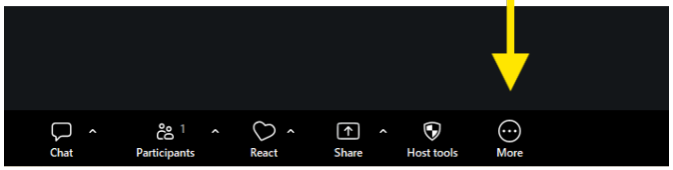
WHAT ADVOCATES NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WORKING WITH IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS

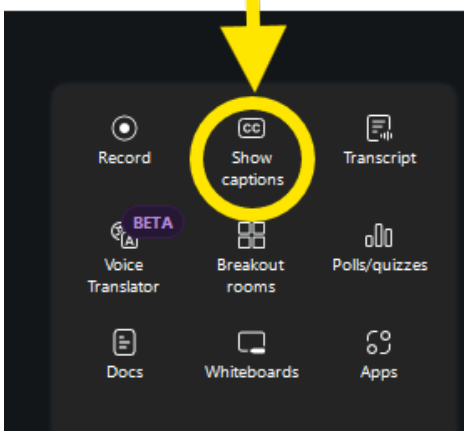
DAY 1

Welcome! You can enable caption for this webinar, please see the instructions below:

If you don't have a "Show Captions" button on your bottom Zoom window ribbon, click on the "More" button as shown here:



Then click: "Show Captions"



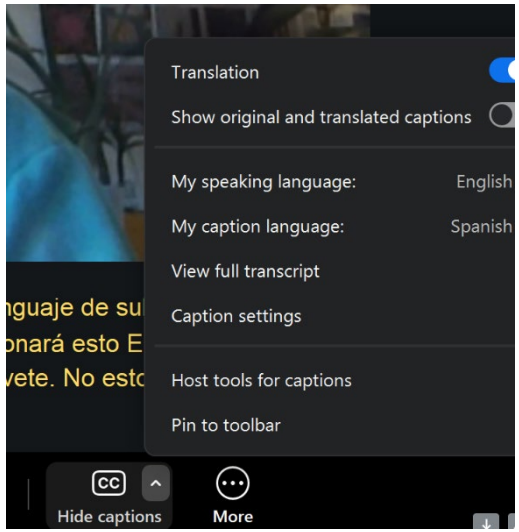
Once you click "Show Captions", you'll be asked what language you'd like to read captions in for this meeting. This will be changed in our next step, so just pick English for now.

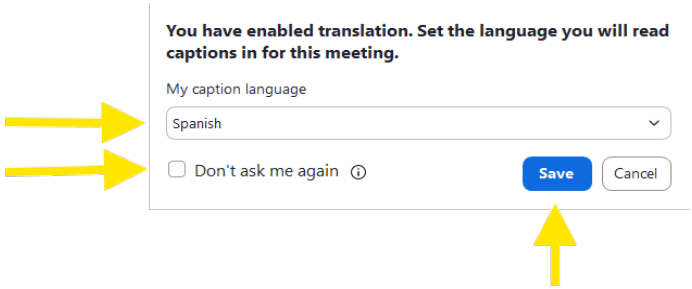
Then, a "Show/Hide Captions" button will appear at the bottom ribbon. Click on it, and ensure that "Translation" is toggled on. Now this part is counterintuitive:

Spanish speakers will select "English" as speaking language and "Spanish" as "My Caption Language" -- this will enable translated Spanish captions when others are speaking in English

Note: this works for other preferred languages other than Spanish.

Non-Spanish speakers will select "Spanish" as speaking language and "English" as "My Caption Language" -- this should enable translated English captions to show up whenever Spanish is spoken.





SEPTEMBER 22, 2026

Webinar Logistics

- Welcome to the hundreds of registrants and participants! If you feel comfortable, please introduce yourselves in the chat by giving your name, agency, and location.
- This is intended as a two-day training. The sessions will be recorded, and the recordings will later be shared on the NWIRP website.
- Closed captioning is enabled. Make your selection on the Zoom menu bar.
- Due to the above factors, all presenters will need to speak clearly and slowly.
- We will also be taking some built-in breaks, and possibly more, if the interpreters need it.
- Over the course of two days, we will have 10 presenters from the NWIRP Legal Staff, from across our four offices, all of whom have direct client experience.
- Due to the high number of participants, we will ask that questions be submitted solely through the **Q&A feature.** We will endeavor to have the presenters read all of the questions out loud for the interpreters and the recording. (Many of the presenters are bilingual in English/Spanish, so it is fine to type a question in Spanish into the Q&A)
- We will make the slides available to all registrants following the conclusion of the webinar.

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

Webinar Logistics

Please note, today's webinar is intended for educational purposes only!

- The information provided should not be construed as individualized legal advice.
- We will not be able to address questions about specific cases, clients, or situations, as that is beyond the scope of our materials here, and would be a breach of confidentiality, and the rules of professional responsibility. Individuals with immigration questions will need to seek the advice and counsel of an experienced immigration attorney.
- Information, changes, and updates are occurring rapidly under this administration! The information provided today is only guaranteed to be updated through today (September 22, 2026).

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

More Resources

Please note, today's webinar is intended for educational purposes only!

- To stay on top of immigration law updates, please go to the Immigration Policy Tracking Project.
- Please also Join NWIRP Mailing List!
- Please see NWIRP's Know Your Rights page!
- Please pay special attention to NWIRP's Advisory to Nonprofit Organizations and Social Services Providers Regarding Immigration Enforcement (January 2025)
  - Every agency needs to do a risk assessment and have a plan in place for if / when ICE / Law Enforcement comes to the building.
  - Staff should be trained on that plan.

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

Find webinars and more on the NWIRP Resources page.

NWIRP Webinars



Webinar Recordings

New Public Charge Rule: Changes and Impact

This webinar will provide information on upcoming changes to the Public Charge Rule. Learn who is impacted and what changes are expected effective September 18, 2026. The information provided is current as of August 27th, 2026.

Watch Now | Slides (English)

Immigration Update from NWIRP August 25, 2026 / Actualizaciones Migratorias de NWIRP 25 de Agosto, 2026

This webinar will provide information regarding the most recent immigration updates. The information provided is current as of August 25, 2026.

Este seminario web proporcionará información sobre las actualizaciones de inmigración más recientes. La información facilitada está actualizada al 25 de agosto de 2026.

Watch Now (English)

Mira aqui (Español)

Diapositivas (Español) / Slides (English)

Immigration Update from NWIRP July 22, 2026 / Actualizaciones Migratorias de NWIRP 22 de Julio, 2026

This webinar will provide information regarding the most recent immigration updates. The information provided is current as of June 23rd, 2026.

Este webinar que estará proporcionando información sobre las más recientes actualizaciones migratorias. La información proporcionada está actualizada hasta el 23 de Junio, 2026.

Watch Now (English)

Mira aqui (Español)

Diapositivas (Español) / Slides (English)

Adapted from materials developed and produced by…

ACLU www.aclu.org	Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) www.ilrc.org
American Bar Association www.americanbar.org	National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project (NIWAP) http://www.niwap.org/
ASISTA http://www.asistahelp.org/	National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) https://immigrantjustice.org/
Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (APIGBV) https://www.api-gbv.org/	National Immigration Law Center (NILC) www.nilc.org
Catholic Legal Immigration Network (CLINIC) www.cliniclegal.org	Neha Vyas, Attorney, Open Sky Law https://opensky.law/team/neha-vyas/
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Human Trafficking (CAST) www.castle.org	Sexual Violence Law Center (SVLC) https://svlawcenter.org/
End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) http://www.evawintl.org/	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) www.uscis.gov

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

DAY 1 OVERVIEW

Part I:
Welcome, Introductions, and Logistics

Part II:
NWIRP

Part III:
Role of, and Best Practices for, DV/SA Advocates Collaborating with NWIRP

Part IV:
Brief Overview of Immigration Law Basics and Policy Updates for Survivors

Part V:
Immigration Relief for Survivors

- **VAWA**
- **I-751 WAIVER**
- **U VISA**
- **T VISA**

Part VI:
Questions?

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

DAY 2 OVERVIEW

Part I:
Welcome, Introductions, and Logistics

Part II:
NWIRP

Part III:
Enhanced Safety Planning and VAWA Confidentiality

Part IV:
Crafting Declarations

Part V:
Letters of Support

Part VI:
Public Benefits for Immigrant Survivors

Part VII:
Additional Updates

Part VIII:
Questions?

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project



PART I:

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

PART II:
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

Mission Statement

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project promotes justice by defending and advancing the rights of immigrants through direct legal services, systemic advocacy, and community education.

Our Vision

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project strives for justice and equity for all persons, regardless of where they were born.

See NWIRP's Mission, Vision, and Values

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project (NWIRP)

- Founded in 1984 (*See* Our Story)
- Only statewide organization providing comprehensive immigration legal services for low-income people in Washington State
- Focus primarily on direct legal services
- Also engage in:
  - Impact Litigation
  - Community Education
  - Advocacy
- Four offices:
  - Eastern Washington: Granger and Wenatchee
  - Western Washington: Seattle and Tacoma

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

What do we help with?

- Asylum applications
- Citizenship applications
- Defense in Removal Proceedings
- Family-based visas
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Self-Petitions, U visas, T visas
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Classification (SIJ)
- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
- General Advice / Brief Services

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

PART III:

ROLE OF, AND BEST PRACTICES FOR, DV/SA ADVOCATES COLLABORATING WITH NWIRP

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

Indispensable Role Of The DV/SA Advocate

- Helping understand the needs, priorities, and "best interest" of the survivor
- Safety planning
  - Family safety plans (powers of attorney, designating who is allowed to pick children up from school, obtaining travel documents and travel authorizations for children, etc.)
  - Securing safe mailing addresses for survivors
  - Preparing for and accompanying survivors to immigration check-ins or court hearings where they are unrepresented
- Referring to non-immigration legal service providers where appropriate (family law matters, etc.)
- Developing communication strategies
- Gathering information and evidence, including declarations
- Providing letters of support
- Identifying possible interpreters and experts within the community
- Identifying relevant cultural and religious background information

How DV/SA Advocates Can Support A Survivor With Their Immigration Case: Flagging Need & Urgent Matters

- Identify those in need of immigration assistance and help survivors get referred to an immigration attorney
- Help identify deadlines and flag important information or urgent cases:
  - Will the survivor or the survivor's child turn 21 in the next two years?
  - Any immigration application(s) already pending?
  - Upcoming or recent court or interview scheduled?
  - ICE or Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) check-ins?
  - Known prior removal order / deportations?
  - Conditional lawful permanent residence?
  - Two-year divorce deadline approaching for VAWA self-petitioner?
  - Do we know, or have reason to believe, that the abuser provided derogatory information to immigration?

How DV/SA Advocates Can Support A Survivor With Their Immigration Case: Gathering and Drafting Documents

- Help survivors obtain:
  - police reports (survivor as victim and/or accused)
  - certified court records (survivor as victim and/or accused)
  - protection orders
  - medical records
  - proof of joint residence with abuser during qualifying relationship, where appropriate
  - proof of abuser status, where safe, feasible, and appropriate
  - proof of termination of abuser's prior marriages, where safe, feasible, and appropriate
  - photographic evidence of abuse (identifying who took photo, when, where)
  - expert or scientific resources on domestic violence / trafficking dynamics and impacts on survivors (e.g., memory, communication, behavior, etc.), where appropriate
  - other credible evidence of abuse, where appropriate
  - letters of support
- Help survivors draft their personal declaration

How DV/SA Advocates Can Support A Survivor With Their Immigration Case: Communication with Legal Counsel

Advocates should encourage survivors represented by an immigration legal services provider to reach out to their attorney or legal advocate:

- When they have questions about their immigration case
- *Before* contacting immigration
- *Before* making major life or case decisions (marriage, travel, etc.)
- If their contact information changes (ASAP, preferably before)
- When they have major updates (law enforcement contact, marriages, birth of a child, travel plans, etc.)

Avoiding Legal Advice & The Unauthorized Practice Of Law

Advocates should not give legal advice or practice law. Examples include:

- advising a survivor as to their eligibility for any immigration relief
- advising a survivor as to the chances of having their case approved
- advising a survivor whether or not to contact immigration
- advising a survivor what to say to immigration authorities
- advising a survivor whether to file or not file something
- advising a survivor whether to attend or not attend a hearing or appointment
- advising a survivor whether they should or should not, or how to, travel
- drawing on experiences with other survivors to predict outcomes or eligibility in a survivor's case
- explaining or interpreting (rather than providing literal translation of) information on an immigration form
- helping to prepare, review, or submit any paperwork

Avoiding Legal Advice & The Unauthorized Practice Of Law

Advocates should also not have any communication with any immigration-related government official, agency, or office. This may include:

- Immigration court
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- In the case of T visas, a trafficking-related law enforcement agency
  - this does NOT encompass supporting a survivor with reporting a crime to local law enforcement, requesting records, or connecting the survivor with other social services

Filings to or communication with immigration officials can:

- irreparably harm a survivor's potential immigration case,
- damage relationships with local stakeholders, and
- put survivors at substantially greater risk of detention and deportation.

If an issue is in any way immigration-related, even when considered urgent, please err on the side of caution and simply flag it for an immigration legal services provider as "URGENT," rather than taking action yourself.

PART IV:
IMMIGRATION LAW BASICS AND POLICY UPDATES AFFECTING SURVIVORS

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

A Note on Terminology:

- "Undocumented" / "out of status" vs. "illegal"
- "Survivor" vs. "victim"
  - Survivor:
    - 1. to remain alive or in existence; live on.
    - 2. to continue to function or prosper.
  - Victim:
    - a person who has been attacked, injured, robbed, or killed by someone else.
- "Person with a criminal history" vs. "Criminal"

AGENCIES & DEPARTMENTS

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – www.dhs.gov

- Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) – www.uscis.gov
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – www.ice.gov
- Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – www.cbp.gov

Department of Justice (DOJ) – www.usdoj.gov

- Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) – www.justice.gov/eoir
  - Immigration Court, Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)

Department of State (DOS) – www.state.gov

- Embassies / Consulates

INS no longer with us !!!

Three Arms of the Department of Homeland Security

- Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)
  - Administering immigration benefits and services is primary focus
  - Services include family based, employment based petitions, citizenship applications, survivor-based applications
  - "customer service" oriented
  - Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
- Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
  - Ports of entry/ 100 mile zone
  - Enforces immigration and customs laws
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
  - Enforcement/prosecution side
  - Consists of investigations, detention, removal, and intelligence
  - Comprised of trial attorneys under immigration litigation and deportation officers

Examples of Different Immigration Statuses

- U.S. Citizen (most rights and privileges)
- Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR or "green card" status)
- Refugee / Asylee
- Non-Immigrant Visa Holders (e.g. tourist visas, student visas, U/T visas, H2A)
- OTHERS:
  - Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
  - Deferred Action, including for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and labor violations
  - Applications Pending
- NO LAWFUL STATUS:
  - Entry without Inspection (EWI)
  - Visa overstay
  - Out of Status

How to Get a Green Card (LPR)?

- Through a Family Member (around 65%)
- Through Employment Visa (around 15%)
- Asylum / Refugee Status (13%)
- Others:
  - Diversity Visa "Lottery" (around 4%)
  - Specific Protections

Note: One can "petition" for LPR status,
but this doesn't mean the petition will be granted!

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Can Undocumented Individuals Get "Status"?

Some yes, most no

In order to get status, you must both:

1. fit one of the criteria (family, employment, asylum/refugee, etc…); *and*
2. qualify to be able to get the status in the U.S.

*****The vast majority of those who entered without inspection do not meet the second requirement*****

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Removal (Deportation) Proceedings

Process to determine if an individual should be deported from the United States

Who is removable or deportable? Potentially any person who is not a U.S. citizen! Including:

- Individuals with no status or expired status;
- Green card holders (LPRs), primarily b/c of criminal conviction

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How are People Apprehended by DHS and/or End Up in Removal Proceedings?

- At the border (entry without inspection)
- Stopped randomly, or at checkpoint
- Filing immigration forms that result in denials or alerts DHS of potential grounds of deportability–**under the current administration, applicants who have humanitarian relief denied (i.e. VAWA, Self-Petition, U visa, or T visa) will most likely be placed in removal proceedings.**
- Travel
- Immigration discovers someone is convicted of a crime through the criminal justice system
- Information sharing

Policy Updates Affecting Survivors

- There is a lot of misinformation on social media–do not believe everything you hear, see, and read!
  - I-360 VAWA Self-Petitions, I-918 U Visa Petitions, and I-914 T Visa Petitions still exist! They are enshrined in the U.S. code, and it would take an act of Congress to undo them. They cannot be rescinded or canceled by Executive Order. NWIRP is still filing those applications.

Policy Updates Affecting Survivors

Protections for Survivors Rolled Back and/ or Eliminated:

- As of of February 2025, ICE rescinded the Victim-Centered Approach relating to immigrant survivors of crime. That means that survivors with pending forms of relief (i.e. someone with a pending U visa application), *may* be subject to enforcement actions by ICE, and will not be given deference. This does not mean that survivors will be specifically targeted.

- Rescission of the Sensitive Locations Memo
  - In January 2025, the Trump Administration rescinded a Biden-era policy that protected certain areas–such as churches, schools, and hospitals–from immigration enforcement.
  - This is a fear tactic that will have a chilling effect on immigrant communities seeking necessary services.

Policy Updates Affecting Survivors

USCIS has instituted new policies of reviewing applications through a "fraud-based" lens, rather than a humanitarian lens. For example, in December 2025, the Department of Homeland Security announced major changes in the VAWA Policy Manual that will affect how VAWA Self-Petitions and other humanitarian applications are reviewed and adjudicated. This is a huge step backward for DV cases, and for all survivor-based relief. Some of the specific changes include:

- Narrowing the eligibility criteria to require that the abuser must be a U.S. Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident at the time of the abuse.
- Narrowing the eligibility criteria to require that the survivor has resided with the abuser during the qualifying relationship.
- Adding a requirement to include evidence of termination of the abuser's prior marriages (something that may be difficult for a survivor to obtain).
- Skeletal petitions (often filed to meet deadlines) can be denied without a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID).
- Watering down of the "any credible evidence" standard.
    - Adjudicators may focus on minor inconsistencies in statements.
    - Discourages reliance on USCIS to verify the abuser's status, even when the self-petitioner has no other proof.
- Changes to how "battery and extreme cruelty" are defined.
- Changes to how good moral character will be evaluated.
- Narrowing the scope of prohibited source provision solely to admissibility / deportability determinations (i.e. information from an abuser could be used to influence the adjudication of the I-360 petition itself).

Important Consideration: Possibility of Notice to Appears ("NTA") After Denial

What is an NTA?

- The charging document issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") to initiate removal proceedings in Immigration Court against a noncitizen.
- In Immigration Court, an immigration judge will determine whether the noncitizen is to be removed or allowed to remain in the U.S.

Prior to the Trump 1.0 and 2.0 Administrations, if a noncitizen's application for humanitarian relief was denied, USCIS did *not* issue an NTA or refer them to ICE, except in specific cases involving fraud or certain serious criminal offenses. In 2018, USCIS issued a memo that announced the end of this long standing practice.

- As a result of the change in policy, NTAs were then routinely issued after the denial of humanitarian applications, such as the U visa, which now take over 10 years to process. So, a disproportionate number of people were affected who had applied for humanitarian relief before the new policy went into effect.

The policy was rescinded during the Biden Administration, but then reinstated during Trump 2.0. We are routinely seeing community members who have received denial notices on their humanitarian petitions being referred to Immigration Court.

PART V:
IMMIGRATION RELIEF FOR SURVIVORS

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

Immigration Protections

The following is an overview. It is important for individuals to get *individualized* advice about their situation!

Red Flags:

- Prior Contact With Immigration Authorities
- Prior Deportation / Removal Orders
- Criminal History

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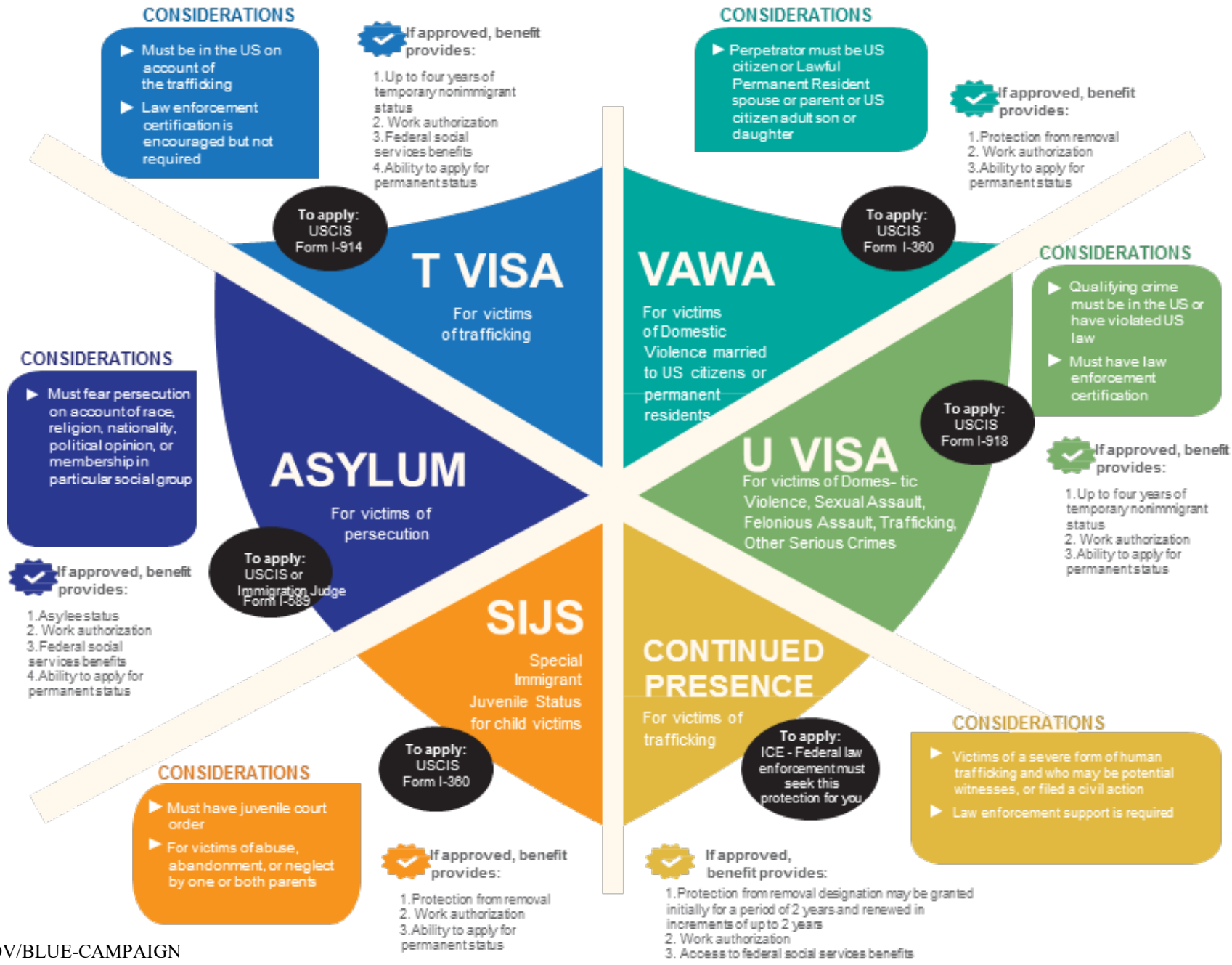
Barriers for Immigrant Community

- Fear of Government / Nonprofits
- Fear of Immigration Enforcement:
  - Will I be turned over to ICE?
- Cultural Barriers
- Language Barriers
- Lack of Information / Misconceptions

Some Forms of Immigration Relief for Survivors

- **ASYLUM**
- **SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION (SIJ)**
- **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)**
- **T VISA**
- **U VISA**

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CONSIDERATIONS
Must be in the US on account of the trafficking
Law enforcement certification is encouraged but not required
If approved, benefit provides:
1. Up to four years of temporary nonimmigrant status
2. Work authorization
3. Federal social services benefits
4. Ability to apply for permanent status
To apply: USCIS Form I-914
T VISA
For victims of trafficking
CONSIDERATIONS
Perpetrator must be US citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident spouse or parent or US citizen adult son or daughter
If approved, benefit provides:
1. Protection from removal
2. Work authorization
3. Ability to apply for permanent status
To apply: USCIS Form I-360
VAWA
For victims of Domestic Violence married to US citizens or permanent residents
CONSIDERATIONS
Must fear persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in particular social group
If approved, benefit provides:
1. Asylee status
2. Work authorization
3. Federal social services benefits
4. Ability to apply for permanent status
To apply: USCIS or Immigration Judge Form I-589
ASYLUM
For victims of persecution
CONSIDERATIONS
Qualifying crime must be in the US or have violated US law
Must have law enforcement certification
To apply: USCIS Form I-918
U VISA
For victims of Domes- tic Violence, Sexual Assault, Felonious Assault, Trafficking, Other Serious Crimes
If approved, benefit provides:
1. Up to four years of temporary nonimmigrant status
2. Work authorization
3. Ability to apply for permanent status
CONSIDERATIONS
Must have juvenile court order
For victims of abuse, abandonment, or neglect by one or both parents
To apply: USCIS Form I-360
SIJS
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status for child victims
If approved, benefit provides:
1. Protection from removal
2. Work authorization
3. Ability to apply for permanent status
CONTINUED PRESENCE
For victims of trafficking
To apply: ICE - Federal law enforcement must seek this protection for you
If approved, benefit provides:
1. Protection from removal designation may be granted initially for a period of 2 years and renewed in increments of up to 2 years
2. Work authorization
3. Access to federal social services benefits
CONSIDERATIONS
Victims of a severe form of human trafficking and who may be potential witnesses, or filed a civil action
Law enforcement support is required

ASYLUM

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

Asylum / Withholding of Removal

- For those who fear persecution in home country due to their:
  - Race
  - Religion
  - Nationality
  - Political Opinion
  - Membership in a Particular Social Group (PSG)
- To qualify, must apply within one (1) year of arrival; if not, eligible for Withholding of Removal (WOR), but much tougher, fewer benefits.
- Convention Against Torture (CAT): if likely to be tortured (much tougher, fewer benefits).

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION (SIJ)

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SIJ and Eligibility

Nonimmigrant visa with path to Permanent Residence when visa priority date becomes current (category EB 4). Applicant must show:

- Dependent of juvenile court or the court must have committed the child to, or placed him or her under the custody of,
  - State agency or department, or
  - individual or entity appointed by a state or juvenile court.
- State court must find reunification with one *or* both parents not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment or a similar basis under State law.
- Not in best interest to return to country of nationality or last residence.
- Must be under 21 at time of filing with USCIS
- Juvenile Court should retain Jurisdiction.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

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What is a VAWA Self-Petition?

Ideally, a spouse, parent, and sometimes child with U.S. Citizenship or Lawful Permanent Residence can "petition" for their immigrant relative to obtain lawful status. But in DV situations, this may not occur.

Congress has thus created a process by which an immigrant can petition for themselves, without relying on their abusive relative. This is known as a "self-petition." Form I-360 essentially substitutes for Form I-130.

- There is *no* USCIS filing fee for Form I-360.
- Does *not* require the police to have been called
- Sex / gender of applicant and / or abuser irrelevant
- Path to lawful permanent residence (green card)

Who is Eligible to Self-Petition?

- Spouse and children of abusive USC or LPR
  - Children generally before age 21, or up to age 25 if delay in filing related to abuse
- Parent of a child abused by a USC or LPR spouse
  - Even if parent has not been abused
- Children (under 21) may be included in a parent's petition
  - Even if children have not been abused
- Children includes step-children or adopted
  - But must file parent's petition prior to final divorce for step-children
- Parent of abusive USC child
  - Child must be aged 21 or older

What Must Self-Petitioner Show?

Evidentiary Standard is "any credible evidence"

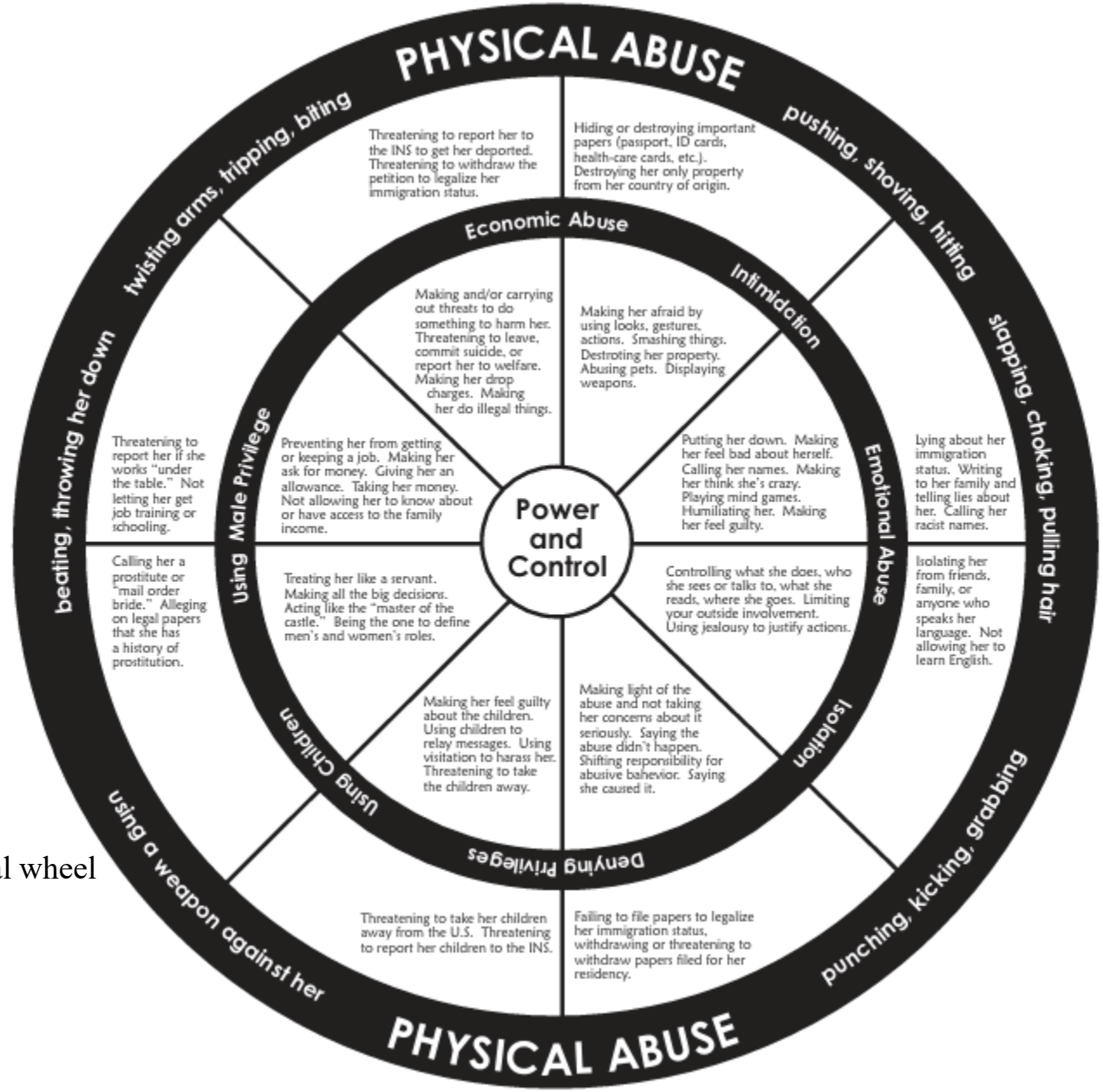
- Qualifying relationship with a USC or LPR
  - 2025 VAWA Policy Manual Update: Abuser must be a USC or LPR *at the time of the abuse*
- Must be legally married if relative with status is a spouse, **OR** Must be divorced within last two years (must apply before two (2) year anniversary of divorce)
  - 2025 VAWA Policy Manual Update: Must include evidence of termination of abuser's prior marriage(s)
- Good faith marriage, if spousal relationship
  - Abused children need not show parents' marriage was in good faith
- Resided with the abuser in U.S. or abroad
  - Same address, no minimum time required
  - 2025 VAWA Policy Manual Update: Survivor must reside with abuser *during* the qualifying relationship

What Must Self-Petitioner Show?

Evidentiary Standard is "any credible evidence"

- Battery (Physical Abuse) or Extreme Cruelty (Psychological/other abuse)
  - 2025 VAWA Policy Manual Update:
    - Cites the dictionary definition of "batter": "to strike with repeated blows of an instrument or weapon, or with frequent missiles; to beat continuously and violently so as to bruise or shatter."
    - Separates "extreme" and "cruelty" to define them narrowly
      - "extreme": "to the utmost possible degree"
      - "cruelty": "endangers the life or health of the other"
- Good moral character
  - Assumed for kids under 14
  - 2025 VAWA Policy Manual Update:
    - Mandatory detention will be considered a negative discretionary factor for good moral character (does not distinguish between criminal and non-criminal bases)
    - Non-disclosure of arrest or citation will be considered a negative discretionary factor for lack of good moral character
    - Incorporates the catch-all language "standards of the average citizen in the community"

Power and Control Wheel for Immigrant Survivors



Adapted from original wheel by: Domestic Abuse Intervention Project Duluth, MN

Form *

I-360 | Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant

Form Category *

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Field Office or Service Center *

Service Center Operations (SCOPS)

Get processing time

Processing time for Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant (I-360) at Service Center Operations (SCOPS)

80% of cases are completed within

51.5

Months

https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times/

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What is an I-751 Waiver?

- In an ideal situation, a USC / LPR spouse would petition for their immigrant spouse, who would be given a 2 year green card, and be considered a *conditional* permanent resident
- After 2 years, the couple must jointly submit proof of their good faith relationship on form I-751 to remove the conditions on permanent residence w/in 90 days of expiration date of conditional green card.
- BUT, survivor can request a waiver of the joint filing requirement if they experienced DV/abuse, divorce, death of spouse, or if they would experience hardship in home country.
- The USCIS filing fee for form I-751 is $750; it can be challenging to get a fee waiver. However, the fee is waived if applying based on DV/abuse.

Documenting the I-751 Waiver:

- Good Faith Marriage
  - Must be shown for three of the Waiver grounds (divorce, abuse, spouse's death)
  - Same type of documentation as for Self-Petition
  - Best evidence shows truly intended to establish a life together with spouse.

PLUS

- Finalized Divorce or Death Certificate

AND / OR

- Battery or Extreme Cruelty Waiver
  - Same type of documentation as for Self-Petition

Form *

I-751 | Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence

Form Category *

Removal of lawful permanent resident conditions (spouses of I

Field Office or Service Center *

All Field Offices

Get processing time

Processing time for Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence (I-751) at All Field Offices

80% of cases are completed within

37

Months

https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times/

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5 MINUTE BREAK

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

U VISA

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U Visas: Background

- Created under Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA) in 2000.
  - Implementing regulations were released on September 5, 2007 and took effect that October.
  - Between 2000 and 2007, eligible individuals received interim relief.
- The U Visa is a nonimmigrant visa available to victims of certain crimes who help with the investigation and/or prosecution of the crime committed against them.

Why is the U Visa Helpful for Law Enforcement?

- Immigrants are often reluctant or afraid to contact or cooperate with law enforcement when they are victims of crimes.
- Congress created the U Visa "to strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, and prosecute cases of domestic violence, sexual assault" and other crimes, while offering protection to such victims in keeping with humanitarian interests of the U.S.

Benefits of a U Visa

- Four (4)-Year Nonimmigrant Status
- Employment Authorization and Social Security Number
- Eligible For Some Public Benefits
- Protected From Deportation
- Eligibility For Adjustment Of Status (Green Card) After three (3) Years

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Elements of U Visa Eligibility

- Victim of a qualifying criminal activity
- Suffered or are suffering "substantial physical or mental abuse" as a result of having been a victim of criminal activity
- Possess information about the criminal activity
- Were helpful, are helpful, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the crime
- Crime must have occurred in the U.S. or violated U.S. law
- **Must obtain law enforcement certification (Form I-918B)**
- Admissible to the U.S. or eligible for a waiver of inadmissibility

Who Is A Victim?

- **Direct** Victims:
  - One who has suffered direct and proximate harm as a result of commission of a crime
  - Can include bystanders (witness of violent crime who suffers unusually direct injury)
    - e.g. pregnant woman who witnesses violent crime and miscarries
- **Indirect** Victims:
  - If the direct victim is under 16, disabled, or incompetent, the parent or guardian can be the indirect victim.
  - If the crime is murder, manslaughter, and direct victim is deceased, certain surviving family members can be indirect victims.
  - With obstruction of justice, perjury, and witness tampering, can be indirect victim if client harmed directly by perpetrator, and perpetrator committed one of the three crimes in part to avoid being brought to justice or to maintain control of the victim by manipulating criminal system.

Which Crimes Are U Visa Qualifying Crimes?

- Abduction
- Abusive Sexual Contact
- Blackmail
- Domestic Violence
- Extortion
- False Imprisonment
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Fraud in Foreign Labor Contracting
- Hostage
- Sexual Exploitation
- Incest
- Involuntary Servitude
- Kidnapping
- Manslaughter
- Murder
- Obstruction of Justice
- Peonage
- Perjury
- Prostitution
- Rape
- Sexual Assault
- Slave Trade
- Stalking
- Torture
- Trafficking
- Unlawful Criminal Restraint
- Witness Tampering
- Any similar activity
- Solicitation / Attempt / Conspiracy to commit any of the above

Victim Must Have Suffered Substantial Abuse

- Regulations do not define the term "substantial" in the phrase "substantial physical or mental abuse"
- USCIS has opted to do a case-by-case analysis and will consider:
  - The severity of the perpetrator's conduct
  - The severity of the harm suffered
  - The duration of the infliction of the harm
  - The extent to which there is permanent or serious harm to the victim's appearance, health, or physical or mental soundness,
  - The physical or mental soundness of the victim before the abuse

Victim Must "Possess Information"

- This is not a requirement that the victim possess a particular type or amount of information
- But, the victim/petitioner must possess knowledge of the criminal activity that could assist with investigation or prosecution
- With victim under age 16, a parent, guardian, or next friend may possess the information
- Look to age of victim on date of qualifying crime

Victim Must be Helpful to Law Enforcement

- Past, present, *or* future helpfulness
- On federal, state, or local level
- Helpful to police, prosecutors, judges, ICE, or other investigative authority (e.g. Child Protective Services, Department of Labor)
- With victim under age 16, a parent, guardian, or next friend may provide the help
- Any request for ongoing help must be "REASONABLE"
- Once client receives U, failure to provide ongoing help when request is reasonable may lead to U visa revocation, and will preclude an applicant from becoming a permanent resident
- Helpful to "investigation or prosecution" refers to help in detection or investigation of crime, as well as prosecution, conviction, or sentencing

FAQs

- What if the crime was investigated but never prosecuted?
- What if the case went to trial, but the prosecution was unsuccessful?
- What if victim gets back together with their abuser who perpetrated the U Visa qualifying crime against them?
- If an abusive family member was the perpetrator of the qualifying crime, can you include them as a derivative the U Visa application?

Law Enforcement Certification Form I-918B

U Visa application must include certification (Form I-918, Supplement B) from a law enforcement official addressing whether the victim has met the requirements for the U visa

Which Agencies can Sign Form I-918B?

- Federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies
- Prosecutors and judges
- Other agencies that have investigative power (e.g. Child Protective Services, Department of Labor, etc.)
  - Regulation states that the certifying official must be the head of the agency or a designated supervisor

Crime Must Violate the Laws of the United States

- Generally has to occur in the U.S., including military bases and Native American lands
- May also violate U.S. law abroad (violation of federal statute providing for extraterritorial jurisdiction)
  - e.g. off-base abuse by military members
  - e.g. “sex tourism” statute

Victim Must Be Admissible to the U.S. or Eligible for a Waiver of Inadmissibility

Grounds of inadmissibility apply to all individuals seeking admission into or permission to lawfully remain in the U.S.

Some common Grounds of Inadmissibility include:

- Unlawful entries and exits from the United States
- Exiting the U.S. after being unlawfully present in the U.S. for certain periods of time
- Prior removal from the U.S.
- Fraud / Misrepresentation
- “Smuggling” family
- Crimes

Who Benefits?
U Visa Derivatives

Petitioner	Qualifying Family Member
A principal petitioner 21 years of age or older at the time of filing the petition may file for:	• Spouse (U-2) • Unmarried children under the age of 21 (U-3)
A principal petitioner **under** the age of 21 years old at the time of filing the petition may file for:	• Spouse (U-2) • Unmarried children under the age of 21 (U-3) • Parents (U-4) • Unmarried siblings under the age of 18 (U-5)

- Under 8 C.F.R. 214(f)(4), the relationship between the U1 principal and their qualifying family member must exist when the I-918 U petition is filed.
- As of August 2021, USCIS adopted the Ninth Circuit's decision in Medina Tovar v. Zuchowski, 982 F.3d 631, 633 (9th Cir. 2020)(en banc) nationwide. Under Medina Tovar, USCIS will look at whether a spousal relationship existed when the underlying I-918 U petition was adjudicated, rather than when it was filed.
- Principal may not petition for a family member who perpetrated the crime that established eligibility for U visa status (i.e. abusive spouse)

U Visa Processing: Statutory Cap

- Statutory cap of 10,000 U Visa *principal* petitions per fiscal year (i.e. this does not include derivative family members)
- Cap has been reached every year since 2010
- Currently over 288,000 principal petitions pending

See USCIS Immigration and Citizenship Data

A Note on Processing – Bona Fide Determination Process and Deferred Action Waitlist

- Bona Fide Determination Process (BFD)
- Bona fide generally means made in good faith, without fraud, or deceit.
- USCIS implemented the BFD process on June 14, 2021
- This process applies for principal petitioners and qualifying family members living in the U.S. with pending, bona fide I-918 petitions.
- Under this process USCIS exercises its discretion on a case-by-case basis to grant BFD Employment Authorization Documents (BFD EADs) and Deferred Action Status.
- If the petition appears approvable, is placed on waitlist and granted "deferred action" until a U Visa number is available:
    - Increased protection against deportation*
    - Eligibility for employment authorization
- Waiting list placement is based on date of filing. USCIS currently processing petitions filed in 2017—over an nine (9) year wait, which likely to increase in coming years.

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U Adjustment of Status

- Adjustment of Status under INA §245(m); 8 C.F.R. §245.24
  - This is a stand-alone adjustment provision.
- **Non-waivable ground of inadmissibility**
  - The only ground of inadmissibility that applies is INA § 212(a)(3)(E) (participants in Nazi persecution, genocide, or the commission of any act of torture or extrajudicial killing) and that is non-waivable!
  - But everything else is **DISCRETIONARY**. USCIS will consider other inadmissibility issues as negative factors as part of their discretionary determination.

U Adjustment of Status

Individuals may apply for Lawful Permanent Residency (green card) if:

1. They can prove they were granted U status and continue to hold U status.
2. They have three (3) years of continuous presence in the U.S. from date of grant of the U visa.
3. Can show that adjustment is justified on humanitarian grounds, to ensure family unity, or is otherwise in the public interest; and,
4. The principal recipient did not unreasonably refuse to provide ongoing assistance in the criminal investigation or prosecution.

5 MINUTE BREAK

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

T VISA

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

T Visas: Background

- Nonimmigrant benefit created under Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA) in 2000.
- Created to:
  - Combat human trafficking, and
  - Provide immigration relief for persons trafficked into the U.S.

Benefits of T Visas for Human Trafficking Victims

- Four (4)-Year Nonimmigrant Status
- Eligibility For Adjustment Of Status (Green Card) After Three (3) Years
- Employment Authorization and Social Security Number
- Eligible For Some Public Benefits
  - *Same benefits as Refugees (much more substantial than benefits available to U Visa recipients)*

Determining T Visa Eligibility

While the following slides are intended to serve as a tool to help flag *potential* trafficking cases, each case, as with all forms of humanitarian immigration relief, will require a careful and full intake with an immigration attorney who has specialized knowledge of T visas!

Elements of T Visa Eligibility

Applicant must show that they:

- Are a victim of **a severe form of trafficking in persons**, as defined by the Act;
- Are **physically present** in the United States on account of the trafficking;
- **Complied with reasonable request from law enforcement** agency for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of human trafficking; and
- Would suffer **extreme hardship** involving unusual and severe harm if he or she were removed from the U.S.
- **Admissible** to the U.S. or **eligible for a waiver** of inadmissibility

Must Be a Victim of a "Severe Form of Trafficking in Persons"

Severe forms of trafficking in persons means:

1. sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age;

OR

2. the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Common Trafficking Venues

LABOR:

- Nannies / Maids
- Sweatshop Factories
- Janitorial Jobs
- Construction Sites
- Farming / Landscaping
- Hotels / Restaurants
- Drug Trafficking

SEX:

- Street Prostitution
- Brothels
- Strip Clubs
- Pornography
- Spas
- Escort Services
- Massage Parlors

*** Trafficking can also happen in the home in domestic / familial relationships ***

*** Please note this when screening DV Cases ***

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PROCESS	MEANS	ENDS
Recruiting ☐ Did someone promise you a different job than the job you were required to work? ☐ Have you ever done activities that were different from what you were promised or told?	**Force** ☐ Did someone physically or sexually hurt you? ☐ Have you ever worked [or did other activities] or lived somewhere where there were locks on the doors or windows or anything else that stopped you from leaving? ☐ Were you forced to work while sick?	**Labor Trafficking** ☐ Have you ever been pressured to do anything you didn't want to do to pay back money that you borrowed or owed someone? ☐ Were you forced to work to pay off a debt to your employer? ☐ Did anyone where you worked ever take your money for things, for example, for transportation, food, or rent? ☐ Were you forced to give someone else the money you earned? ☐ Have you worked for someone or done any other activities for which you thought you would be paid? ☐ Did you ever feel like you couldn't stop working because someone was going to hurt you or your family? ☐ Were you ever allowed to take breaks where you worked [or did other activities], for example, to eat, use the telephone, or use the bathroom?
Harboring ☐ Were you unable to contact your family and friends or was your contact limited? ☐ Was another person in control of where you lived or worked? ☐ Did you live in the same place where you worked? ☐ Were you unable to come and go whenever you wanted?	**Coercion** ☐ Did anyone ever make you feel scared or unsafe? ☐ Did someone threaten you, your family, or anyone around you? ☐ Did anyone at the place where you lived or worked monitor you or stop you from contacting your family, friends, or others? ☐ Did anyone you ever worked for or lived with threaten to report you to the police or other authorities? ☐ Has your identification documents or passport been taken away from you?	

PROCESS	MEANS	ENDS
Transportation ☐ Did someone transport you to the U.S.? ☐ Did someone transport you from home to where you worked?	**Fraud** ☐ Were you lied to about the type of work, salary, or hours? ☐ Did they promise you immigration status that they did not seek for you? ☐ Have you worked for someone or done any other activities for which you thought you would be paid? ☐ Did anyone where you worked [or did other activities] ever trick or pressure you into doing anything you did not want to do?	**Sex Trafficking** ☐ Have you been forced to have sex for money, food, shelter, or other needs? ☐ Did you ever have sex for things of value (for example money, housing, food, gifts, or favors)?
Obtaining/Providing ☐ Did someone receive the money you earned directly? ☐ Did someone else advertise your services or force you to advertise yourself?		**Minor Sex Trafficking** ☐ (If under 18) Have you had sex for money, food, shelter, or other needs? • Do not need to have force, fraud, or coercion if minor

Victim Must Be Physically Present in U.S. On Account of the Trafficking

- Being present does not mean you have to have been trafficked **into** the U.S. or entered the U.S. via trafficking
  - Someone may enter the U.S. legally and then be trafficked.
- *Generally speaking* an individual cannot apply for T nonimmigrant status if they have left the U.S. **after** the trafficking occurred
- Unlike the U visa, a person may *not* apply for a T visa from outside the U.S.

Advocate role:

- Assisting survivor with stability while maintaining physical presence in the U.S. during the pendency of their T nonimmigrant petition

Survivor Must Comply with Reasonable Requests for Assistance

T visa applicants are required to report their victimization and comply with any reasonable requests for assistance unless they meet an exception due to age (minors) or trauma (physical or psychological)

Form I-914B Law Enforcement Certification Form - not required, like the U visa

Advocate role:

- Advocates should not attempt to obtain a Form I-914, Supplement B
- Discussing risks and benefits with reporting trafficking victimization
- Advocates are often present at law enforcement interviews to support trafficking survivor
- Connecting survivor with mental health, housing, and other resources to stabilize them during this difficult time

Survivor Must Show They Would Suffer Extreme Hardship Involving Unusual and Severe Harm Upon Removal

- This determination is made on a discretionary basis. Some considerations may include:
  - Age and personal circumstances of applicant
  - Extent of trauma
  - Loss of access to medical / mental health services
  - Possibility of being re-trafficked if returned to same conditions
  - Possibility of retaliation by trafficker
  - Loss of access to U.S. legal system
- Advocate letters of support can be extremely helpful in establishing extreme hardship

Victim Must Be Admissible to the U.S. or Eligible for a Waiver of Inadmissibility

Some Common Grounds of Inadmissibility Include:

- Unlawful entries and exits from the United States
- Existing the U.S. after being unlawfully present in the U.S. for certain periods of time
- Prior removal from the U.S.
- Fraud / Misrepresentation
- "Smuggling" family
- Crimes

Statutory provision INA section 212(d)(13) authorizes waiver for most grounds of inadmissibility for T Visa Applicants if in the "national interest"

Who Benefits?
T Visa Derivatives

Eligibility for Qualifying Family Members

Certain qualifying family members may be eligible for T nonimmigrant status. Regardless of your age, you may apply for the following family members if they are in present danger of retaliation as a result of your escape from trafficking or cooperation with law enforcement:

- Your parents;
- Your unmarried siblings under 18 years of age; and
- The children of any age or marital status of your qualifying family members who have been granted derivative T nonimmigrant status.

If your family members are not in present danger of retaliation, then follow the chart below

If you are…	Then you may apply for your…
Under 21 years old	• Spouse • Unmarried children who are under 21 years old • Parents • Unmarried siblings who are under 18 years old
21 years old or older	• Spouse • Unmarried children who are under 21 years old

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T Visa Processing: Statutory Cap

- Statutory cap of 5,000 T *Principal* petitions per fiscal year
- Unlike the U Visa, this cap has *never* been reached
- However, as of 2026, processing times have slowed down to almost a ***halt***.

Case Processing Times

Alert

USCIS processing times for certain form types may no longer reference a specific service center location (for example, Vermont Service Center). We are in the process of adjusting all processing times for service center-related forms to now list "Service Center Operations (SCOPS)." Service Center Operations has expanded its capability to process casework at multiple locations, at various points in time, based on business needs and staffing requirements. Therefore, listing a specific location is no longer an accurate representation of where a case is processed. We are adjusting our case processing time metrics to provide the most accurate and up-to-date information by form type.

While certain form processing times are now listed under Service Center Operations, you may continue to receive correspondence from USCIS listing a specific service center location.

Select your form, form category, and the office that is processing your case

Refer to your receipt notice to find your form, category, and office. For more information about case processing times and reading your receipt notice, visit the More Information About Case Processing Times page.

Please complete all of the required fields marked with an * asterisk.

Form *

I-914 | Application for T Nonimmigrant Status

Form Category *

Provides temporary immigration benefits to noncitizen victims

Field Office or Service Center *

Service Center Operations (SCOPS)

Get processing time

Processing time for Application for T Nonimmigrant Status (I-914) at Service Center Operations (SCOPS)

80% of cases are completed within

33

Months

https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times/

Number of Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status
By Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Case Status
Fiscal Years 2008-2026

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Period	Applications by Case Status											
	Victims of Trafficking[1]				Family Members[1]				Fiscal Year Total			
	Applications Received[2]	Approved[3]	Denied[4]	Pending[5]	Applications Received[2]	Approved[3]	Denied[4]	Pending[5]	Applications Received[2]	Approved[3]	Denied[4]	Pending[5]
Fiscal Year												
2008	389	247	56	193	321	176	23	D	710	423	79	H
2009	461	290	63	307	241	259	54	D	702	549	117	H
2010	541	446	102	305	518	361	74	D	1,059	807	176	H
2011	882	556	145	502	909	708	114	D	1,791	1,264	259	H
2012	790	667	81	565	848	747	94	453	1,638	1,414	175	1,018
2013	804	851	97	421	1,021	984	85	518	1,825	1,835	182	939
2014	908	619	135	590	913	787	95	579	1,821	1,406	230	1,169
2015	1,040	611	239	809	1,113	692	182	854	2,153	1,303	421	1,663
2016	955	748	175	869	890	937	144	713	1,845	1,685	319	1,582
2017	1,177	669	213	1,180	1,142	667	123	1,100	2,319	1,336	336	2,280
2018	1,613	576	300	1,916	1,315	703	251	1,483	2,928	1,279	551	3,399
2019	1,242	500	365	2,358	1,011	491	216	1,860	2,253	991	581	4,218
2020	1,110	1,040	778	1,798	966	1,018	511	1,448	2,076	2,058	1,289	3,246
2021	1,702	829	524	2,299	1,078	622	346	1,748	2,780	1,451	870	4,047
2022	3,070	1,715	389	3,490	1,865	1,319	247	2,208	4,935	3,034	636	5,698
2023	8,598	2,181	638	9,394	4,976	1,495	323	5,561	13,574	3,676	961	14,955
2024	15,332	3,786	603	20,351	8,422	2,392	385	11,297	23,754	6,178	988	31,648
2025	37,177	1,398	2,362	45,300	18,747	1,547	1,138	23,110	55,924	2,945	3,500	68,410
Fiscal Year 2026 by Quarter												
Q1 October - December	9,896	157	176	59,187	4,732	158	116	29,558	14,628	315	292	88,745
Q2 January - March	10,157	196	197	71,140	5,369	143	112	35,817	15,526	339	309	106,957
Q3 April - June	8,104	143	177	81,695	3,984	109	106	40,898	12,088	252	283	122,593
Q4 July - September												
Fiscal Year 2026-Total	**28,157**	**496**	**550**	**81,695**	**14,085**	**410**	**334**	**40,898**	**42,242**	**906**	**884**	**122,593**

T Status Granted!
Now What???

- Continued cooperation in any investigation/prosecution is a requirement.
- Do not travel!
- Issuance of HHS certification letter that allows access to more public benefits as a *certified* survivor of trafficking
- T adjustment of status in 3 years from approval of T nonimmigrant visa, generally
- T consular processing of derivatives abroad – social services provider can assist in helping survivor and family access resources upon the derivative's arrival to the U.S.

PART VI: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND QUESTIONS

www.nwirp.org

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

HOW TO REFER IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS TO NWIRP

EASTERN WASHINGTON

Granger Office
Serving individuals in Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat, Yakima, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties
Email: grangerintake@nwirp.org
Phone: 509.854.2100
Toll Free: 888.756.3641

Wenatchee Office
Serving individuals in Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties
Email: wenatcheeintake@nwirp.org
Phone: 509.570.0054
Toll Free: 866.271.2084

WESTERN WASHINGTON

Seattle Office
Serving individuals in Island, King, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties.
Email: vawaintake@nwirp.org
VAWA Intake Phone: 206.957.8621
Main Phone: 206.587.4009
Toll Free: 800.445.5771

Tacoma Office
Serving individuals living in Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum counties.
Email: TSUintake@nwirp.org
Phone: 206.816.3893

Northwest IMMIGRANT RIGHTS Project

Additional Resources

- NWIRP
  - Know Your Rights
  - News and Events
- Washington Immigrant Solidarity Network (WAISN)
- Legal Counsel for Youth and Children (LCYC)
- Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC)
  - Step-by-Step Family Preparedness Plan
- National Korean American Service & Education Consortium (NAKASEC)
  - Know Your Rights iPhone App
  - Know Your Rights Android App
- Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV)
  - FAQs IMmigration Enforcement and Victim Services Programs
- NIWAP Library
  - Public Benefits Map
  - Washington Public Benefits Chart
  - Washington Public Benefits Screening Chart for Immigrant Survivors
  - Pathways Podcast