare their cases. “For example, to draft an asylum affidavit requires more time and it’s better to do it in person at the facility,” said Catholic Charities Attorney Tricia Freshwater. “It can be off-putting for *pro bono* attorneys to take cases if they have to drive four hours to see their clients.”

Freshwater said she believes that detainees had better access to legal representation when facilities were located near Dallas. “I’ve had people come to us and say that they talked to private attorneys, but because the facility is so far from the city, their services were too expensive,” she said.

NGOs that strive to provide legal services to other isolated detention centers expressed similar frustrations. For example, Louisiana detains about 2,300 immigrants in four detention facilities, located more than 150 miles from New Orleans and more than 100 miles from Baton Rouge, the two cities where legal counsel is located. A law clinic attorney there said that extreme isolation seems to result in more detainees abandoning their immigration cases, even when they may be eligible for some form of immigration relief.

Appendix 2: Access to Legal Aid at U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities

Ratio of detained immigrants to full-time* legal aid attorneys available to provide services at a facility



Largest Detention Facilities with No Access to NGO Attorneys

	Detainees per Day	Type of Facility *
1. El Centro Service Processing Center <i>El Centro, California</i>	454	SPC
2. Joe Corley Detention Facility <i>Conroe, Texas</i>	392	IGSA
3. Plymouth County Correctional Facility <i>Plymouth, Massachusetts</i>	315	IGSA
4. Laredo Processing Center <i>Laredo, Texas</i>	266	CDF
5. Perry County Correctional Center <i>Union Town, Alabama</i>	227	IGSA
6. Tulsa County Jail <i>Tulsa, Oklahoma</i>	156	IGSA
7. El Paso County Jail <i>Colorado Springs, Colorado</i>	124	IGSA
8. Park County Jail <i>Fairplay, Colorado</i>	115	IGSA
9. Clinton County Jail <i>McElhattan, Pennsylvania</i>	88	IGSA
10. Utah County Jail <i>Spanish Fork, Utah</i>	86	IGSA

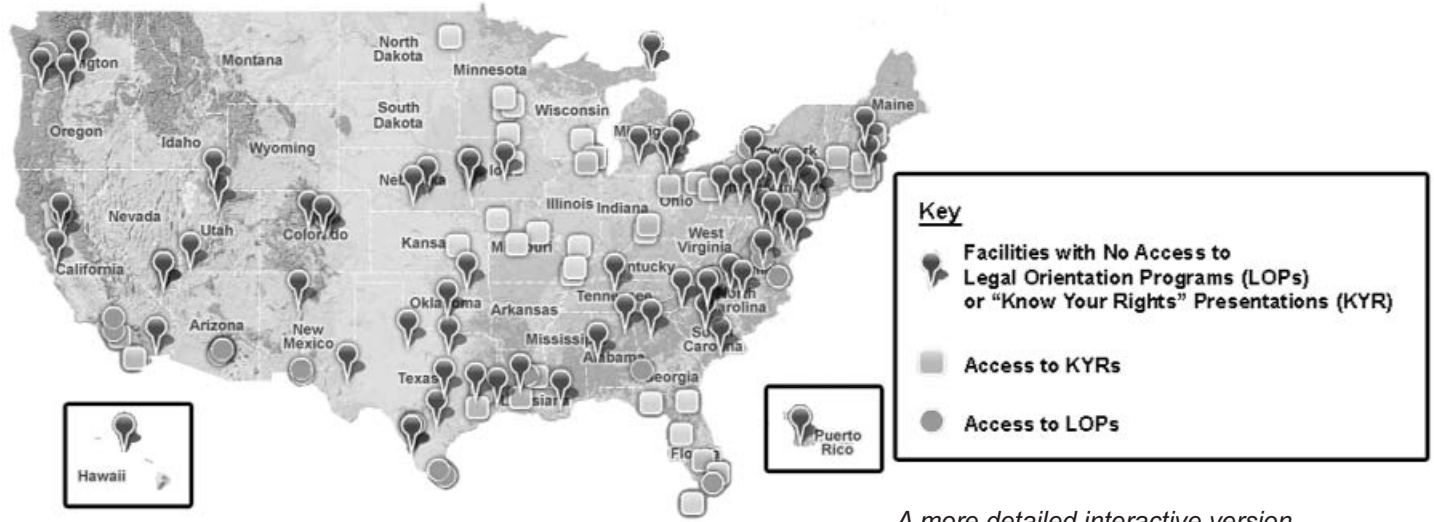
* SPC = Service Processing Center CDF = Contract Detention Facility IGSA = Intergovernmental Service Agreement

Detention Facilities Located Farthest from NGOs Serving Detained Immigrants

	Miles to Legal Aid NGO
1. Department of Corrections <i>Hatagna, Guam</i>	No NGO in Guam
2. Weber County Jail* <i>Ogden, Utah</i>	457
3. Chippewa County Jail <i>Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan</i>	344
4. Grand Forks County Jail <i>Grand Forks, North Dakota</i>	315
5. Wakulla County Jail <i>Crawfordville, Florida</i>	289
6. Charleston County Detention Center <i>Charleston, South Carolina</i>	274
7. Utah County Jail <i>Spanish Fork, Utah</i>	269
8. Torrance County Detention Facility <i>Estancia, New Mexico</i>	247
9. Northern Oregon Correctional Facility <i>The Dalles, Oregon</i>	246
10. (Tie) Baker County Jail <i>Macclenny, Florida</i>	243
Tulsa County Jail <i>Tulsa, Oklahoma</i>	243

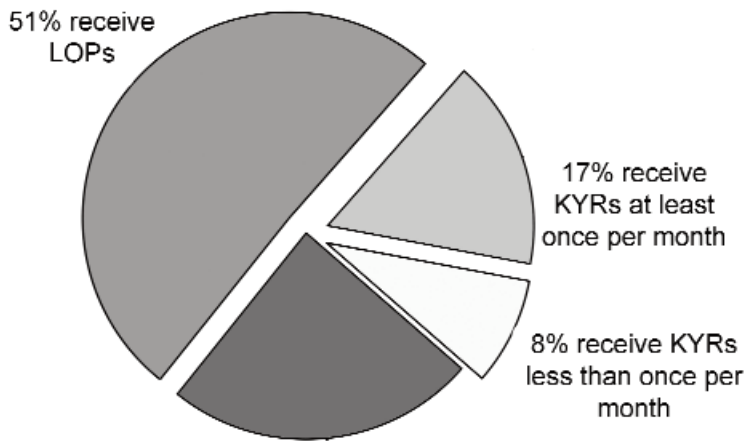
* A detention facility in Puerto Rico filled this position during the survey period, but has since closed.

Appendix 3: Access to Legal Orientation Programs and “Know Your Rights” Presentations at Detention Facilities



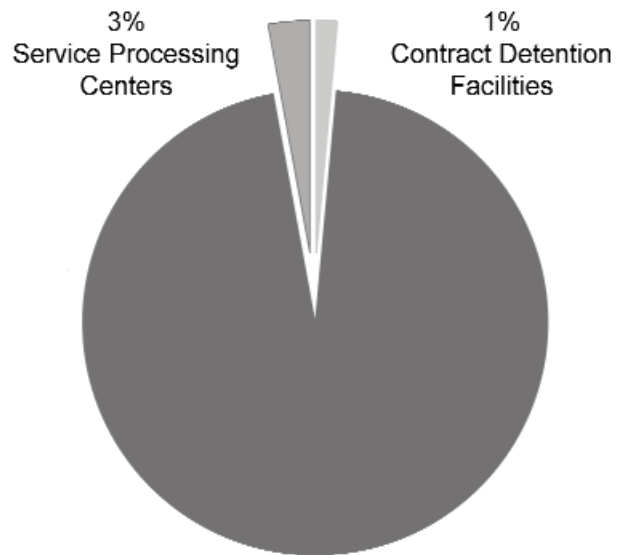
A more detailed interactive version of this map is available online at www.immigrantjustice.org/isolatedindetention.

Type & Frequency of Legal Orientation Programs (by percentage of population)



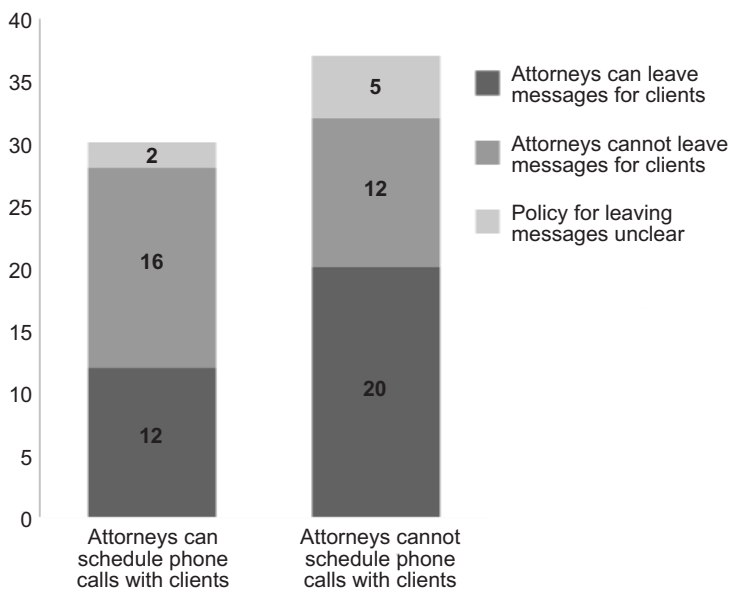
24% of immigration detainees are in facilities with no Legal Orientation Program (LOP) or “Know Your Rights” (KYR) Presentations

Detention Facilities Without Legal Orientation (by contract type)



96% of detention facilities with no legal orientation program are Intergovernmental Service Agreement facilities

Appendix 4: Phone Access for Detainees at 67 Detention Facilities



The sample for this survey includes all 16 service processing centers and contract detention facilities and a broad sample of large and small IGSA facilities.

Even in facilities owned by the federal government, phone access to legal counsel was severely restricted. For example, no NGOs visit El Centro Service Processing Center in California or Laredo Processing Center in Texas, yet the facilities do not allow attorneys to schedule private calls with detainees. At Laredo, attorneys are only permitted to communicate with their clients through mail or in-person visits, despite the facility being located 141 miles from a major city. El Centro's policies regarding attorney-client phone communication were unclear be-

beyond the facility's refusal to allow attorneys to schedule private phone calls. As a result of El Centro and Laredo's restrictive phone policies and geographic isolation, the 820 people detained there are blocked from having any direct contact with legal representatives or potential legal representatives. Detailed notes about phone access at specific facilities are included in Appendix 5.

Phone Access and Human Rights: Eloy Detention Center

Immigration detainees' lack of access to phone communication with legal aid organizations prevents them from reporting human rights abuses and violations of ICE detention standards. While mechanisms exist to allow detainees to file complaints with ICE deportation officers and the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, detainees often lack the knowledge to navigate these channels without legal counsel. Many detainees also fear retaliation by detention facility staff for making complaints.

When NIJC received a letter from a transgender detainee at Eloy Detention Center in Arizona alleging sexual abuse by a guard, NIJC staff quickly sought to follow up with the detainee, but the facility's staff would not allow NIJC to schedule a private call. When NIJC staff left messages for the detainee to contact them at a specific time, the detainee was unable to make a phone call out of the facility. Eventually, NIJC located a local NGO to assist the detainee and contact local law enforcement. Criminal charges have since been filed against the guard.

Policies that cause delays in NGOs' ability to respond to detention conditions complaints, particularly those complaints which rise to the level of human rights violations such as sexual abuse, are unacceptable.

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Aguadilla Service Processing Center	Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	84	N/A	No	Yes	
Aurora Contract Detention Facility	Aurora, Colorado	9	14	No	Yes	
Basile Detention Center	Basile, Louisiana	112	106	Yes	No	In order to schedule a call, a fax on letterhead with the date and time and a callback number must be sent, and the facility needs 24 hours notice.
Bristol County Correctional Facility	North Dartmouth, Massachusetts	27	60	Yes	No	There is no particular system in place for setting up a call, but a member of the facility's staff said that since NIJC was calling from a distance, he would be willing to put our calls through to detainees "as long as we didn't abuse the privilege."
Broward Transitional Center	Deerfield Beach, Florida	40	38	No	Yes	
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility	Batavia, New York	35	44	No	Yes	Detainees are responsible for listing attorney numbers on the Authorized Phone Numbers Form.
Butler County Jail	Hamilton, Ohio	27	167	No	Maybe	
Calhoun County Jail	Battle Creek, Michigan	65	115	No	No	In order to maintain contact with a detainee the detention center needs a copy of a G-28 or E-28 on file. Once a relationship is established, then it might be possible to leave messages or schedule calls, but this requires the forms on file and a history/relationship with the detention center.
El Centro SPC	El Centro, California	116	115	No	Yes	

Data and notes are based on information available on facilities' websites and collected via phone calls to facilities in February 2010. The sample for this survey includes all 16 service processing centers and contract detention facilities, 28 of the 30 largest intergovernmental service agreement (IGSA) facilities and five randomly chosen small IGSA facilities, and the 16 facilities NIJC identified as the most geographically isolated in Figures 2 and 3 of the report *Isolated in Detention: Lack of Access to Legal Aid in U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities*.

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance’s National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
El Paso Service Processing Center	El Paso, Texas	8	6	No	Yes	The operator suggested trying to get in touch with clients through family and friends, and giving them the message to call their attorney.
Elizabeth Detention Center	Elizabeth, New Jersey	15	3	No	Yes	
Eloy Detention Center	Eloy, Arizona	57	25	No	Yes	Emergency and attorney phone calls will be forwarded to the appropriate housing unit through the switchboard operator (520) 466-4141. Emergency calls must be approved by the Assistant Warden or facility Chaplin.
Essex County Correctional Facility	Newark, New Jersey	8	4	Yes	No	Attorneys must fax the warden to request a call.
Florence Correctional Center	Florence, Arizona	64	5	Yes	No	In order to set up a conference call, attorneys need to email the visitation department with the attorney name and name of the detainee, and they will respond with more info about setting up a call. In the event of an emergency, attorneys can call and ask for the detainee's case manager, who might be willing to call the detainee in to talk on the spot.
Florence Service Processing Center	Florence, Arizona	63	6	No	Yes	
Glades County Jail	Moore Haven, Florida	114	103	No	Maybe	
Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Portsmouth, Virginia	23	199	Yes	No	Facility staff said attorneys should call the morning of for a call, and schedule through the unit manager.
Houston Processing Center	Houston, Texas	17	20	No	Yes	
Hudson County Correctional Center	Kearny, New Jersey	7	4	No	No	Attorneys must use mail or in-person visits to contact a detainee; no message system available.

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance’s National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Joe Corley Detention Facility	Conroe, Texas	43	48	Yes	No	In order to schedule a call, attorneys need to fax on letterhead with detainee name and the date and time requested. No advance notice needed.
Karnes County Correctional Center	Karnes City, Texas	55	56	Yes	Maybe	In order to schedule a call, attorneys must fax on letterhead with the date and time requested for the call, and on the second page fax a copy of a <u>Texas</u> ID card and the attorney bar card.
Krome Service Processing Center	Miami, Florida	21	7	No	Yes	
Laredo Processing Center	Laredo, Texas	141	158	No	No	Must use mail or in-person visits to contact a detainee; no message system available.
LaSalle Detention Center	Jena, Louisiana	143	147	No	Yes	
McHenry County Jail	Woodstock, Illinois	65	63	Yes	No	Between 8:00-10:45 and 12:00-1:45, attorneys must call front desk to schedule a call; between 3:00-4:00 or 5:15-8:00 attorneys must call sergeant’s office. Officer/sergeant will set up call based on availability, must be at least 24 hours in advance because of limited availability. At time of call if no reply at front desk or sergeant’s office, attorneys should call the central number.
Mira Loma	Lancaster, California	74	66	No	No	Must use mail or in-person visits to contact a detainee; no message system available.
Northwest Detention Center	Tacoma, Washington	34	3	No	Yes	
Oakdale Federal Detention Center	Oakdale, Louisiana	127	127	No	No	Must use mail to contact a detainee; no message system available.
Otero County Processing Center	Chaparral, New Mexico	89	20	Yes	No	To schedule a call, attorneys need to call the facility a day in advance and set up a call during specified hours.
Pinal County Jail	Florence, Arizona	63	4	No	No	Must use mail or in-person visits to contact a detainee; no message system available. No faxes will be delivered to detainees.

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Plymouth County Correctional Facility	Plymouth, Massachusetts	42	42	No	Maybe	Facility staff member said he was pretty sure there was no way, even for attorneys, to schedule a call. Facility superintendent was not available to confirm.
Polk County Detention Center	Livingston, Texas	73	80	No	No	Operator said calls could be scheduled, but then transferred NIJC to another facility staff member who said mail is the only way to get in touch with detainees.
Port Isabel Service Processing Center	Los Fresnos, Texas	63	27	No	Yes	Operator said it <u>may</u> be possible for an attorney to schedule a call by calling the deportation officer of the detainee they are trying to reach.
Rolling Plains Detention Center	Haskell, Texas	243	152	Yes	No	In order to schedule a call or visit in-person, an attorney must have a G-28 and copies of bar card and driver's license on file. There is no way to leave a message for a detainee.
San Diego CCA/Otay Mesa	San Diego, California	23	25	No	Yes	
Sierra Blanca Prison Facility	Sierra Blanca, Texas	89	87	Yes	No	In order to schedule a call, the attorney must fax on letterhead with the date and time requested for the call, and attach a copy of the attorney's driver's license and bar card. The fax must be sent 24 hours in advance.
South Texas Detention Complex	Pearsall, Texas	55	57	No	Yes	Attorneys cannot schedule phone calls, but can leave messages for clients. Only facility-purchased phone cards may be used in facility phones. Detainees cannot use personal phone cards.
Stewart Detention Center	Lumpkin, Georgia	143	146	No	Yes	

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance’s National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Suffolk House of Corrections	Boston, Massachusetts	3	4	Yes	Yes	In order to schedule a call, an attorney or paralegal needs to contact the ICE office in Burlington and clear it with them. ICE in Burlington will then contact the detention center and set up the call. In order to leave a message, attorneys need to speak with the lieutenant in charge of the ICE detainees at the facility.
Tensas Parish Detention Center	Waterproof, Louisiana	115	110	Yes	Yes	Need to fax name and A# of detainee with a requested time for call. Faxed messages will be delivered to detainee.
Willacy County Processing Center	Raymondville, Texas	45	22	No	Yes	Attorneys cannot schedule phone calls but can leave messages for clients. Only facility-purchased cards may be used in facility phones – detainees cannot use personal phone cards.
York County Prison	York, Pennsylvania	56	1	No	No	Must use mail to contact a detainee; no message system available. (Facility staff told NIJC that they had too many inmates to be giving them messages.)
Mahoning County Jail	Youngstown, Ohio	49	74	Yes	Yes	
Monroe County Detention Center	Key West, Florida	161	150	Yes	No	Attorneys can schedule phone calls through a designated facility staff member.
Park County Jail	Fairplay, Colorado	86	88	Yes	Yes	Attorneys must speak with facility staff, clear everybody who will be on the line, and have a bar card and ID on file before scheduling a call.
Phelps County Jail	Holdrege, Nebraska	214	167	No	Yes	Attorneys cannot schedule a call, but can call the jail office and leave a message for a detainee.
Weber County Jail	Ogden, Utah	41	457	Yes	No	Attorneys can schedule calls by emailing one of the wardens.

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Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Bedford Heights City Jail	Bedford Heights, Ohio	13	14	No	No	Facility staff said if an attorney were to schedule a call, she would need to clear it with the ICE office in Cleveland, and that she's not sure if they can do it. She said the most the facility can do in terms of messages is tell a detainee to call their attorney collect.
Chippewa County Jail	Sault Ste Marie, Michigan	346	344	Yes	No	Attorneys can schedule phone calls by contacting the lieutenant. Messages can only be left in case of an emergency.
Clinton County Jail	McElhattan, Pennsylvania	144	130	Yes	No	In order to set up a call, an attorney must have a driver's license and bar card on file. Attorneys can then call with no advance notice and ask for the lieutenant, who will put them in touch with the detainee.
Dorchester County Detention Center	Cambridge, Maryland	85	85	Yes	No	In order to set up a call, an attorney must fax the warden who will decide if, when, and how the call will take place. A lieutenant told NIJC that while such phone calls are possible, they do not occur frequently.
El Paso County Jail	Colorado Springs, Colorado	76	82	Yes	No	Attorneys cannot schedule phone calls, but can submit a G-28 and a letter saying who they are and who they need to get in touch with. After receiving these documents, the facility will add an attorney's name to a list of numbers the detainee can call for free. The facility will also inform the detainee that their family has retained an attorney and that they can call that attorney. This process takes 3-10 days.
Grand Forks County Jail	Grand Forks, North Dakota	315	315	Yes	Yes	Attorneys need to send a fax to the jail to schedule a call. The facility has a message line for attorneys to leave messages for detainees.

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Hall County Jail	Grand Island, Nebraska	146	100	No	No	
Hardin County Law Enforcement Center	Eldora, Iowa	212	124	No	No	Telephone contract with Encartele.
Honolulu Federal Detention Center	Honolulu, Hawaii	7	5	Yes	Yes	Calls can be coordinated with case managers or ICE officers, and messages can be left through case managers.
Mississippi County Jail	Charleston, Missouri	152	158	Yes	Yes	For attorney calls, the facility will bring detainees to the phone or take messages.
Montgomery County Jail	Montgomery City, Missouri	81	80	No	Yes	Attorneys cannot schedule phone calls, but the facility can take messages and get a detainee to a phone to call an attorney.
Reeves County Detention Complex	Pecos, Texas	209	208	Yes	Yes	Attorneys need to make arrangements with a caseworker, and then the caseworker will arrange with the warden for a call. Attorneys can also fax a message to the warden asking for a detainee to call.
Sacramento County Jail	Sacramento, California	0	16	Yes	Yes	The facility will set up calls for attorneys calling from long distance. For local numbers, the facility will take a message with the number and have the detainee call out.
Santa Ana	Santa Ana, California	33	16	No	Maybe	Phone company is Inmate Calling Solutions. Messages policy not specified on website.
Santa Clara County Jail	San Jose, California	1	19	No	Maybe	Phone company is Securus Providers.
Tulsa County Jail	Tulsa, Oklahoma	1	243	No	No	The only way to get in touch with a detainee is by writing.
Wake County Sheriff's Department	Raleigh, North Carolina	1	1	Yes	Maybe	Facility staff said attorneys should call with the name of a detainee, and they'll "work something out."

Appendix 5: Detention Facility Phone Policies, data collected in February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest NGO	Can attorneys schedule phone calls with clients?	Can attorneys leave messages for clients?	Notes
Wakulla County Jail	Crawfordville, Florida	183	289	Yes	Yes	Attorneys should send a fax with a day and time for the call and detainee information. If there is a problem, the facility will contact the attorney. The facility can also take a message to have a detainee call his/her attorney.
Yakima County Jail	Yakima, Washington	142	143	Yes	Yes	Attorneys should ask to talk to a duty sergeant who can set up a call or get a message to detainee to have them call out.
Tri-County Detention Center	Ullin, Illinois			Yes	Yes	Attorneys must fax the facility one day prior with the time they want the call and then call in at that time.

Appendix 6: Detention Facility Data, collected August to December 2009
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Aguadilla Service Processing Center	Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	84	1000	No	No	25	30	n/a
Alamance County Jail	Graham, North Carolina	117	55	Yes	No	37	57	0.0
Allegany County Jail	Belmont, New York	77	90	No	No	11	11	n/a
Allegheny County Jail	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1	135	No	No	12	10	0.0
Atlanta Pretrial Detention Center	Atlanta, Georgia	1	2	Yes	No	168	178	0.7
Aurora Service Processing Center	Aurora, Colorado	9	14	Yes	LOPs	338	378	1.0
Baker County Jail	Macclenny, Florida	30	243	Yes	Irregular KYRs	3	3	0.3
Basile Detention Center	Basile, Louisiana	112	106	Yes	Regular KYRs	476	435	0.5
Bedford City Jail	Bedford, Texas	27	27	No	No	11	12	n/a
Bedford Heights City Jail	Bedford Heights, Ohio	13	14	Yes	Regular KYRs	20	20	0.5
Bergen County Jail	Hackensack, New Jersey	12	13	Yes	Irregular KYRs	100	123	0.8

* "LOPs" = Access to Legal Orientation Program; "Regular KYRs" = NGO-funded "know your rights" rights presentation occurs at least once per month; "Irregular KYRs" = KYR occurs less than once per month

** Based on NIJC survey snapshot between August and December 2009.

*** Based on list published at NYTimes.com on February 23, 2010, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/02/23/nyregion/20100223-immig-table.html>

**** This column lists the total number of legal aid staff dedicated to detention work at that facility. For some staff, detention work is only a fraction of their workload. The amount of time legal aid staff spend providing detention services was determined based on their own estimates.

"n/a" = information not available

Appendix 6: Detention Facility Data, collected August to December 2009
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Berks Family Shelter Care Facility	Leesport, Pennsylvania	35	55	Yes	LOPs	19	77	0.2
Boone County Jail	Burlington, Kentucky	16	129	Yes	Irregular KYRs	44	74	0.3
Bristol County Correctional Facility	North Dartmouth, Massachusetts	27	60	Yes	Regular KYRs	215	194	2.9
Broward Transitional Center	Deerfield Beach, Florida	40	38	Yes	Regular KYRs	538	551	1.4
Buffalo Federal Detention Facility	Batavia, New York	35	44	Yes	LOPs	450	502	2.0
Butler County Jail	Hamilton, Ohio	27	167	Yes	Regular KYRs	204	167	1.1
Cabarrus County Jail	Concord, North Carolina	72	122	No	No	25	1	n/a
Caldwell County Detention Center	Kingston, Missouri	57	56	Yes	Irregular KYRs	36	42	0.1
Calhoun County Jail	Battle Creek, Michigan	65	115	Yes	No	223	190	0.1
California City Correctional Center	California City, California	76	77	Yes	No	n/a	n/a	6.5
Cambria County Jail	Ebensburg, Pennsylvania	73	167	Yes	No	46	59	0.2
Carver County Jail	Chaska, Minnesota	28	28	Yes	Irregular KYRs	38	32	0.2
Cass County Jail	Plattsmouth, Nebraska	22	53	Yes	No	14	25	0.0

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Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Central Arizona Detention Center	Florence, Arizona	64	4	Yes	LOPs	66	73	0.1
Charleston County Detention Center	Charleston, South Carolina	109	274	No	No	29	17	n/a
Chase County Jail	Cottonwood Falls, Kansas	129	130	Yes	Irregular KYRs	44	35	0.1
Chippewa County Jail	Sault Ste Marie, Michigan	346	344	No	No	21	31	0.0
Clinton County Jail	McElhattan, Pennsylvania	144	130	No	No	88	102	n/a
Columbia Care Center	Columbia, South Carolina	8	201	No	No	23	33	n/a
Columbia County Community Corrections	Saint Helens, Oregon	28	153	No	No	33	15	n/a
Columbia County Jail	Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania	83	103	No	No	25	19	n/a
Correctional Development Centers	Nashville, Tennessee	9	238	No	No	12	26	n/a
Cumberland County Jail	Portland, Maine	111	2	Yes	Regular KYRs	38	39	0.5
Department of Corrections	Hagatna, Guam	1000	1000	No	No	27	29	n/a
Dodge County Detention Center	Juneau, Wisconsin	59	156	Yes	Irregular KYRs	147	147	0.9

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Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Dorchester County Detention Center	Cambridge, Maryland	85	85	Yes	No	30	29	0.5
Douglas County Corrections	Omaha, Nebraska	3	53	Yes	No	105	113	1.2
El Centro SPC	El Centro, California	116	115	No	No	454	477	n/a
El Paso County Jail	Colorado Springs, Colorado	76	82	No	No	124	118	n/a
El Paso Service Processing Center	El Paso, Texas	8	6	Yes	LOPs	764	783	3.7
Elizabeth Detention Center	Elizabeth, New Jersey	15	3	Yes	Regular KYRs	290	234	2.4
Eloy Detention Center	Eloy, Arizona	57	25	Yes	LOPs	1526	1504	10.1
Essex County Correctional Facility	Newark, New Jersey	8	4	Yes	LOPs	230	254	2.0
Etowah County Jail	Gadsden, Alabama	60	114	Yes	No	336	342	0.6
Florence Correctional Center	Florence, Arizona	64	5	Yes	LOPs	205	202	0.6
Florence Service Processing Center	Florence, Arizona	63	6	Yes	LOPs	284	394	1.8
Franklin County Correctional Facility	Greenfield, Massachusetts	39	91	Yes	Regular KYRs	69	79	2.6

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Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Frederick County Detention Center	Frederick, Maryland	47	47	Yes	No	18	33	0.2
Freeborn County Jail	Albert Lea, Minnesota	98	99	Yes	Irregular KYRs	68	15	0.3
Garvin County Detention Center	Pauls Valley, Oklahoma	58	150	No	No	18	15	n/a
Glades County Jail	Moore Haven, Florida	114	103	Yes	Regular KYRs	395	433	2.1
Grand Forks County Jail	Grand Forks, North Dakota	315	315	Yes	Irregular KYRs	30	32	0.1
Hall County Jail	Grand Island, Nebraska	146	100	Yes	No	83	59	0.1
Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Portsmouth, Virginia	23	199	Yes	LOPs	393	353	4.1
Hardin County Law Enforcement Center	Eldora, Iowa	212	124	Yes	Irregular KYRs	78	73	0.2
Henderson County Jail	Hendersonville, North Carolina	103	241	No	No	26	19	n/a
Hernando County Jail	Brooksville, Florida	49	62	Yes	Irregular KYRs	124	205	0.2
Honolulu Federal Detention Center	Honolulu, Hawaii	7	5	Yes	No	44	57	2.0
Houston Processing Center	Houston, Texas	17	20	Yes	Regular KYRs	808	872	0.5
Howard County Detention Center	Jessup, Maryland	14	14	Yes	No	43	40	0.4

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Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Hudson County Correctional Center	Kearny, New Jersey	7	4	Yes	LOPs	263	309	1.6
Jefferson County Downtown Jail	Beaumont, Texas	86	94	No	No	19	4	n/a
Jefferson County Jail	Mount Vernon, Illinois	82	82	Yes	Irregular KYRs	37	20	0.2
Joe Corley Detention Facility	Conroe, Texas	43	48	No	No	392	328	n/a
Karnes County Correctional Center	Karnes City, Texas	55	56	Yes	No	348	267	0.1
Kenosha County Detention Center	Kenosha, Wisconsin	35	57	Yes	Regular KYRs	168	150	1.1
Keogh-Dwyer Correctional Facility	Newton, New Jersey	57	43	No	No	28	26	n/a
Krome Service Processing Center	Miami, Florida	21	7	Yes	LOPs	451	613	4.2
Lackawanna County Prison	Scranton, Pennsylvania	77	152	Yes	No	92	118	0.4
Laredo Processing Center	Laredo, Texas	141	158	No	No	266	292	n/a
LaSalle Detention Center	Jena, Louisiana	143	147	Yes	LOPs	966	865	2.5
Los Angeles Men's Central Jail	Los Angeles, California	1	4	Yes	LOPs	n/a	n/a	0.5

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Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Mahoning County Jail	Youngstown, Ohio	49	74	Yes	Regular KYRs	33	26	0.8
McHenry County Jail	Woodstock, Illinois	65	63	Yes	Regular KYRs	367	292	2.4
Mecklenburg County Jail	Charlotte, North Carolina	1	140	Yes	No	121	93	0.1
Mecklenburg County Jail North	Charlotte, North Carolina	8	143	No	No	24	n/a	n/a
Middlesex County Adult Correctional Facility	New Brunswick, New Jersey	39	15	Yes	No	151	136	0.5
Mira Loma	Lancaster, California	74	66	Yes	LOPs	1357	1194	1.3
Mississippi County Jail	Charleston, Missouri	152	158	Yes	Irregular KYRs	47	39	0.7
Monmouth County Correctional Institution	Freehold, New Jersey	45	20	Yes	Irregular KYRs	124	150	0.7
Monroe County Detention Center	Key West, Florida	161	150	Yes	Irregular KYRs	26	35	0.0
Monroe County Jail	Monroe, Michigan	42	20	Yes	No	76	70	0.1
Montgomery County Jail	Montgomery City, Missouri	81	80	Yes	Irregular KYRs	38	34	0.7
Morgan County Jail	Versailles, Missouri	140	137	Yes	Irregular KYRs	46	37	0.1

Appendix 6: Detention Facility Data, collected August to December 2009
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Moshannon Valley Correctional Facility	Philipsburg, Pennsylvania	130	140	Yes	No	n/a	n/a	3.5
Norfolk County	Dedham, Massachusetts	14	15	Yes	Irregular KYRs	54	45	1.0
North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas, Nevada	9	2	Yes	No	138	138	0.1
North Las Vegas Police Dept.	North Las Vegas, Nevada	9	2	Yes	No	134	n/a	n/a
Northern Oregon Correctional Facility	The Dalles, Oregon	82	246	No	No	14	8	n/a
Northwest Detention Center	Tacoma, Washington	34	3	Yes	LOPs	959	959	6.5
Oakdale Federal Detention Center	Oakdale, Louisiana	127	127	Yes	No	562	579	0.4
Orange County Jail	Goshen, New York	71	70	Yes	Irregular KYRs	90	107	0.2
Orleans Parish Prison	New Orleans, Louisiana	2	2	No	No	31	45	n/a
Otero County Processing Center	Chaparral, New Mexico	89	20	Yes	LOPs	865	863	1.9
Pamunkey Regional Jail	Hanover, Virginia	23	97	Yes	LOPs	24	45	0.2
Park County Jail	Fairplay, Colorado	86	88	No	No	115	89	n/a
Perry County Correctional Center	Union Town, Alabama	96	80	No	No	227	161	n/a

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Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Phelps County Jail	Holdrege, Nebraska	214	167	No	No	48	28	n/a
Pike County Prison	Lords Valley, Pennsylvania	83	81	Yes	No	158	163	0.6
Pinal County Jail	Florence, Arizona	63	4	Yes	LOPs	470	545	1.8
Plymouth County Correctional Facility	Plymouth, Massachusetts	42	42	No	No	315	216	n/a
Polk County Detention Center	Livingston, Texas	73	80	Yes	Irregular KYRs	879	864	0.5
Polk County Jail	Des Moines, Iowa	139	184	Yes	No	33	48	0.1
Port Isabel Service Processing Center	Los Fresnos, Texas	63	27	Yes	LOPs	641	618	2.0
Pottawatomie County Jail	Council Bluffs, Iowa	9	58	No	No	39	44	n/a
Ramsey County Jail	St. Paul, Minnesota	11	4	Yes	Irregular KYRs	91	65	0.5
Rappahannock Regional Jail	Stafford, Virginia	45	45	Yes	LOPs	104	60	1.1
Reeves County Detention Complex	Pecos, Texas	209	208	Yes	No	14	2	0.0
Riverside Regional Jail	Hopewell, Virginia	27	132	No	No	38	23	n/a
Rolling Plains Detention Center	Haskell, Texas	243	152	Yes	No	529	537	1.0

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Detention Center	Location	Miles to Nearest Major City	Miles to Nearest Legal Aid	Legal Aid Serving Facility	Legal Orientation Access*	Facility population at time of NIJC survey**	Facility 2009 Average Population***	Number of Legal Aid Staff Serving Facility****
Sacramento County Jail	Sacramento, California	0	16	Yes	No	35	18	0.9
San Diego CCA/Otay Mesa	San Diego, California	23	25	Yes	Regular KYRs	654	669	4.1
Santa Ana	Santa Ana, California	33	16	Yes	Regular KYRs	86	162	1.6
Santa Clara County Jail	San Jose, California	1	19	Yes	No	144	125	3.3
Seneca County Jail	Tiffin, Ohio	86	60	Yes	Regular KYRs	116	107	0.6
Sherburne County Jail	Elk River, Minnesota	35	35	Yes	Irregular KYRs	173	133	1.1
South Texas Detention Complex	Pearsall, Texas	55	57	Yes	LOPs	1387	1600	14.2
St. Clair County Jail	Port Huron, Michigan	58	55	No	No	24	29	n/a
Stewart Detention Center	Lumpkin, Georgia	143	146	Yes	LOPs	1757	1745	2.3
Strafford County Department of Corrections	Dover, New Hampshire	75	63	No	No	22	31	n/a
Suffolk House of Corrections	Boston, Massachusetts	3	4	Yes	Regular KYRs	251	255	1.3
T. Don Hutto Residential Center	Taylor, Texas	37	32	Yes	No	235	261	1.3
Teller County Jail	Divide, Colorado	98	98	No	No	34	32	n/a

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Tensas Parish Detention Center	Waterproof, Louisiana	115	110	Yes	Regular KYRs	272	268	2.1
Torrance County Detention Facility	Estancia, New Mexico	57	247	No	No	27	45	n/a
Tri-County Detention Center	Ullin, Illinois	156	157	Yes	Irregular KYRs	174	172	1.1
Tulsa County Jail	Tulsa, Oklahoma	1	243	No	No	156	147	n/a
Utah County Jail	Spanish Fork, Utah	50	269	No	No	86	107	n/a
Varick Detention Facility	New York, New York	1	2	Yes	No	210	245	1.1
Wake County Sheriff's Department	Raleigh, North Carolina	1	1	Yes	No	12	13	1.0
Wakulla County Jail	Crawfordville, Florida	183	289	Yes	Irregular KYRs	75	121	0.1
Washington County Jail	Hurricane, Utah	135	128	No	No	19	19	n/a
Wayne County Jail	Detroit, Michigan	1	1	Yes	No	14	34	0.1
Webb County Detention Center	Laredo, Texas	141	152	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a
Weber County Jail	Ogden, Utah	41	457	No	No	79	89	n/a
Willacy County Processing Center	Raymondville, Texas	45	22	Yes	LOPs	1291	1430	4.0

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Worcester County Jail	Snow Hill, Maryland	138	138	Yes	No	61	66	0.5
Yakima County Jail	Yakima, Washington	142	143	No	No	38	14	n/a
York County Prison	York, Pennsylvania	56	1	Yes	LOPs	606	683	4.2
Yuba County Jail	Marysville, California	41	53	Yes	No	168	196	2.4

Appendix 7: Legal Aid Organizations Serving Detention Facilities, collected August 2009 to February 2010
Isolated in Detention: U.S. Immigration Detention Facilities and Access to Legal Aid
Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center

Organization	City	State	Facilities Served	Regular LOPs/KYRs?	Number of Attorneys*	Number of Paralegals*
ACLU of Alabama	Montgomery	Alabama	Atlanta City	No	0.5	0
Southern Poverty Law Center	Montgomery	Alabama	Collects information on detention conditions in Southeastern U.S. facilities	No	1	N/A
Florence Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project	Florence	Arizona	Central Arizona Detention Center, Eloy Detention Center, Florence Correctional Center, Florence SPC, Pinal County Jail	LOPs daily	7.5	3
Access California Services	Anaheim	California	Mira Loma	No	1 attorney does some detention work	2 paralegals do some detention work
ACLU of Southern California	Los Angeles	California	Mira Loma, San Diego/Otay Mesa, Santa Ana, LA Basement Facility	No	1.5	0
Asian Law Caucus	San Francisco	California	Yuba County, Santa Clara County, Elmwood	No	1	0
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	San Francisco	California	San Francisco (Sansome street)	No	0.02	0
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation	Sacramento	California	Yuba County Jail, Sacramento County Jail - Program just starting, check back	No	1	0
Casa Cornelia Law Center	San Diego	California	San Diego Correctional Facility	No	2.7	0.9
Central American Resource Center	San Francisco	California	Yuba	No	0.05	0
Centro Legal de la Raza	Oakland	California	Santa Clara County Jail, Yuba County Jail	No	1	0

* This column lists the total number of full-time legal aid positions an organization devotes to detention work. For some staff, detention work is only a fraction of their workload. The amount of time legal aid staff spend providing detention services was determined based on their own estimates.
 "N/A" = information not available

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Organization	City	State	Facilities Served	Regular LOPs/KYRs?	Number of Attorneys*	Number of Paralegals*
Esperanza Immigrant Rights Program (Catholic Charities)	Los Angeles	California	Mira Loma, Crittenton, Men's Central Jail, Wayside, Lynwood	LOPs at Mira Loma 5x/week, at Men's Central 3x/week	9	2
National Center for Lesbian Rights	San Francisco	California	Yuba County, Eloy, <u>Santa Rita</u>	No	0.2	0.2
National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights	Oakland	California	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Neighborhood Legal Services	Pacoima	California	Mira Loma	No	0.25	0.1
O.L.A. Raza	Bakersfield	California	Bakersfield, Fresno, others in CA sporadically	No	Pro bono referrals only	N/A
Public Counsel's Immigrant Rights Project	Los Angeles	California	Santa Ana City Jail	KYRs	1	1
Stanford Law School Immigrants' Rights Clinic	Stanford	California	Santa Clara County Jail	No	2 (it looks like in this case my numbers were direct - two full attorneys, one paralegal.)	1
U.C. Davis School of Law Immigration Law Clinic	Davis	California	Eloy, Florence, California City Correctional Center, Sacramento County Jail, Santa Clara, Yuba County Jail	No	3 attorneys, 24 students	1
University of San Diego School of Law Immigration Clinic	San Diego	California	San Diego CCA	No	1 attorney, 6 students, doing a very little detention work	0
Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network	Westminster	Colorado	Aurora SPC	LOPs 4-5x/week	N/A	N/A

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Organization	City	State	Facilities Served	Regular LOPs/KYRs?	Number of Attorneys*	Number of Paralegals*
Integrated Refugee & Immigrant Services	New Haven	Connecticut	Franklin County mainly; Osborn, Corrigan-Radgowski, York (Niantic); Danbury	KYRs at Franklin	1	0
International Institute of Connecticut	Bridgeport	Connecticut	Franklin County	No	1	0
Yale Law School Worker and Immigrant Rights Advocacy Clinic (WIRAC)	New Haven	Connecticut	Franklin County	KYRs 1-2x/semester	4 attorneys, 20-30 students, about 10% detained caseload	1 paralegal, 10% detained caseload
Capitol Area Immigrants' Rights (CAIR) Coalition	Washington	District of Columbia	Hampton Roads, Pamunkey, Rappahannock, Howard County, Frederick County	LOPs at Hampton Roads, Pamunkey, Rappahannock	4	4
Catholic Charities Legal Services - Miami	Miami	Florida	Krome, Broward Transitional Center, Glades County Jail	LOPs at Krome LOPs	1	0.5
Church World Service/IRP - Miami	Doral	Florida	Broward Transitional Center, Krome	No	0.27	0
Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center (FIAC)	Miami	Florida	Krome, Glades, Broward Transitional Center, Baker County Jail, Hernando County Jail, Wakulla County Jail, Monroe County Detention Center	Weekly LOPs at Krome, monthly KYRs at Broward, Glades, quarterly KYRs at Monroe	2-2 1/2	1
Florida International University College of Law Carlos A. Costa Immigration & Human Rights Clinic	Miami	Florida	Krome	No	2 attorneys, 8 students, about 4 detained cases per semester	0

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Organization	City	State	Facilities Served	Regular LOPs/KYRs?	Number of Attorneys*	Number of Paralegals*
Gulfcoast Legal Services	St. Petersburg	Florida	Hernando County Jail, Citrus County Jail, Spinals (?), Hillsboro (?)	Not regularly	1 (does not provide long-term representation)	0
University of Miami Law School Immigration Clinic	Miami	Florida	Krome, Glades	No	1 attorney, 8 law students	0
Catholic Charities - Atlanta	Atlanta	Georgia	Stewart, Etowah, Atlanta City	LOPs at Stewart	2	0
Hawai'i Immigrant Justice Center	Honolulu	Hawaii	Honolulu Federal Detention Center	No	2	0
University of Iowa Center for Human Rights	Iowa City	Iowa	Hardin County	KYRs irregularly	0	0
University of Iowa Law Clinic	Iowa City	Iowa	Linn County, Hardin County	No	1 attorney, 6-10 students, 0-5% of the caseload is detained	0
Catholic Charities - Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	LaSalle Detention Center, Basile	LOPs at LaSalle, weekly	1	0
Catholic Charities - New Orleans	New Orleans	Louisiana	LaSalle Detention Center	LOPs	1	0
Louisiana State University Law School Immigration Clinic	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	LaSalle, Oakdale, and Basile	KYRs at Basile monthly or bi-monthly	1 attorney, 6-9 students, about 50% of caseload is detained	0
Loyola University New Orleans School of Law Immigration Law Clinic	New Orleans	Louisiana	Tensas Parish Detention Center	KYRs	1 attorney, 9 law students, 8 undergraduate students	0
Immigrant Legal Advocacy Project	Portland	Maine	Cumberland County Jail	Weekly KYRs	0	1

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Organization	City	State	Facilities Served	Regular LOPs/KYRs?	Number of Attorneys*	Number of Paralegals*
Catholic Charities of Baltimore Immigration Legal Services	Baltimore	Maryland	Worcester, Dorchester	No	0.5	N/A
Boston College Law School Immigration Law Clinic	Chestnut Hill	Massachusetts	Norfolk, Plymouth	KYRs at Norfolk	1 attorney and 6-10 students; half of caseload is usually detained	N/A
Political Asylum/Immigration Representation Project (PAIR)	Boston	Massachusetts	Suffolk County, Bristol County	Yes	4.5	0
Suffolk University School of Law Immigration Clinic	Boston	Massachusetts	Suffolk County	KYRs 2x/month	1 attorney, 8 students, about 4 detained cases per semester	0
Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services (ACCESS)	Detroit	Michigan	Wayne County, Calhoun County, Monroe County	No	0.15	0
International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit	Detroit	Michigan	All in Michigan	No	0.02	0
Hamline University Law School Immigration Clinic	St. Paul	Minnesota	Carver County, Freeborn County, Grand Forks County, Ramsey County, Sherburne County (partners with The Immigrant law Center of Minnesota)	N/A	Partners with The Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota	N/A
The Advocates for Human Rights	Minneapolis	Minnesota	Ramsey County, Sherburne County, Carver County	KYRs at the immigration court regularly	Informational services and short-term representation only	0

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The Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota	St. Paul	Minnesota	Carver County, Freeborn County, Grand Forks County, Ramsey County, Sherburne County	KYRs at the immigration court regularly	1.5	0
University of St. Thomas Law School Immigration Clinic	St. Paul	Minnesota	Ramsey County, Sherburne County, Carver County	KYRs at the immigration court regularly	2 attorneys, 6-10 law students, not sure how much of the case load is detained	1 paralegal, not sure how much of the case load is detained
Catholic Charities Jackson Mississippi Diocese	Jackson	Mississippi	Tensas Parish Detention Center, LaSalle	KYRs with Loyola NO	0.5	0.5
Catholic Immigration Law Project	St. Louis	Missouri	Mississippi County, Montgomery County, Lincoln County	Intakes and consultations at immigration offices	0.02	0
Interfaith Legal Services for Immigrants	St. Louis	Missouri	Eastern Missouri	No	0.03	0
Legal Aid of Western Missouri	Kansas City	Missouri	Butler County Jail, Caldwell County Detention Center, Chase County Jail, Jefferson County Jail (Kansas), Leavenworth Detention Center, Morgan County Jail, Reno County Jail, Shawnee County Department of Corrections.	KYRs for Kansas City area jails at the immigration office, phone KYRs at outlying facilities	1	0
Legal Services of Eastern Missouri Immigration Law Project	St. Louis	Missouri	Mississippi County, Montgomery County, Lincoln County	KYRs at the immigration offices	2	0
Immigration West, Inc.	Helena	Montana	Cascade County, Jefferson County, Florence, Eloy	No	0.25	0

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Organization	City	State	Facilities Served	Regular LOPs/KYRs?	Number of Attorneys*	Number of Paralegals*
Center for Legal Immigration Assistance	Lincoln	Nebraska	Douglas County Corrections	No	1	0
Nebraska Appleseed	Lincoln	Nebraska	Advocacy work only, no direct representation	No	0	0
Catholic Charities Immigration Services	Las Vegas	Nevada	North Las Vegas Detention Center	No	0.05	0
Nevada Hispanic Services	Reno	Nevada	Washoe County Detention Center	Irregularly KYRs	2	0
American Friends Service Committee Immigrant Rights Program	Newark	New Jersey	Elizabeth, Hudson County, Essex County, all in NJ	KYRs at Elizabeth	1.5	0
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Newark	Newark	New Jersey	Elizabeth, Hudson County, Essex County	KYRs at Elizabeth	1	0
Legal Services of New Jersey	Edison	New Jersey	Hudson County, Essex County, Monmouth County, Elizabeth	LOPs at Hudson and Essex 2x/week	2	0.5
ACLU of New Mexico	Albuquerque	New Mexico	Otero County Processing Center	No	0	0.5
Bar Association of Erie County Volunteer Lawyers Project	Buffalo	New York	Buffalo Federal Detention Facility	LOPs	2	0
Human Rights First	New York	New York	Elizabeth Detention Center	Yes	2 (no direct representation)	2 (no direct representation)
Immigration Equality	New York	New York	New York city area	No	Case by case	Case by case
The Legal Aid Society Immigration Law Unit	New York	New York	Monmouth County, Bergen County, Orange County, Sussex County, Varick	KYRs at Monmouth, Bergen and Orange (about one jail a month, rotating)	1.5	0

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Fairness Alamance	Alamance County	North Carolina	No direct services	No	No direct representation - referral services only	No direct rep.
Faith Action International House	Greensboro	North Carolina	Stewart	No	No direct representation - referral services only	No direct rep.
Southern Coalition for Social Justice	Durham	North Carolina	Wade County, Alamance, Gilford, Mecklenburg, Stewart, North Georgia, Etowah	No	1	0
Advocates for Basic Legal Equality	Toledo	Ohio	Butler, Seneca, Solon, Maple Heights, Bedford, Mahoning County	Yes at Butler and Seneca	2	0
Cleveland Legal Aid Society (CLAS)	Cleveland	Ohio	Mahoning, Maple Heights, Bedford, Solon	Yes at all	2	0
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Migration Service of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Berks, York County	No	1	0
Pennsylvania Immigration Resource Center (PIRC)	York	Pennsylvania	York County, Berks, <u>Lackawanna</u> , <u>Camp Hill</u> , Moshannon Valley, <u>Frackville</u> , Pike County, Lehigh, Cambria County, <u>Waymart</u>	LOPs at York County and Berks	3	1
Villanova Law School Immigration Clinic	Villanova	Pennsylvania	Berks, York County	No	1 attorney, 6-10 students, 25-40% of the caseload is detained	1 paralegal, 25-40% of caseload is detained

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Roger Williams University Immigration Law Clinic	Bristol	Rhode Island	Bristol County	KYRs 1x/month	1 attorney, 10 law students, about 30% of the caseload is detained	0
American Gateways	Austin	Texas	South Texas Detention Center, Hutto	LOPs at both	4	1
Bernardo Kohler Center	Austin	Texas	Pearsall	KYRs and Pearsall		1
Catholic Charities - Houston	Houston	Texas	CCA Houston	No	2 take some detention cases	0
Catholic Charities Immigration and Legal Services	Dallas	Texas	Rolling Plains	Yes	1	0
Catholic Charities San Antonio	San Antonio	Texas	Central Texas Detention Facility	No	0.05	0
Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services	El Paso	Texas	El Paso SPC, Otero SPC	LOPs 3x/week	2	0
Las Americas Immigrant Advocacy Center	El Paso	Texas	El Paso SPC	No	2	0
ProBAR	Harlingen	Texas	Port Isabel, Willacy	LOPs at Port Isabel	3.5	1
Refugee and Immigrant Center for Education and Legal Services (RAICES)	San Antonio	Texas	Pearsall, Hutto	KYRs 1x/week at Pearsall	5	3
St. Mary's School of Law Center for Legal and Social Justice	San Antonio	Texas	Pearsall, Karnes City	No	Occasionally accept detained cases	
Texas Civil Rights Project	El Paso	Texas	El Paso SPC	No	0.15	0
Texas RioGrande Legal Aid (Alpha Hernandez)	Del Rio	Texas	Val Verde County, Pearsall	No	2 to 3	0

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Texas RioGrande Legal Aid (Erica Schommer)	Del Rio	Texas	Port Isabel, Willacy	LOPs daily at Willacy	2	0
United Neighborhood Organization	El Paso	Texas	El Paso SPC, Otero SPC, Sierra Blanca, Pecos	KYRs at Otero	2	0
University of Houston Law Center Immigration Clinic	Houston	Texas	Houston Processing Center, Livingston	Yes	3 attorneys, 10-21 students, about 20-25% of caseload is detained	0
University of Texas Austin School of Law Immigration Clinic	Austin	Texas	Hutto, San Antonio, Pearsall	No	2 attorneys, 10-14 students, accepts some detained cases	0
Vermont Immigrant and Refugee Assistance	Burlington	Vermont	Clinton County Jail	KYRs	1	0
ABA Volunteer Advocates for Immigrant Justice	Seattle	Washington	Northwest Detention Center	No	Pro bono referrals only	0
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project	Seattle	Washington	Northwest Detention Center	LOPs 4x/week	4	1.5
Seattle University School of Law, Ronald A. Peterson Law Clinic	Seattle	Washington	Northwest Detention Center	No	1 attorney, 8 law students, about 4 detained cases per year	0



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