

Chapter V-8 Quick Reference Guide

SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS FINDINGS IN PATERNITY AND PARENTAGE PROCEEDINGS¹

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For Courts Hearing Paternity, Parentage and Child Support Cases

What is Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)²

- Through the Immigration Act of 1990, Congress created Special Immigrant Juvenile Status to provide immigration relief for undocumented immigrant children who have been harmed by a parent and who are the subject of state court proceedings.³ SIJS is a form of federal humanitarian immigration protection created to promote child welfare helping vulnerable immigrant children by providing them the opportunity to apply for legal permanent residence to gain stability, heal and thrive.
- SIJS protects children who cannot be reunited with one or both parents due to have suffered abuse, abandonment, neglect or similar harms perpetrated by a parent.⁴
- Federal law **requires** that each application for SIJS include an order from a state court.⁵ The court must have jurisdiction under state law to make determinations about the placement, care or custody of children.

SIJS findings do not constitute an immigration determination, rather are simply factual findings based on state law that are required to be included in the child’s immigration application.

Federal Requirement: State Courts Apply State Law⁶

¹ This publication was developed under grant number SJI-15-T-234 from the State Justice Institute. The points of view expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the State Justice Institute.

² See Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter I: Introduction to Special Immigrant Juvenile Status*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS BENCH BOOK: A NATIONAL GUIDE TO BEST PRACTICES FOR JUDGES AND COURTS [hereinafter SIJS BENCH BOOK] 1-2 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ch-i-intro-to-sijs/>.

³ See 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(J)(i) (2012).

⁴ Parents for SIJS purposes are the child’s natural or adoptive parents and any other relationships recognized as parents under state law. State law, rather than federal law, applies with regard to the definition of parents for SIJS cases. Whomever state law recognizes as a parent is the parent for SIJS purposes. This includes whether or not a step-parent is considered a parent under state law. U.S. immigration law that defines “parent” to include “step-parent” does not apply to SIJS cases. For children born during a marriage, state paternity laws commonly presume the child to be the child of the husband and wife and this presumption establishes paternity. This can result in the state law establishing a parent child relationship between a child and someone who is not the natural or adopted parent of the child.

⁵ This court order containing the findings that the child applying for SIJS needs is often referred to as a “predicate order.”

⁶ See Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 101(a)(27)(J) (defining Special Immigrant Juveniles); see also *Eligibility Status for SIJ*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/special-immigrant-juveniles/eligibility-sij-status/eligibility-status-sij> (last visited Mar. 30, 2018).

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- To issue a predicate order the state court applies state laws to make each of the specific findings of fact that U.S. immigration laws require that SIJS eligible children obtain from state court judges.

Eligibility Status for SIJS

- To be eligible for SIJS a child must be: unmarried, in the United States and under the age of 21⁷ at the time of filing the SIJS immigration application, and submit a state court order that contains three findings⁸:
 1. *Finding 1*: The court has exercised jurisdiction as authorized by state law to issue orders regarding the custody, care or placement of an immigrant child;⁹
 - a. Judges may encounter SIJS eligible children in a wide range of state court proceedings including, but not limited to divorce, custody, guardianship, dependency, adoption, child support, protection orders, declaratory judgments, domestication of a foreign order, or delinquency.
 - b. The court order must make findings regarding custody or placement of the child with an individual,¹⁰ an agency, a department of the state, or an entity appointed by the state court. The proceeding can take place in any type of state court including, but not limited to a family, probate, or juvenile court.
 2. *Finding 2*: It is not in the child’s best interest to return to the home country, or last habitual residence, of the child or the child’s abusive parent.
 - a. This finding includes a determination by the state court using the best interest factors under state law that a placement in the child’s, or his or her parents’, country of nationality or last habitual residence is not in the child’s best interest.
 - b. In making this finding it can be useful to include findings of fact regarding each of the state law best interest factors that the court applied in its deliberation and

⁷ Children must obtain findings from a state court that has jurisdiction to enter orders regarding their care and custody. Orders containing SIJS findings must be issued while the child is under the age of majority set by state law, which is often age eighteen. Some state laws may confer jurisdiction over a person who is older than eighteen.

⁸ See INA § 101(a)(27)(J) (defining Special Immigrant Juveniles); see also *Eligibility Status for SIJ*, U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/special-immigrant-juveniles/eligibility-sij-status/eligibility-status-sij> (last visited Mar. 30, 2018).

⁹ Menjivar, 29 Immigr. Rep. B2-37, B2-37 (1994), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/matter-of-menjivar/> (“The acceptance of jurisdiction over the custody of a child by a juvenile court, when the child’s parents have effectively relinquished control of the child, makes the child dependent upon the juvenile court, whether the child is placed by [h]e court in foster care or, as here, in a guardianship situation.”).

¹⁰ The original SIJS statute required that the child be dependent on the state court and eligible for long-term foster care. The statute was amended to clarify that this includes the placement of the child in the care or custody of an individual to allow children living with family or next of kin to remain in their homes. The language remains reminiscent of traditional dependency language and some courts have mistakenly interpreted that to mean they can only make SIJS findings in dependency proceedings. See Memorandum from Donald Neufeld to Field Leadership of U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec., *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008: Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Provisions 2* (Mar. 24, 2009) (<http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/imm-gov-uscismemotvpra2008-03-04-09/>) (“In short, the TVPRA 2008 removed the need for a juvenile court to deem a juvenile eligible for long-term foster care.”); see also U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVS., IMMIGRATION RELIEF FOR ABUSED CHILDREN: INFORMATION FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, AND OTHERS WORKING WITH ABUSED CHILDREN (2014), http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/uscis_sijs_brochure/ (stating that “SIJ eligible children may . . . [b]e living with a foster family, an appointed guardian, or the non-abusive parent” and noting that the highlighted examples are not an exhaustive list) (emphasis added). For immigration law purposes, therefore, a juvenile is dependent upon the state court if he or she “[h]as been the subject of judicial proceedings or administrative proceedings authorized or recognized by the juvenile court.” 8 C.F.R. § 204.11(c)(6) (2012). See also Menjivar, 29 Immigr. Rep. B2-37, B2-39 (1994), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/matter-of-menjivar/> (“The acceptance of jurisdiction over the custody of a child by a juvenile court . . . makes the child dependent upon the juvenile court, whether the child is placed by [h]e court in foster care or, as here, in a guardianship situation).

determination. Using the state best interest factors, the findings should include reasons why the judge granted custody, guardianship or placement to one person and not to other potential custodians. The findings should also include a comparison of services and resources available to the child in the U.S. as compared to the home country. Examples include: what types of services, actions, and orders will best serve a child, services that help him heal from trauma, the social, medical, mental health and educational needs of the child, and who is best suited to care for him.¹¹

c. Findings must be based on state law. Therefore, include state law citations. Do not cite to federal law.

3. *Finding 3*: Reunification with one or both of the child’s parents is not viable due to abuse, abandonment, neglect, **or** a similar basis under state law;¹²

a. The federal statute¹³ intentionally does not define abuse, abandonment, or neglect, but rather relies upon the state court judge’s expertise in applying each state law’s definition of these terms.¹⁴ Some states have other provisions in state law that are a “similar basis” for protecting children and making reunification with a parent not viable. These too can serve as a basis for SIJS findings.

• The order should indicate the factual basis for the each of the state court findings.¹⁵

- Court orders that contain detailed findings of fact regarding the harm the child suffered, that cite state laws being applied, and that discuss the application of state laws to the facts of the case help avoid both DHS requests for additional evidence and delays in the adjudication of the child’s SIJS petition.

¹¹ A list of factors that are helpful when comparing what assistance, support, treatment or other services would be available to help an immigrant child or immigrant crime victim in the United States, compared to an immigrant’s home country, can be found in the DHS policies and regulations discussing extreme hardship in VAWA self-petitioning and VAWA cancellation of removal cases. See Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter IV: Application of the Best Interest of the Child Standard in Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Cases*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-15 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/application-of-the-best-interest-of-the-child-standard-in-sijs-2/> (listing of these factors and how they could be applied when courts make SIJS findings).

¹² For more information to assist courts making findings regarding the viability of reunification and a discussion of how this standard differs from termination of parental rights, see Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter II: Details about Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) Findings*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 3-7 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/details-about-special-immigrant-juvenile-status-sijs-findings/> and Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter IV: Application of the Best Interest of the Child Standard in Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Cases*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 12-14 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/application-of-the-best-interest-of-the-child-standard-in-sijs-2/>.

¹³ Amendments to the INA § 101(a)(27)(J) made under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA), Pub. L. No. 110-457, 122 Stat. 5044 (Dec. 23, 2008) supersede 8 C.F.R. § 204.11. See *Appendix A: Statutory Provisions Related to Special Immigrant Juvenile Status*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-a-sijs-statutory-and-regulatory-provisions/> (discussing which parts of the regulations were issued prior to 2008 that were not superseded by the statute); see also Memorandum from Donald Neufeld to Field Leadership of U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec., *Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008: Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Provisions 2* (Mar. 24, 2009) (<http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/imm-gov-uscismemotvpra2008-03-04-09/>).

¹⁴ State law definitions of “abuse,” “abandonment,” and “neglect” are to be applied to the factual findings about the abuse the child suffered wherever that abuse occurred in the world, inside or outside of the United States. If the facts of the harm the child suffered would constitute “abuse” under state law, then it is abuse for SIJS findings even when the facts of the abuse occurred in another country. State law is to be used, not the laws of the country in which the abuse occurred.

¹⁵ U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Servs., *Volume 6: Immigrants, Part J, Special Immigrant Juveniles*, in U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGR. SERVS. POLICY MANUAL (2017), <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/Print/PolicyManual-Volume6-PartJ.html>; *Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D)(5) – USCIS Consent*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 8 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>.

- The state court order does not confer any immigration status on the child.
- Only federal immigrant officials can grant immigration status to the child.
- However, without the state court order containing the three required findings the child cannot petition for SIJS.
 - The inability to file may have serious negative consequences for the child's health, well-being, growth, education, development and the opportunity to remain in the care of nurturing caregivers. In some cases, the inability to obtain SIJS could result in the child's deportation from the United States.

SIJS in Paternity and Parentage Proceedings¹⁶

- SIJS findings are appropriate¹⁷ in cases in which the court is deciding paternity of an immigrant child who is not a naturalized citizen or lawful permanent resident when the child has been a victim of abuse, abandonment, neglect, or other similar harms defined by state law and the perpetrator was one of the child's natural or adoptive parents.
- Immigrant children who are residing in the care of a non-abusive parent may apply for and be granted SIJS based on abuse, abandonment, or neglect perpetrated by their other parent.¹⁸
- For a child to attain SIJS the child must prove that the person who abused, abandoned, neglected or similarly harmed a child was the child's parent.
- State laws governing paternity generally presume when a child is born during a marriage that the child is the child of the husband and wife and paternity is established as a matter of law.
- When children are born out of wedlock the legal identity of the child's father is not automatically established. Children born out of wedlock who are abused, abandoned, neglected, or suffer similar harms perpetrated by their father will need to establish that the person who harmed them is their father. Under state laws unmarried parents can legally establish paternity by completing an acknowledgment of paternity form or by initiating a paternity action in state court. A paternity action is one of the types of state court proceedings through which state courts legally identify a child's father.
- *State Law Purpose of Paternity Laws:* State laws recognize that there are many benefits for the child, the father and the mother of establishing paternity. Paternity provides the child with a needed identity, can encourage interaction with other members of the father's family, it provides accurate family history information that can be crucial to a child's health, it affects inheritance, and permits a father to exercise parental rights to custody and visitation. Importantly, under state law, when paternity is established the father has a legal obligation to support the child. Establishing paternity can provide other financial benefits to the child that improve the child's economic stability. The child becomes eligible to receive benefits from the father including health insurance, social security, life insurance, and veteran's and other survivor's benefits.

¹⁶ For an additional and further discussion of issues relevant to child support proceedings, see Meaghan Fitzpatrick, Rafaela Rodrigues & Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter V-3: Quick Reference Guide: Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Findings in Proceedings Involving Custody and Child Support*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-12 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ch-v3-custody-quick-reference-guide/>.

¹⁷ For more information, see Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter I: Introduction to Special Immigrant Juvenile Status*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-2 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ch-i-intro-to-sijs/>.

¹⁸ Prior to 2008, to be eligible for SIJS, a child had to suffer harm perpetrated by both to the child's parents. In 2008, Congress updated the law in recognition of the importance of promoting ongoing nurturing relationships between children and their nurturing non-abusive parents.

- A typical paternity action is usually brought in by the mother of the child. Once paternity is established, custody, visitation and child support are determined by the court.
- State court judges will receive requests for SIJS predicate findings in paternity cases based on many different fact patterns. Some frequent scenarios include:
 - **The child’s putative father is in the U.S., parents are unmarried:** The child’s mother brings an action to establish paternity, be awarded custody and support, and SIJS findings.
 - **The child’s putative father’s whereabouts are unknown:** the child’s mother brings an action to establish paternity and once paternity is established, seeks SIJS findings based on abandonment.
 - **The putative father abandoned mother while pregnant:** the child’s mother brings an action to establish paternity and for child support.
 - **The mother receives public assistance and assigns her rights to the state:** the state welfare agency brings an action to establish paternity and to recover benefits awarded to child.
 - **In some states, the putative father files a notice of intent to claim paternity:** while this is state specific, the putative father must receive notice related to any proceeding involving the child.¹⁹ Some states have putative father registries.²⁰

Procedural Considerations²¹

- *Service of Process:* Special Immigrant Juvenile Status imposes no additional service requirements. The rules for who must be served in a paternity proceeding are governed by state law. How service is to be effected in paternity proceeding is also governed by state law. The same service of process requirements apply in cases involving immigrant children seeking SIJS findings as in any other paternity case.
- Many SIJS eligible children will have had little or no recent contact with the parent or parents who have perpetrated the abuse, abandonment, neglect, or similar harm defined by state law. The perpetrator parent may be still living in the home country and the child may be resettled with the other parent or with a grandparent, family member or caregiver in the United States. The location of the perpetrator parent may be:
 - In the child’s country of origin;
 - Unknown to the child and other parent;
 - In a region of the home county that is rural with little formal infrastructure.

These circumstances pose several significant obstacles to meeting the service and notice requirements for custody adjudications. Attorneys representing parties seeking custody of an SIJS eligible child may need additional time locating the abusive parent. They may not be successful in accomplishing personal service and may need to request court orders authorizing alternative

¹⁹ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia.

²⁰ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming.

²¹ Children seeking SIJS orders may come before the court in creative ways that the court is not necessarily accustomed to seeing; this is in part because of funding restrictions on representation of abused immigrant children and parents. Depending on an organization’s funding, the organization may be limited to whether they can represent the child, the parent, a third party filing on behalf of or in relation to the child, or any combination within. Various forms of government funding are restricted to only the abused litigant, thus barring non-abused parents and third parties from filing guardianship or custody with representation from the agency receiving the funding. The abused child is eligible for representation from the agency, but due to procedural rules, the child cannot file certain cases on their own behalf, and thus the attorney is limited to what kinds of cases they can seek relief for the child.

service.²² Swift decisions by the court on requests for alternative service are very important to ensure that the court is authorized to take jurisdiction to enter custody orders including SIJS findings before the immigrant SIJS eligible child turns the age of majority as defined by state law. This may include:

- Enlisting assistance with service from the parent’s country’s embassy or consulate;
 - Service by publication;
 - Orders that soldiers and sailors service is not required because the parent is found to be a foreign national who could not have served in the U.S. Military.
- *Guardian and Attorneys Ad Litem (GAL/AAL)*: Federal law does not impose or require any particular decision related to appointment of a *guardian ad litem*. Cases in which children are seeking SIJS should be treated in the same manner with regard to decisions to appoint guardians or attorneys *ad litem* as applies in cases of citizen children. There is no reason to appoint a GAL/AAL for a child seeking SIJS, when the court would not otherwise make such appointment in cases not involving SIJS. It is best practice to only require a GAL/AAL when the court would so order under state law in cases that do not involve immigrant parents or children or SIJS predicate findings. Appointing a GAL/AAL for SIJS cases when such appointment would not be made in a case involving citizen children causes unnecessary delay in SIJS cases, and expends limited pro bono legal resources in the community that could better serve cases involving other needy children.
 - *Continuing Jurisdiction under State Law over Children 18 and Older*: Generally, the child must be under the jurisdiction of a state court order at the time he files his SIJS application. State law sets the age of majority applicable in SIJS cases. If the court has jurisdiction under state law over a child when the court issues a court order containing SIJS findings, continuing state court jurisdiction over the child is not required if the reason the court’s jurisdiction ends is because the child ages out or because the child is adopted or placed in a permanent guardianship.²³ Some state laws allow state courts to have continuing jurisdiction over a child after the age of majority set by state law. When state law grants courts that meet certain criteria continuing jurisdiction over children who reach the age of majority, courts may issue SIJS orders in cases of children who have not turned age 21. Examples of continuing jurisdiction that would allow for issuance of SIJS orders include but are not limited to state statutes governing:
 - Care of children who are incapacitated;
 - Children still enrolled in school (K-12);
 - Adult adoption statutes; or
 - When a child is deemed a dependent of the state, including children in foster care.

Best Practices for SIJS Findings in Custody Cases

- *Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Statute*²⁴ requires that the immigrant child:

²² For more information of service of process options, see Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter VII: Service of Process in State Court: Cases Seeking Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Findings*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-6 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/chapter-vii-service-of-process-in-sijs/>.

²³ *Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D)(4) – Validity of Order*, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 7 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>.

²⁴ INA § 101(a)(27)(J).

“[H]has been declared dependent on a juvenile court located in the United States or whom such a court has legally committed to, or placed under the custody of, an agency or department of a State, or an individual or entity appointed by a State or juvenile court located in the United States” AND

“[W]hose reunification with 1 or both of the immigrant’s parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis found under State law” AND

“[F]or whom it has been determined in administrative or judicial proceedings that it would not be in the alien’s best interest to be returned to the alien’s or parent’s previous country of nationality or country of last habitual residence”

- Location of Harm to Child: The abuse, abandonment, or neglect may have taken place in United States or abroad.
- State law governs:²⁵
- The types of court proceedings in which state courts can issue orders regarding the custody, placement, or recognition of an existing placement
 - State court custody procedures including jurisdiction and evidentiary and notice rules.
 - When a paternity order is final. Once paternity is established, the order issued by the court is final. All appealable state court orders are considered final orders. As with any other family court order involving child custody, visitation and/or child support, a party can seek modification of the order upon proof of change in circumstances. The fact that the order could potentially be modified in the future by a party under state law does not prevent the order from being a final appealable court order.
 - Best Interest:²⁶ In all cases, the best interest of the child state laws are applied to the facts of the case before the court, and the court decides where and with whom it is in the best interest of

²⁵ See Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 1(A) – Purpose, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 3 n.1 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(A) – Determining Eligibility, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 4 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D)(2) – Parental Unification, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 6 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D)(3) – Best Interests, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 6 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D)(4) – Validity of Order, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 6-7 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D)(1) – Dependency or Custody, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 9 n.5 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 2(D) – Juvenile Court Order, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 10 nn.11-14 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>; Appendix D1: USCIS SIJS Policy Manual Volume 6 – Immigrants Part J – Special Immigrant Juveniles – Chapter 3(A)(2) – Findings, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 12 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-d1-uscis-sijs-policy-manual-full-vol-6/>.

²⁶ For a detailed discussion of the ways that state best interests of the child laws apply in state court when issuing SIJS findings, see Leslye E. Orloff, Chapter IV: Application of the Best Interest of the Child Standard in Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Cases, in NAT’L IMMIGRANT WOMEN’S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-15 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/application-of-the-best-interest-of-the-child-standard-in-sijs-2/>.

the child to live. All state best interest of the child laws are designed to provide the care, treatment, healing, safety, stability, structure, and guidance that will help children become healthy, self-sufficient adults. In making best interest of the child determinations in SIJS cases courts should consider the same breadth of factors that apply to all best interest of the child determinations the court adjudicates.

- *Abuse, Abandonment, Neglect or Similar Basis of Harm under State Law*: All SIJS cases will include findings using state law definitions to determine that an immigrant child has been abused, abandoned, neglected or suffered similar harm defined by state law by at least one of the child's parents. For purposes of making SIJS findings, these state law definitions are applied to the facts of case when the harm occurred in the United States and when the harm occurred abroad. These findings will, by their nature, play an important role in the court's application of state best interest laws in decisions regarding a child's custody, placement, commitment, or parenting time.
- *Definitions*: State law controls the definition of the terms "abuse" "abandonment" and "neglect." The court may use *any* state definition in state law of these terms.²⁷
- *Similar Basis Under State Law*: Judges may also issue SIJS findings when they find that reunification is not viable for harms articulated in state law that are similar to "abuse, abandonment, or neglect." Some examples include:
 - *Child endangerment*²⁸ under most state statutes is similar to abuse and often requires more harm to a child than neglect
 - *Domestic violence*²⁹ is defined in all states to cover child abuse through the perpetration of criminal acts or attempts or threats of criminal acts, or other statutorily defined harms against a person covered by the state domestic violence statute. In all states child abuse perpetrated by a parent is covered by the state domestic violence definition used in state protection order cases. State domestic violence laws often also provide protection for the harm that occurs to children from witnessing domestic violence perpetrated against a parent and in such cases the court under state law can make findings that the presence of domestic violence in the home precludes safe reunification with one or both parents residing in a home where domestic violence is occurring³⁰
 - *Forced Marriage*:³¹ Several states have passed laws making forced marriage a crime. Forced marriage of children is considered child abuse and treated as a child abuse crime that involves criminal acts that include rape and sexual assault.

²⁷ For further information, see Rafaela Rodrigues & Leslye E. Orloff, *Chapter III: Abuse, Abandonment, or Neglect: The Role of State Law Definitions in Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Findings*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-7 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/abuse-abandonment-or-neglect/>; *Appendix K: State Law Definitions of Child Abuse*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-33 (2017),

<http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-k-state-law-definitions-of-child-abuse-chart/>; *Appendix L: State Law Definitions of Abandonment*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-l-abandonment-of-children-statutes-definitions/>.

²⁸ See *Appendix O: States that Define Endangerment Higher than Neglect*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-o-endangerment-chart/>.

²⁹ See *Appendix N: Domestic Violence Includes Child Abuse and Child Neglect*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-n-domestic-violence-abuse-and-neglect/>.

³⁰ See *Appendix E: Understanding the Significance of a Minor's Trauma History in Family Court Proceedings*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-e-effects-of-trauma-on-minors-fact-sheet/>.

³¹ See *Appendix P: Forced Marriage as Child Abuse: State Laws*, in NAT'L IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S ADVOCACY PROJECT, SIJS BENCH BOOK 1-11 (2017), <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/appendix-p-forced-marriage-chart/>.

- *Children present in the state without an adult able to meet their basic needs* under many states’ laws is defined as neglect, including lack of adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care, education or supervision.
 - Best Practice: In SIJS cases state courts apply state law to the findings of fact regarding the child and the laws applied in determining paternity. State laws are also used to make each of the SIJS findings. The court order should include citations to the state laws the court relies upon in its order including the definitions of abuse, neglect, abandonment or similar harm under state law and the best interest of the child factors applied to the custody case. Do not quote or cite the federal statute as authority for the required SIJS findings.
- *Level of Detail in Court Order:* The order should contain sufficient detail to clearly state
 - The factual basis under state law for the court’s jurisdiction over the child;
 - The factual basis and state laws relied upon to reach the findings and conclusions in the court’s order;
 - The citations for the state laws relied upon by the court in making findings and issuing orders; and
 - Information discussing how the court’s order furthers the child’s welfare and best interest.
- *Examples of SIJS Findings in Paternity Cases.* In a custody case, these findings can be simply stated:
 - *Establishing Paternity:* the order should include the factual basis and state law to determine paternity.
 - *Custody, Care, Placement:* Addressing the placement of the child with the petitioner for custody:
 - Example: “Father, *name*, is the legal father of *child’s name*. Based on the following findings about the father’s interactions with *child’s name*, the court finds that *father’s name*, is not a fit parent to be granted custody of *child’s name*. [insert findings regarding the abuse, abandonment, neglect, or similar harm defined by state law the father perpetrated; discuss state best interest factors that contributed to the court’s decision not to award custody to the father]. [*cite state statute*] Petitioner, *name*, is has been the primary caretaker for *child’s name* for the past *number* of years and is a fit and proper parent. Petitioner, *name*, has been responsible for providing for [insert examples from the facts of the case may include health care, schooling, addressing special needs of the child including particularly needs related to healing from trauma and abuse]. It is in the child’s best interest to award sole care, custody, and control of *Child* to the Petitioner.”;
 - *Best Interest to Not Return:* Describing why it is in the child’s best interest not to return to the home country of the child or the child’s parent. “After considering the totality of the circumstances in this case the Court finds that--
 - “This court has placed the child in the custody of their parent *name* who has been the primary care taker of the child and who is a fit and proper custodian. *Name* resides in the state of *State*. After having considered the totality of the evidence in the case and the findings of fact as to [refer to the details of the abuse, abandonment, neglect found] the court finds that it is not in the child’s best interest to be returned to live in *Country*.”

- “*Child’s Name* has been placed by this court in the custody of *Parent’s Name* with whom it is in the child’s best interest to reside in *State*. It would not be in the Child’s best interest to return to *Country* where there are no caregivers the court finds are fit to care for the child.”
- “*Abusive Parent’s Name* who subjected the child to [summarize abuse or neglect] [continues to reside in the child’s home country/does not have a permanent home/travels back and forth between the U.S. and *Country*], is an unfit parent. It is not in the child’s best interest to be returned to *Country*.”
- “*Child’s Name* has been receiving the medical and mental health care and treatment *child’s name* needs to heal from the effects of [the trauma facts] the child suffered perpetrated by *parent’s name*. These services [list help, treatment, services being received by the child] are being offered in [city, state]. *Child’s name* has benefited from these services being offered since [date range] and the court finds that equivalent services needed to help *Child’s name* heal and thrive are not available in *Country or rural community in which the child work live if returned*].
- *Viability of Reunification*: Stating reunification is not viable due to the *either* abuse, abandonment, neglect, similar basis, or a combination of these harms to the child. It is important that the court order clearly state which specific harm or harms the child suffered and which parent perpetrated that harm. In cases where both parents were perpetrators, the order should address the harms caused by each parent separately. Court orders should avoid statements that like “the child suffered abuse, abandonment or neglect perpetrated by *child’s parent*” and should explicitly state which definition under state law constitutes the harm the child suffered.
 - *Absent Parent Example*: “Reunification with the child’s parent, *Name*, is not viable due to *Name’s* abandonment of the *Name of Child* as defined in *Code Section*. *Parent’s Name* has had no contact with *Name of Child* since approximately *Date of Last Contact* and has never/since that time has played no role in providing economic support for *Name of Child*.”
 - *Abusive Parent Example*: “Reunification with the child’s parent, *Name*, is not viable due to *Name’s* abuse of the *Name of Child*. Findings of abuse of *Name of Child* include [insert some of the key abuse findings]. These findings constitute abuse under *Code Section*. *Non-Abusive Parent’s Name* has been awarded physical and legal custody *Name of Child* and *Abusive Parent’s Name* will be limited [insert the description of the visitation granted (e.g., overnight visitation every other weekend) and including all limitations on visitation with the child (e.g., supervised visitation, use of a visitation center to monitor visitation, supervised visitation exchange)].”