

Realities for Immigrant Populations: How They Experience the System

Lack of Knowledge and Misinformation about the Legal System

Both citizen and noncitizen abusers routinely misinform their victims about their rights in the United States. For instance, they often claim that a noncitizen cannot obtain child custody from a U.S. court and that attempting to do so will result in the noncitizen's deportation, or the child's deportation if the child is undocumented. Courts who use a noncitizen's immigration status against her when determining child custody legitimize fears that the civil system is not a source of justice for immigrants.

Many noncitizens also come from countries where women cannot receive justice. They may lack domestic violence laws, or, if laws do exist, may be unenforced. Additionally, the proof requirements for enforcement may be absurdly onerous. Foreign courts may require oral testimony or prohibit testimony from women. They may provide justice only to those who pay for it. Social mores about "a woman's place" also may discourage women from accessing civil systems in their homeland (or in the United States).

Fear of the Police and Judicial System

Similar dynamics apply to a noncitizen victim's fear of the police and the judicial system. Abusers tell victims that the police will not help them if they are undocumented, or that calling the police will result in their deportation. Noncitizens may come from countries where police are instruments of repression, respond only to bribes, or believe women should be subordinate to men. Unfortunately, some police officers in this country do discriminate against noncitizens, especially if they are people of color or do not speak English well. Reports of police helping to enforce the immigration laws by arresting, detaining, and handing noncitizens over to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) personnel undermine or eliminate trust immigrant communities might have in the police. Courts that allow or encourage DHS personnel to attend hearings (and often to arrest, and detain noncitizens) ensure that immigrants will not view them as a source of fairness or justice.

Fear of Deportation or Removal

Fear of deportation (now called "removal" by Congress and DHS) is paramount for all immigrants. Although some immigrants may travel safely back and forth between their home country and the United States, victims of domestic violence are rarely in this situation. They often will lose access to their children, be ostracized and shunned in their home country, and otherwise suffer if they are returned to their home country. If the children remain here, they often remain in the hands of the abusers.

Abusers play on this fear in many ways, some noted above. They routinely threaten to report their victims to DHS. In many situations, they actually do control their victims' access to immigration status, and their victims' status may be revoked by DHS if the abuser calls them. Abusers very typically call DHS when a victim starts to challenge their domination, alleging that she married him only to gain immigration status. Fortunately, with the new routes to status, noncitizens in this situation may be able to gain status without the help, and despite the interference, of the abuser.

Any systems that actually do turn noncitizens over to DHS legitimize this fear and erect an insurmountable barrier to serving immigrant communities.

Fear the Abuser Will Be Removed

Many noncitizens who suffer abuse wish to achieve safety for themselves and their children, but they do not wish their abusers to be removed. Courts should not dismiss these concerns; they are quite legitimate. Abusers often take children with them when they leave the U.S.; once this happens it is unlikely the noncitizen parent will ever see them again. If the abuser returns to the U.S., he may be even more dangerous than when he left.

The abuser may provide vital financial support to the family, especially the children, which will end with his removal. Many immigrants, including abusers, send money back to the family in the home country; this flow will end with the abuser's removal and will cause hardship to the communities and people the victim cares about. Her family and community in the homeland may shun and blame her for causing hardship to them and to the abuser and for leaving her husband.

Many noncitizens who suffer domestic violence have an immigration status that depends on the abuser's presence in the United States. Although Congress has created special routes to status for many noncitizens, not all will qualify, they may not be aware they qualify, or the process for qualifying is onerous. When DHS removes an abuser, it rarely provides information to the victim about her eligibility to apply for status.

Language and Gender

Language barriers are especially problematic in the civil court system, which rarely requires competent interpretation and often lacks multi-lingual personnel. Victims are discouraged from accessing the court when they cannot communicate with court personnel. Courts may allow family members to serve as interpreters, or enlist immigrant community members who may have a bias against, or paternalistic approach to, the victim. Political, cultural and gender differences may inhibit a victim from speaking openly in court, and many interpreters may fail to provide phrase-by-phrase interpretation. In addition, many immigrant women may be reticent to discuss domestic violence in front of men, especially men from their community.

Culture and Religion

As is true in some longstanding U.S. communities, cultural or religious leaders may pressure victims to submit to domestic violence. Challenging male domination or "airing dirty laundry" will be punished by isolation and social disapproval. Divorce may violate social mores and bring shame to the victim's family or community. Even when they are ready to leave their abusers, many noncitizens find that available shelters and domestic violence resources are culturally and linguistically inappropriate. Noncitizen victims may not even realize what a "shelter" is; if they are sent there without explanation, they may believe they are in a detention center.

Economic Issues

Economic control is a common form of abuse in many cultures. Its consequences are exacerbated for noncitizen victims because they cannot legally obtain work authorization without applying for immigration status. If they can work, they often

cannot find child care. If they are eligible for public benefits, they often cannot obtain them because public benefits administrators are ignorant about laws authorizing noncitizens to receive benefits or are antagonistic to noncitizens generally.

Some of the obstacles noted above are common to virtually all domestic violence victims encountered in family court; some are permutations of common problems, or severe versions of what courts regularly see. However, some are specific to immigrant women who may simultaneously face race, gender, cultural, and language barriers, and must also overcome fear of removal to access the system. Thus, the immigrant women family courts see may be only the few whose desperation has overwhelmed their fears.

Overview of the Immigration System and Laws

By Gail Pendleton & Ellen Kemp

The immigration system, its laws, and its regulations are complex and change frequently. What was true today may not be true tomorrow. To ensure you have current information, develop a working relationship with a local immigration expert who can answer your questions about how to help noncitizens you may encounter. Alternatively, the ASISTA Immigration Technical Assistance Project is available to provide such advice.¹ Check our website for useful document you may download for free and for the table of contents of our comprehensive training materials, and join the VAWA Updates list serve.²

To avoid unwittingly jeopardizing those you wish to help, you should be familiar with basic immigration rules.

INS & DHS: Reorganization

Most people will be familiar with the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the government agency that until recently had authority over all noncitizens. After September 11, 2001, the U.S. created a new, Cabinet-level government agency, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS took over almost all of the functions of the former INS and reorganized them under three new bureaus. The new bureaus are:

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), which provides immigration-related services and benefits such as lawful permanent residence, naturalization and work authorization;

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), which investigates and enforces federal immigration laws, customs laws, and air security laws; and

Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which is responsible for the borders.

The Department of Justice retained control only of the immigration judges and court system (also known as the Executive Office for Immigration Review, or EOIR).

Rights of Noncitizens

In 1996, Congress passed a law making it very easy for INS/ICE to swiftly deport (now called “remove”) people from the U.S. This applies even to people who have the right to be in the U.S. Noncitizens should know they have the following rights:

- The right to speak to an attorney before answering any questions or signing any documents;
- The right to a hearing with an Immigration Judge;
- The right to have an attorney represent them at that hearing and in any interview with INS (these are not government-paid attorneys, as in criminal proceedings, however); and
- The right to request release from detention, by paying a bond if necessary.

¹ Contact questions@asistahelp.org.

² Our website is www.asistahelp.org. To join this list serve, send an email to questions@asistahelp.org.

All noncitizens have these rights but will not necessarily be informed of them when detained. If they fail to assert these rights they may be deported without seeing either an attorney or an immigration judge. Leaving the U.S. in this way may have serious consequences for the noncitizen's ability to later enter or to gain legal immigration status in the U.S.

Learning the System: Basic Immigration Concepts

Noncitizen

"Noncitizen" means any person in the U.S. who is not a U.S. citizen, whether the person has legal immigration documents or not.

Undocumented

Generally, the undocumented are noncitizens who either entered the U.S. without INS permission or whose legal immigration documents have expired since they entered.

Visa

A visa is the document the U.S. gives to a noncitizen to come into the country. A person may get a visa from DHS or from a U.S. consular official in another country. Visas for people who are in the U.S. temporarily are called nonimmigrant visas. Visas for people who plan to stay in the U.S. are immigrant visas. Most people with immigrant visas will eventually get a card that identifies their immigration status.

Consular Officers

Consular officers at U.S. embassies abroad grant and deny requests for immigrant and nonimmigrant visas. They are part of the U.S. Department of State. They have an enormous amount of discretion in making their decisions and no court in the U.S. may review their decisions, except in very unusual circumstances.

Removal (Formerly Called Exclusion and Deportation)

DHS may remove any person in the United States who is not a US citizen, using two sets of rules: the grounds of inadmissibility and the grounds of deportation. DHS uses the deportation grounds against those who entered legally but are not subject to removal (for committing crimes, for instance). DHS uses the grounds of inadmissibility against those who entered the US without permission. The grounds of inadmissibility also apply to people attempting to enter the United States or, under a legal fiction, to those within the United States seeking lawful permanent residence.

Expedited Removal

DHS may "remove" noncitizens encountered at the border or ports of entry if they lack documents or present inadequate or fraudulent documents. This "expedited removal" occurs without a hearing with an immigration judge or representation by counsel, and noncitizens are not generally apprised of their possible eligibility for immigration status, unless they express a fear of persecution in their homelands. The consequences of expedited removal are the same, however, as those flowing from full-fledged immigration proceedings, including barriers to gaining lawful permanent residence or other immigration status in the future.

Immigration Proceedings

All noncitizens inside the U.S. have the right to an immigration hearing. It is important for noncitizens arrested by DHS to assert their right to a hearing because immigration proceedings are like trials. An immigration judge presides over the hearing, a government attorney represents DHS, and the noncitizen has the right to a lawyer, although not at the government's expense. Some rules about evidence and procedure apply in immigration proceedings. The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) reviews all appeals from immigration judge decisions. The federal courts have some power to review BIA decisions.

Kinds of Immigration Status

Although Congress created special routes to immigration status for certain battered noncitizens in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), there may be other ways noncitizens you encounter could gain legal immigration status in the U.S. In addition, some may already have status and not realize it. If nothing else, this section should demonstrate that the immigration system is complicated and that determining who is or is not documented or eligible for immigration status is not simple. This information will provide you with some background, but referring noncitizens to immigration experts is the best insurance that they get the information they need.

Each immigration status has different requirements and benefits. This list includes only the major categories of status likely to apply to a noncitizen you encounter.

US Citizenship

Anyone born in the United States, its territories and certain possessions (Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands, for instance) are US citizens. This includes people born of undocumented parents. Children of US citizens who are born while their parents are in another country also may be US citizens. Everyone else must "naturalize" to become a citizen, usually after a required period of lawful permanent residence.

US citizens cannot be removed unless a federal court takes away their citizenship because they obtained citizenship by fraud or other illegal means. Citizens don't need DHS authorization to work and may file petitions for lawful permanent residence for their spouses, parents, sons and daughters (both married and unmarried), and brothers and sisters. Citizens are eligible for all federal, state, and local public benefits, whether they were born in the United States or otherwise obtained citizenship. Most US citizens will either have a birth certificate showing they were born in the United States or a certificate of naturalization.

Naturalization

Only certain noncitizens, primarily those who have had lawful permanent residence for at least three years, are eligible to become US citizens. Those who seek to naturalization must demonstrate good moral character and pass several tests, notably English proficiency and knowledge of the Constitution and US political system. There are some limited exceptions to these naturalization requirements.

Lawful Permanent Residence

Lawful permanent residents are noncitizens that make the U.S. their home, have authorization to work in the U.S. and have the most stable immigration status. They

may serve in the U.S. military but they cannot vote. They must follow certain guidelines when they travel or stay outside the U.S., and DHS may still remove them for certain reasons. After five years (and in some cases, three years), lawful permanent residents may become citizens (“naturalize”) by taking a test and fulfilling other requirements. Lawful permanent residents should have Permanent Residence Cards, often called “green cards.” Lawful permanent residents may file petitions for lawful permanent residence for their spouses and unmarried children. Anyone with a Permanent Resident Card can work legally in the United States.

Conditional Residence

Noncitizens who apply for lawful permanent resident status based on marriage to a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident are called “conditional residents” if they have been married for less than two years when they obtained lawful permanent residence. To keep their lawful permanent residence status, conditional residents must file a “joint” petition with their spouses two years after the first petition is granted. Conditional residents have all the rights of lawful permanent residents.

In some cases, a conditional resident may have to file the joint petition by herself. To do this, she must check the box on the joint petition form asking for a waiver. DHS may grant waivers to conditional residents who are divorced from their spouses, who would suffer extreme hardship without it, or who are abused by their spouses.

Battered Spouses, Children of US Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents and Parents of US Citizens

In the 1994 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Congress created two ways certain immigrant survivors of domestic violence can gain status without their abusers’ help. Those who can show they were battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a US citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse or parent may petition on their own. In 2005, Congress added parents of abusive US citizens to this special class of “self-petitioners.” Those who are or have been the spouses or children of abusive US citizens or lawful permanent residents, and parents whose child has been abused by its US citizen or lawful permanent resident parent are eligible for a special “cancellation of removal.”

VAWA applicants can get permission to work (“work authorization”), can receive certain federal public benefits that many noncitizens can’t get, and eventually may become lawful permanent residents.

Abandoned, Neglected and Abused Children

Some children whose parents have abandoned, neglected, or abused them may be able to get lawful permanent residence through Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). They will need findings from a family court to qualify for immigration status; see www.ilrc.org, for training materials on special immigrant juveniles.

Nicaraguan, Cuban, and Haitian Adjustment to Lawful Permanent Residence (NACARA and HRIFA)

In 1997 Congress passed the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA). NACARA allows some categories of Nicaraguans and Cubans to apply for lawful permanent residence. In October 1998 Congress also created a new route to

status for thousands of Haitians who fled political upheaval in their country several years ago (HRIFA).

Nicaraguans and Cubans who entered the United States before December 1, 1995 could gain lawful permanent residence if they applied before April 1, 2000. Haitians who applied by that date qualified for lawful permanent residence if they had applied for asylum or been "paroled" into the United States before December 31, 1995. In VAWA 2000, Congress added special provisions for spouses and children abused by NACARA, Cuban/Haitian, and HRIFA applicants.

Parolees

Parole is a mechanism by which DHS allows noncitizens into the United States for specific purposes, such as attending a hearing. It may also use parole to bring in the children or spouses of VAWA, U and T visa applicants. Noncitizens paroled into the United States for a year or more are eligible for some public benefits not available to other parolees.

Cancellation of Removal

There are several forms of cancellation of removal, including one designed specifically for certain victims of domestic violence. Those who are not domestic violence survivors may seek ten-year cancellation of removal if they show they have been continuously present in the U.S. for ten years, that removing them will cause "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" to a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, child or parent, and that they have good moral character. A special form of cancellation for certain abused noncitizens also is available. When a judge grants cancellation of removal, the applicant also receives lawful permanent residence

Voluntary Departure and Deferred Action

DHS District Directors and immigration judges may grant "voluntary departure" to noncitizens they could remove from the United States. Noncitizens with voluntary departure must leave by the date stamped on the notice or face stiff fines and penalties, including bars to becoming lawful permanent residents. The 1996 immigration law limited voluntary departure grants to four months.

DHS also may give "deferred action" to people they could remove. There is a special deferred action system for VAWA self-petitioners and U interim relief applicants. Otherwise, deferred action is rarely granted. Those who do receive deferred action, however, don't have to leave the United States by any particular date and don't face fines and bars to status for failing to leave.

Since deferred action and voluntary departure are discretionary grants of status, DHS may revoke them any time. People granted deferred action may request work authorization and may be eligible for some public benefits.

Nonimmigrants

Nonimmigrants have their permanent home or residence in another country. There are many kinds of non-immigrants, including visitors for business or pleasure, foreign students, and temporary workers and trainees. In 2000, Congress created several new kinds of non-immigrant categories, which some victims of violence may wish to use.

These include special visas for people who have had to wait a long time to get lawful permanent residence and new visas for certain victims of human trafficking or other crimes. People in these new categories may eventually gain lawful permanent residence, even though this seems contrary to the normal assumptions about nonimmigrants.

Some nonimmigrants are allowed to work with DHS permission, including the categories created in 2000. Some of these nonimmigrants may be able to get public benefits as well. Many nonimmigrants may bring in their spouses and children (“derivatives”), but their status is entirely dependent on maintaining the relationship with the primary nonimmigrant. In 2005 Congress added abused derivatives, spouses and children, of many nonimmigrants to the list of noncitizens who may obtain work authorization.

Nonimmigrants who stay longer than originally permitted, without an extension from DHS, become undocumented. Even before the dates on their visas expire, DHS may deport nonimmigrants if they work without permission or violate other conditions on their visas. The 1996 immigration law added several penalties and barriers to immigration status for people who stay beyond the expiration dates on their nonimmigrant visas.

New U & T Visas: Victims of Crimes and of Trafficking

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 created the new U and T visas. The U visa is for victims of designated crimes. The T visa is for those who have been subjected to sex or labor trafficking. Both lead to lawful permanent residence and have waivers of most inadmissibility grounds, including public charge and health-related grounds such as HIV/AIDS. The T visa provides eligible immigrants with access to public benefits and employment authorization. The U visa provides eligible immigrants with authorized stay in the United States and employment authorization. For more information on T and U visas, consult the Asista website at www.asistahelp.org.

The Diversity Program or “Lottery”

Periodically, Congress creates special temporary programs that grant lawful permanent residence to people from certain countries. Those who get status this way are chosen by a lottery.

Asylum, Refugee Status, Withholding of Removal and the Convention against Torture

Asylum and refugee status are for those who show that they have a “well founded fear” of persecution in their homelands based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a social group. Refugees applied for and got asylum before they came to the United States. Those who apply for asylum once they are in the United States are asylum applicants. If they get asylum, they become asylees. Some asylum applicants are granted “withholding of removal” (formerly withholding of deportation) instead of asylum. People who can't qualify for asylum or withholding of removal may ask for protection under the Convention against Torture (CAT).

Asylees and refugees can apply for lawful permanent residence after a year, but there is a limit on the number of asylees who can obtain lawful permanent residence each year. It may take many years for the government to issue lawful permanent residence to

asylees. Those granted withholding of removal or CAT protection are not eligible for lawful permanent residence.

Refugees, asylees and people granted withholding of removal are eligible for all public benefits (at least for five years) and can get work authorization. Asylum applicants are not eligible for many public benefits but may request work authorization 150 days after they file for asylum. Noncitizens granted CAT protection can get work authorization and public benefits, but only if the immigration judge decides DHS may not permanently detain them.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

The United States may grant this status for a limited period of time to nationals of certain countries in turmoil. Most recently, TPS has been granted to nationals of Burundi, El Salvador, Honduras, Liberia, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Sudan, although the list of countries changes frequently. Once the designated period of protection ends, DHS sends TPS recipients a notice that they must appear in immigration court. At this point, they must either leave the United States or apply for another immigration status.

Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Eastern Europeans

The NACARA law noted above also created special routes to immigration status for certain Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Eastern Europeans. The rules and process are complicated.

People from former Soviet Republics or former Eastern European states may qualify if they entered the United States by January 1, 1991 and filed for asylum by January 1, 1992. Guatemalans may qualify if they entered the United States before October 1, 1990 and either applied for asylum before April 1, 1990 or signed up as part of the "American Baptist Churches" lawsuit agreement (called the "ABC class").

Salvadorans may qualify if they entered the United States before September 19, 1990 and either applied for asylum by April 1, 1990, or are in the ABC Class, or applied for Temporary Protected Status by October 31, 1991.

Registry

Registry allows people who have been in the United States for a very long time, since 1972, to gain lawful permanent residence. One great advantage of registry is that most of the grounds of inadmissibility do not apply.

Gaining Legal Immigration Status

Each immigration status has different requirements. The system for getting an immigration status is very complicated and applying for any status is risky. This section will describe various routes to lawful permanent residence. Since many lawful permanent residents may not be able to get the public benefits they need, it also will describe how these immigrants may become U.S. citizens.

Most people want to become lawful permanent residents (get a "green card") because this status provides the most security short of citizenship. Lawful permanent residence is hard to lose and lawful permanent residents can work. Most lawful permanent

residents can become citizens after five years. Up until that time, however, DHS can remove them or keep them from coming back into the United States.

People can become lawful permanent residents in many ways: through a relationship with a family member, through employment, through the "lottery," or through another special program. Applying for lawful permanent residence through an employer is very complicated; applying for status through the lottery is very easy but most applicants don't win. Getting lawful permanent residence through a relative can be a very lengthy process, depending on which relative "sponsors" (applies for) the noncitizen.

APPLYING FOR LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH FAMILY MEMBERS

US citizens and lawful permanent residents can file applications for their closest family members. Only U.S. citizens can "sponsor" their parents, brothers and sisters, and married children over 21. Citizens must be at least 21 to sponsor their parents, and brothers and sisters of citizens must wait many, many years (sometimes decades) before they receive lawful permanent residence. The difference in waiting times depends on a complicated quota system involving the number of visas already used by applicants from the same country and the "preference" category the immigrant is in. For instance, spouses and children under 21 are in one category; children of U.S. citizens over 21 (called "sons and daughters") are in another.

The family immigration process requires two applications: a petition and a visa application. The petition shows that the immigrant has a family relationship with the sponsor that qualifies her or him for lawful permanent residence. The visa application is the actual application for lawful permanent residence. Applicants for lawful permanent residence must show they are not "inadmissible" as defined by the immigration statute.

Spouses and children of lawful permanent residents must file the two applications separately. When DHS approves the first application, it assigns a "priority date" to the immigrant. The immigrant must wait to file the second part, the application for lawful permanent residence, until the quota system allows all applicants in the immigrant's category with the same priority date to file for lawful permanent residence. The quota system doesn't apply to spouses and children under 21 of US citizens, so they can file both the petition and the visa application at the same time.

DHS usually wants to interview the sponsor and the immigrant before making a decision on the application. It makes decisions on both parts of the application at the same time if the immigrant is the spouse or child of a U.S. citizen. Applicants who must wait to apply for lawful permanent residence usually have a separate interview on this application (DHS usually approves the first part without an interview). These interviews take place either at a DHS office in the United States or at a US consular office abroad.

How Long Will It Take to Get Lawful Permanent Residence?

It used to be that spouses, children, and parents of US citizens got lawful permanent residence fairly quickly. Now DHS has so many pending applications for these immigrant visas that applicants may wait for more than a year for an interview. At the same time, the waiting periods for spouses and children of lawful permanent residents have become very long. Because of these problems, Congress passed a law in December, 2000, that allows some of these applicants to live and work in the United States with legal immigration status (a "nonimmigrant" visa) until they receive permanent residence. This only applies, however, to people who had filed applications before December 21, 2000 and who already have waited three years for their status.

DHS and Congress believe many noncitizens marry US citizens or lawful permanent residents just to get immigration status. For this reason, applicants who were married

for less than two years when they get their permanent resident cards are “conditional” residents. They must file another petition in two years to keep their lawful permanent residence status.

Can the Applicant Stay Here to Get Lawful Permanent Residence?

If possible, noncitizens should try to stay in the United States for the interview on their lawful permanent residence applications. This is called “adjusting status.” If they entered the United States without government permission or worked without authorization, however, they may have to go to a US embassy abroad (usually in their home countries) to get “immigrant” visas, which will confer lawful permanent residence once they return to the United States. This is called “consular processing.” There are a number of other reasons why they may have to process their visas abroad. The most common ones are listed below.

Normally, noncitizens who entered the United States without government permission, lost their status, or worked without government approval can only get lawful permanent residence by going abroad. In 2000, Congress exempted VAWA applicants from the normal rules that apply; all VAWA applicants should now be able to stay in the United States to process their lawful permanent residence applications.

It is often harder for people to get their applications approved abroad than in the United States because they usually can’t bring their family members or legal representatives with them to the consular interview. Without this support it is much more difficult to challenge a consular officer’s decision that there are problems with an application. Unfortunately, while an applicant can appeal an adjustment denial, there is no right to appeal a consular denial.

ROUTES TO STATUS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

Background

In the traditional family-based petition process noncitizens must rely on their U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident relatives to file applications, rendering them particularly vulnerable to abusive sponsors. Congress first addressed this problem in 1990 with the battered spouse waiver for conditional residents¹ who otherwise had to rely on abusive spouses to file a “joint” petition with them. It soon became evident, however, that this remedied only part of the problem; many spouses and parents failed to file petitions for their noncitizen relatives, using their control of the immigration process as a weapon of abuse. In the 1994 VAWA, Congress added two new forms of immigration relief to help this latter population: “VAWA self-petitioning” and “VAWA suspension of deportation.”

In 1996, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act reframed VAWA suspension of deportation as VAWA cancellation of removal. In October 2000, President Clinton signed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000,² which removed many of the problems noncitizens encounter in pursuing VAWA status. It also included new nonimmigrant visas leading to adjustment of status for other victims of crimes, including domestic violence survivors who do not qualify for VAWA relief. In 2005 Congress added protections for abused parents of US citizens and abused spouses and children of certain nonimmigrants.

The National Network to End Violence Against Immigrant Women (“the Network”), of which the author is a Co-Chair, has a nationwide network of experts, including criminal and family court judges, that works together to ensure DHS implements the will of Congress. To this end, DHS has designated several officers who have worked closely with the Network since 1996; together, we have achieved significant system improvements without resort to litigation. As noted earlier, most immigration attorneys are not familiar with these special routes to status and often fail to present adequate cases because of their inexperience with domestic violence issues. Noncitizens are most likely to profit from referrals to members of the Network, who employ a partnership model involving both domestic violence advocates and immigration attorneys.

A few caveats concerning gender-based asylum: Gender-based asylum operates in the general asylum system, which is separate from the system noted above for forms of relief specifically designed for domestic violence survivors. In addition, gender-based asylum is in flux as of this writing because the extent of the government’s commitment to recognizing gender-based violence as a basis for asylum is unclear. Finally, applying for asylum in general requires expertise beyond that needed for the other forms of application. Nevertheless, if a noncitizen primarily fears being harmed in

¹ INA §216(c)(4)(C), 8 U.S.C. §1186a(c)(4)(C), created by Immigration Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-649, 104 Stat. 4978.

² Pub. L. No. 106-386, § 2002, 114 Stat. 1464 (2000).

the homeland, she may wish to pursue this form of relief. To win such a case, she will need an attorney with experience in both asylum and domestic violence.³

The Special Routes to Status: Self-Petitioning, VAWA Cancellation, the Battered Spouse Waiver and the U Visa

A key aspect of the special routes to status based on domestic violence is the “any credible evidence” standard dictated by Congress.⁴ This is the most liberal evidentiary standard in the immigration law, acknowledging that the “primary” evidence normally required may be unavailable to many noncitizen survivors of domestic violence.⁵ Findings, judgments, and documents from family court are inherently “credible” and extremely helpful to noncitizens seeking immigration status.

There are many kinds of evidence that may be helpful to noncitizens seeking status as victims of domestic violence. This section describes those most helpful.⁶

Battery or Extreme Cruelty

A requirement for self-petitioning, VAWA cancellation, battered spouse waivers and work authorization for abused spouses and children of nonimmigrants is proof of battery or extreme cruelty.⁷ U visa applicants must show they suffered “substantial physical or emotional abuse”⁸ as the result of a crime (including domestic violence and sexual assault). For self-petitioning and VAWA cancellation, battery or extreme cruelty to either the applicant or the applicant’s child will qualify a noncitizen for status.

Extreme cruelty is a broad concept for immigration purposes, covering any kind of abuse designed to exert power and control over the victim. It is not limited to any state definition (if there is one) and includes psychological, emotional and economic abuse, coercion, threats (to anyone or anything the victim cares about), intimidation, degradation, social isolation, possessiveness, harassment of employers and other employment-related abuse, manipulating and using immigration status, and harming children, family members and pets.

VAWA Cancellation Factors

In addition to showing the requirements for self-petitioning, VAWA cancellation applicants must show extreme hardship to themselves or to their children (regardless of the children’s immigration status). The factors DHS considers for VAWA cancellation (also for self-petitioning before VAWA 2000) are summarized in the following considerations:

³ ASISTA Immigration Technical Assistance Project maintains a database and list serve of those specializing in domestic violence asylum cases, from which we may provide referrals to noncitizens needing assistance. Contact us at questions@asistahelp.org.

⁴ See, e.g., Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Pub. L. No. 82-414, 66 Stat. 163 at § 204(a)(1)(H); (codified as amended at 8 U.S.C. § 1110 *et seq.*; hereinafter INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(H); INA § 240A(b)(2)(D); 8 U.S.C. § 1229b; INA § 216(c)(4)(C); 8 U.S.C. § 1186a(c)(4)(C).

⁵ See, e.g., 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(2)(i).

⁶ For in-depth descriptions of eligibility requirements and filing procedures for the immigration applications described here, please visit www.asistahelp.org.

⁷ INA § 101(a)(1)(A)(I)(bb), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)(I)(bb).

⁸ INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i)(I), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(i)(I).

- The need for access to courts and to the criminal justice system in this country;
- The applicant’s need for and use of services or support systems in this country juxtaposed against the lack or unavailability of similar services and support in the homeland;
- The lack of laws or enforcement of laws that protect victims of domestic violence, and the likelihood the abuser will follow her back (or already is there);
- The likelihood people in the home country (including his relatives, her relatives or their community) will harm the applicant;
- The abuse the victim suffered was very severe or longstanding;
- Laws, social mores, and customs in the home country that penalize or ostracize women who challenge the subordination of women, who are divorced, or who have adopted “Western” values; and
- The application of all the above factors to the children.

Identifying Noncitizens Eligible for U and T Visas

The two new visas Congress created in 2000 are for certain victims of crimes. Neither the status of the victim nor the perpetrator is relevant for either visa. Thus, the U visa in particular should prove helpful to domestic violence survivors whose abusers are undocumented or are not their spouses or parents.

Accessing the criminal justice system is essential to both visas, but family courts may help noncitizens unaware of this option that they may wish to pursue a U or T visa, and refer them to advocates or attorneys who can help them.

The U Visa

Victims of a large array of crimes are eligible for U visas. They include victims of domestic violence, nannies subjected to abuse from their employers, trafficking victims, and victims of rape in the workplace. To qualify for a U visa, victims must show that they have suffered “substantial physical or mental abuse.” The proof noted in the section on battery and extreme cruelty will, therefore, be helpful in these cases as well. In addition, judges who have authority to investigate crimes should provide certificates to noncitizens who are qualifying victims of crimes and have been, are being, or are likely to be helpful in further investigation or prosecution.⁹ This will both encourage undocumented victims of crimes to report them and help the criminal justice system prosecute perpetrators who prey on immigrant communities.

The T Visa

These visas for victims of trafficking for sex or labor require the involvement of federal law enforcement.¹⁰ If federal law enforcement is not helpful, the family court system may provide valuable “secondary” evidence. Such evidence could include

⁹ For a sample certificate, go to the U visa section of www.asistahelp.org.

¹⁰ “An applicant who never has had contact with an LEA [which are limited to federal agencies] regarding the acts of severe forms of trafficking in person will not be eligible for T-1 nonimmigrant status,” 8 CFR §214.11(h)(2).

¹¹ INA §101(a)(15)(T), 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(15)(T)

findings or documents that show the noncitizen is a victim of such trafficking and that either the requests by federal law enforcement were not reasonable, or that the victim did, in fact, comply with requests.

In addition, T visa applicants must show extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed.¹¹ This is a higher standard than for VAWA cancellation.

Gender-Based Persecution

A victim of domestic violence seeking asylum must show that she fears persecution in her homeland because she has been or is likely to be subjected to domestic violence if returned there. In most cases, the claim is based on past abuse; fleeing to the U.S. was the victim's final desperate attempt to save herself and her children. Often, the abuser may now be in the U.S., continuing his persecution of his family. These are the cases in which the family courts may be helpful by making findings. It is virtually impossible to win an asylum claim without the help of an experienced advocate or attorney, so making helpful referrals is especially important in these cases.

U FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000 (Public Law No: 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464)

TITLE V--BATTERED IMMIGRANT WOMEN

SEC. 1513. PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN CRIME VICTIMS INCLUDING VICTIMS OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE-

(1) FINDINGS- Congress makes the following findings:

- (A) Immigrant women and children are often targeted to be victims of crimes committed against them in the United States, including rape, torture, kidnaping, trafficking, incest, domestic violence, sexual assault, female genital mutilation, forced prostitution, involuntary servitude, being held hostage or being criminally restrained.
- (B) All women and children who are victims of these crimes committed against them in the United States must be able to report these crimes to law enforcement and fully participate in the investigation of the crimes committed against them and the prosecution of the perpetrators of such crimes.

(2) PURPOSE-

- (A) The purpose of this section is to create a new nonimmigrant visa classification that will strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, and prosecute cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking of aliens, and other crimes described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act committed against aliens, while offering protection to victims of such offenses in keeping with the humanitarian interests of the United States. This visa will encourage law enforcement officials to better serve immigrant crime victims and to prosecute crimes committed against aliens.
- (B) Creating a new nonimmigrant visa classification will facilitate the reporting of crimes to law enforcement officials by trafficked, exploited, victimized, and abused aliens who are not in lawful immigration status. It also gives law enforcement officials a means to regularize the status of cooperating individuals during

investigations or prosecutions. Providing temporary legal status to aliens who have been severely victimized by criminal activity also comports with the humanitarian interests of the United States.

- (C) Finally, this section gives the Attorney General discretion to convert the status of such nonimmigrants to that of permanent residents when doing so is justified on humanitarian grounds, for family unity, or is otherwise in the public interest.

Working with Immigrant Crime Survivors*

Building trust is essential to working with all violence survivors, especially those who lack secure immigration status. Be aware of the barriers they experience in trying to access your help. Spend time working to overcome those barriers and building trust.

- ☐ Non-citizens in general may be unfamiliar with the systems and resources available to crime survivors in this country.
- ☐ They may think you work for the government and may fear that talking to you will get them or their family members deported.
- ☐ They may come from countries or situations where there they had few or no rights (especially if they are women or children), and they may not realize that our criminal and civil justice systems must protect them, regardless of their immigration status.
- ☐ They may not understand the services and resources you are offering if you are not communicating in the same language. As with other survivors, they may be focused on needs that seem relatively unimportant to you, but which make sense in their own realities.

Understanding Their Reality

The best way for you to learn how to work with immigrant crime survivors is to adapt and expand what you know from your current work and experience. Consider these questions in the context of your work with domestic violence and sexual assault survivors generally:

- Why might they not tell you the details of their experience?
- Have they experienced violence throughout their lives¹⁰ and, if so, how does this affect their actions now?
- If you ask them whether they have been “sexually assaulted” or “subjected to domestic violence” will they know what you’re talking about?
- Why might they need time to make decisions or seem paralyzed about making decisions?

* Excerpted and adapted from the Family Violence Prevention Fund publication, *Collaborating to Help Trafficking Survivors: Emerging Issues and Practice Pointers*, 2006 (written by Gail Pendleton).

- Why might they want to go back to the home country?
 - Why might they fear accessing or using the US criminal system?
 - Why might they not tell the truth?
 - What can you do to make sure survivors are making decisions because they think they are the best for them, not because they fear those who harmed them?
 - If their fears are legitimate, what can you do to help eliminate the reasons for their fears?
 - What additional issues may prevent immigrant survivors from talking to you?
- No information or misinformation about our legal system (*who controls their access to this information?*)
 - Fear that the criminal system will harm them (*who instills this?*)
 - Fear of deportation if they access services (*could this happen to them?*)
 - Fear of retaliation against them or their families if they tell the truth
 - They can't work legally and are economically dependent on those who harmed them
 - Their communities, here or abroad, may ostracize or punish them for challenging those who harmed them.

In addition to the answers you came up with, here are some observations from those who work with crime survivors:

- ❖ They may have difficulty identifying individual needs if they are used to thinking of their needs as irrelevant or secondary to others' needs. Many immigrant crime victims were abused or sexually assaulted in the past, have been treated like property all their lives, or have experienced the violence of war, natural disaster, or political unrest.
- ❖ Like other trauma survivors, they may minimize their problems.
- ❖ They may not have the vocabulary to communicate what they've experienced, and they may use nonverbal cues differently from you (e.g., to them, eye contact may be a sign of disrespect, not truthfulness).

- ❖ They may not understand our mental health services or, like other crime survivors, may resist because they think there is stigma attached to them. They may be suffering, however, from various mental health problems, including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, dissociative disorders, depression and suicidal impulses or desires.

Understanding Your Reality

Try to be sensitive to the things you bring to the table that might inhibit communication with survivors:

- ✓ Your professional role
- ✓ Ethnic/racial differences
- ✓ Class (within immigrant groups, as well as between different groups)
- ✓ Language
- ✓ Gender

Any or all of these factors may make communicating difficult, unless you take steps to identify and overcome them. Assumptions and stereotypes about specific ethnic groups, about immigrants, or about immigrant crime victims generally may cloud your ability to see your client's reality. The next section provides more background on these issues. Here are a few rules that are particularly relevant here:

Be aware of your biases, prejudices and knowledge about a victim.

- ☐ Do not make assumptions based on appearance.
- ☐ Use appropriate language.
Are you judging your client, consciously or unconsciously?
- ☐ Recognize your professional power and avoid imposing those values.
- ☐ Use non-judgmental questions Listen to the victims.
- ☐ Let them tell their stories.
- ☐ Do not assume what they know and don't know
- ☐ Pay attention to verbal and nonverbal cues. Gather information about the victim's interpretation of their culture.
"What is it like for you to talk about this problem with your family or in your community?"

Validate the victim's strengths.

Thank them for sharing and acknowledge existing support systems and efforts to keep safe.

Whose Life Is This?

Be aware that your clients have adapted and survived by allowing themselves to be dominated and manipulated. It may be hard for them to avoid replicating these roles. It is your job, therefore, to guard against this occurring. Making decisions for your clients may backfire in many ways: it can undermine trust, it may result in choices that are not what your clients want, and it may further endanger or traumatize them. To be good at this work, you must leave at home the notion that you "know what's best".

- Don't assume they understand what you're telling them, just because they say they do.
- Ask them to repeat back what you've told them, so you know they understand and are not just trying to appease you.
- Avoid imposing your goals and your ideas about the right outcomes. Discard your assumptions and judgments. They are probably wrong and certainly unhelpful.

If you can't meet your client's needs right now, get them to others who can help them with their top priorities. Maintain your relationship with them, however; you can help them navigate the other people and systems they need, and you will be there when they are ready for your help.

Some Basic Rules

Here are some suggestions for communicating with non-citizen survivors. These are particularly important if you are the first person seeing the victim.

Do NOT say:

- What is your immigration status? (Do you have a green card? Are you a citizen?)
- Are you "residing" in this county? ("Lawful permanent residence" is the immigration status those with "green cards" have, so the words "residing" or "resident" may be confusing)

Do say:

- I do not work for the government, the immigration system, or the police (if this is true). My job is to help you.
- Everything you tell me is confidential and I will not share it with anyone else without permission (ensure that this is true for your professional role).
- I provide services regardless of your immigration status
- You do not have to talk about your immigration status if you do not feel comfortable. Some victims of crimes qualify for immigration status, however, so I may tell you about some options for applying for status that could apply to you, if you are not a US citizen.
- You also have rights if you are picked up by the police or by immigration.
- These include the right to speak to an attorney, to not sign anything or say anything without an attorney present, and to have a hearing before a judge if you are charged with a crime or with being deportable.

Getting Ready for Outreach to Immigrant Communities*

Before you start doing outreach you must be prepared.

- Do you know what immigrant populations are in your community?
- Do you know where they originally come from, what they have experienced while here?
- Are there organizations in your area that work with immigrants, including immigrant workers?

You must connect with those individuals or organizations who already work with immigrant communities. In rural areas, link with organizations that help migrant workers, such as those who provide health services.

Don't assume that immigrant and ethnic communities will not be interested or will refuse to acknowledge that domestic violence, sexual assault and trafficking occur.

- Ask to do a presentation for community-based organizations, or the people in them who may care most about this issue, such as their board of directors.
- Ask them if they know about violence against women and trafficking, tell them what you do and why you would like to work with them to reach survivors.
- Offer to serve as a buffer against backlash.
- You or another organization should be the listed contact, so the local organization does not get flack for challenging perpetrators, who may be powerful members of the community.

Working together on outreach is one way to build effective partnerships with key allies. Once community contacts know how to identify immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and trafficking, they may become an important first point of entry into services and safety. You should not take them for granted, however.

Build community contacts into future grant applications, and help key allies build capacity to work with you and with immigrant crime survivors. Help get their ideas

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for doing outreach funded, and get them resources to follow through on these ideas.

What other systems might unwittingly encounter immigrant survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault and trafficking? Educate them about immigrant crime victims. These systems might also be in need of cultural competency training.

Are you ready for immigrant crime victims if they come? Can you provide or get victims what they need? Have you connected already with others who can help victims with their key needs? Have you thought through what all those needs are?

If you do premature outreach, you will be scrambling to help people in crisis. You may even end up harming them unwittingly. Do your homework first.

Outreach When You're Ready

Once you've got your systems in place, think about where the most isolated people might go or how they might receive information. Put posters in:

- laundromats they may use
- supermarkets they may shop in
- beauty and massage parlors where they may work
- restrooms at restaurants they may work at or go to,
- religious institutions where they may attend services, and
- parks and schools where they may take children.

Remember that many immigrant crime survivors may not be able to read English or even their native language, so use pictures and cartoons to communicate, not just words.

Work with your allies from local immigrant organizations and organizations that work with immigrant populations. They can identify crime victims, visit places survivors may frequent (such as parks where nannies take children), scan job ads in local papers, and follow up on possible leads they've discovered. They will have the best ideas on how to find victims.

Use the media. Do public service announcements in newspapers, magazines, on radio and television stations. Specifically, present your public service announcements in ethnic publications and on radio and television programs that are targeted toward immigrant populations. Make sure to include a contact phone number in your media outreach. Encourage local newspapers to cover the array of services available for immigrant crime survivors. Even the most isolated victims may have access to these media. Furthermore, neighbors and acquaintances may hear the public service announcements or read a story and realize they can help someone who lives near them.

Be creative. Distribute information in ways perpetrators are unlikely to notice but that workers might find in their daily life. Day laborer sites may be a good place for information. Some agencies have put their contact information on matchbooks distributed in bars, restaurants and churches, free lipstick containers given out on corners, calendars posted in nail parlors, and prayer cards given to those attending religious services.

Repeat your message. Those of you who've worked with domestic violence survivors know that it often takes time for your message to get through. Keep it up; once is not enough

Domestic Violence Advocate (Expert) Declaration Guidelines

Provide the “credentials” of the people who wrote the affidavits. All affidavits should include:

- * A paragraph explaining the person’s experience with domestic violence, sexual assault, or trafficking (how long they’ve worked with victims, how many they’ve served, etc.);
- * A paragraph or more describing in detail what the client told them about what they experienced (this includes extreme cruelty, not just physical violence);
- * A paragraph explaining how this was credible to the interviewer given her experience with survivors like the applicant; she can tell the difference between truth and fiction;
- * A paragraph describing why what she was told is domestic violence, sexual assault or trafficking; and

For Extreme Hardship

- * A final paragraph describing why the client needs ongoing counseling and the writer’s willingness to provide such counseling. Merely stating she needs counseling isn’t helpful.

ATTACHMENT

VAWA Extreme Hardship Factors

- * **Needing services here that are unavailable in the homeland**

Examples: shelter, counseling and support, medical care PLUS
don't exist in home country or unavailable to applicant
- * **Ongoing access to the U.S. civil and criminal justice system**

Examples: resolving custody issues, possible (or current) financial
support from abuser, protection order enforcement, ongoing
criminal case against abuser
- * **Likelihood the abuser will follow to homeland and lack of protective laws or their enforcement in home country**

Examples: abuser from home country or travels there frequently and/or is
a stalker PLUS
no protective laws or not enforced in home country
- * **Likelihood that applicant will suffer ostracization, penalization or harm if returned**

Examples: divorced women, single women with children,
women and children who are "westernized" or multiracial
men who have suffered domestic violence
abuser's family is in same area of home country
- * **Nature and extent of the abuse**

Examples: Long marriage with abuse; rape, child molestation, other
heinous crimes
- * **Effect on the children (applying the above factors)**

Examples: trauma from witnessing abuse, choice of remaining with
abuser in U.S. or returning to homeland where can't speak
language and needed counseling/support unavailable

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