



Understanding Immigration Law, VAWA Protections and Impacts of Current Policies on Survivors of Gender-Based Violence

**Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence
Immigrant and Refugee Services Roundtable Meeting
May 9, 2025**

Faculty Introduction and NIWAP Resources

- **Leslye E. Orloff**, Adjunct Professor and Director, NIWAP, American University, Washington College of Law
- NIWAP Web library
 - Directory
 - Public Benefits Interactive Map & Demographics
 - Materials: Bench cards, toolkits, training tools, legal research, multi-lingual outreach materials
- Technical Assistance
 - Cases, policies, strategies
 - Email, phone, zoom
- Trainings and Webinars
 - On-line, virtual, in-person
 - Customized
- Communities of Practice
 - Victim advocates, family lawyers, National Judicial Network
 - Law enforcement/prosecutors



Join a NIWAP Community of Practice

- Family Law Attorneys COP
www.surveymonkey.com/r/FamCOP2023
- Victim Advocates COP
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/VictimAdvocateCOPApp>
- Roundtable for Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and System-based Advocates
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LERoundtable>
- National Judicial Network: Forum on Human Trafficking and Immigrants in State Courts (Judicial Officials only)
<https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/njn-outreach-letter>

Learning Objectives

By the end of this training you will be better able to:

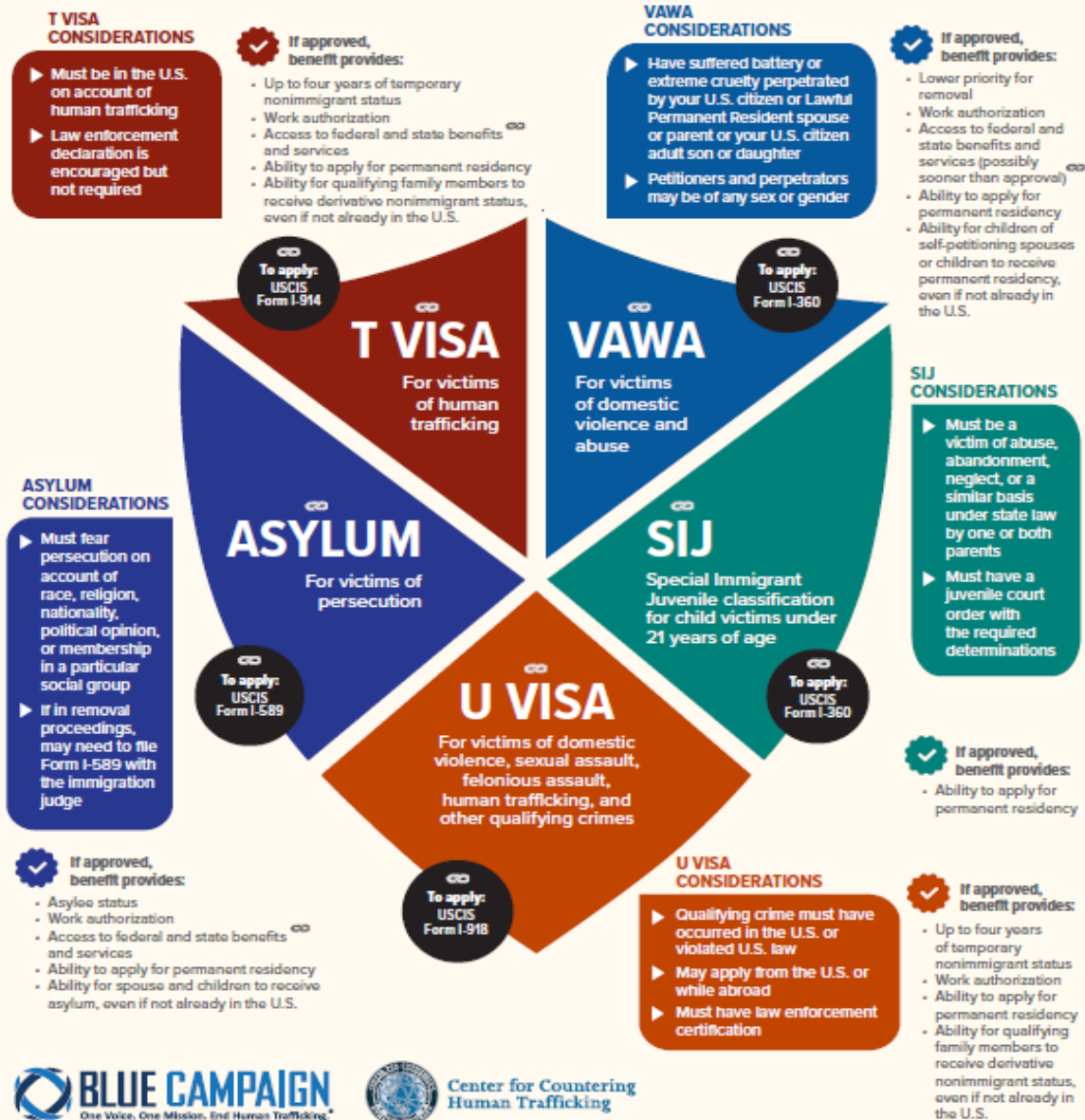
- Use tools that help ensure that immigrant survivors receive VAWA confidentiality protections including against removal
- Support immigrant survivors applying for victim-based forms of immigration relief
- Help immigrant survivors win family court protections
- Ensure that immigrant survivors and their children access all of the benefits and services they are legally eligible to receive

Quick Review Immigration Relief for Immigrant Survivors



U.S. Legal Immigration Benefits for Noncitizen Victims of Crime and Abuse

U.S. Immigration Benefits for NONCITIZEN CRIME VICTIMS



Center for Countering Human Trafficking

DHS.GOV/BLUECAMPAIGN

For victim support call 1-888-373-7888 or text INFO or HELP to BeFree (233732)
All U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) forms can be found at: www.uscis.gov/forms/all-forms

Current Policies

- Has victim's access to VAWA, T and U visa immigration relief changed?

VAWA Confidentiality's Protections for Immigrant Survivors: What You Need to Know

Key Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Statutes

- 8 U.S.C. §1367
 - VAWA confidentiality immigration
- 8 U.S.C. §1229(e) – INA 239(e)
 - VAWA confidentiality protected locations
- 35 U.S.C. §12291 – Full VAWA
 - (a) definitions
 - (b) grant conditions including
 - VAWA confidentiality protections applicable to all grantees

VAWA Confidentiality Prongs

Non- Disclosure

Protects victims **who have filed** a protected case with DHS

Violation = \$5,000 fine and/or disciplinary action

Abuser-Provided Information Prohibition

Includes family members of abusers, crime perpetrators and their agents

Protects:

- ***All victims abused by a spouse or parent**
- *All victims in the process of applying for U or T visas
- *Abused spouses of visa holders with VAWA work authorization filed

Location Prohibitions

Protects:
All Victims

Requires:
No action at protected locations
OR
Notice to Appear must state how they complied with VAWA confidentiality

VAWA Confidentiality Violations

- Each violation
 - Disciplinary action and/or
 - \$5,000 fine for the individual
- VAWA Confidentiality Implementation Guidance (1997, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2013, 2019, 2021, 2025)
- ICE required to:
 - Check for “384” flag before enforcement actions
 - Not rely upon perpetrator provided information
 - Obtain supervisor approval
 - Certify compliance to immigration judge
 - Violations can be basis for dismissal of removal action
- 287(g) officials must receive ICE training which should include VAWA confidentiality requirements



Important Roles of Victim Advocates

- Best practices of outreach to survivors in immigrant communities
- Build and maintain relationships with local law enforcement that assist victims in safely making police reports

Bars Limiting Reliance Upon Information Provided by a Perpetrator

- The government cannot gather and/or use information provided solely by:
 - A domestic violence or child abuser
 - A sexual assault or stalking perpetrator
 - A trafficker
 - The perpetrator of any U visa listed criminal activity
 - The perpetrator's family member
 - Other persons associated with the perpetrator
- To take an adverse action against a victim
- 8 U.S.C. 1367(a)(1)

Bipartisan VAWA Confidentiality Legislative History in VAWA 2005

- “This Committee wants to ensure that immigration enforcement agents and government officials covered by this section do not initiate contact with abusers, call abusers as witnesses, or relying on information furnished by or derived from abusers to apprehend, detain and attempt to remove victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and trafficking, as prohibited by section 384 of IIRIRA.”

Adverse Actions Include Using Perpetrator Provided Information To...

- Deny a victims immigration case
- Detain a victim
- Deport a victim
- Initiate an immigration enforcement action against a victim
- Seek out, question or detain a victim at a prohibited location, including courthouse



Poll 1: When do victims get VAWA confidentiality's removal protections?



- A. Victim has filed a VAWA, T, or U visa case
- B. Victims shows a protection order to an immigration official
- C. Victim shows letter from advocate stating that victim is seeking VAWA, T or U immigration relief
- D. When abuse occurs in a spouse or parent child relationship

All DHS Memo 002-02-001.1 Rev.00.1
(May 29, 2019) Confirmed (Jan. 2025)

- States that the VAWA Confidentiality prohibited source and non-disclosure protections apply to victims who *are seeking, are in the process of preparing an application, have filed for, and have been approved* for a victim-based form of immigration relief covered by 8 U.S.C. 1367

VAWA Confidentiality 8 U.S.C. 1367

All DHS Directive 002-02-001.1 (2019)

- Protections apply “*even if the alien has not applied for or does not intend to apply* for a victim-based application or petition”
- “If a *DHS employee suspects* that the provisions and relevant policy were not followed, the employee immediately *brings the issue to the attention of his or her immediate supervisor* rather than issuing the NTA.”
- “[I]t is clear that Congress intended that arrests of aliens at such locations to be handled properly given that they may ultimately benefit from VAWA’s provisions”

Key 2025 Policies

- Enforcement at Protected Areas (Jan. 20, 2025) & Courthouse Enforcement (Jan. 2025) Policies
 - Sensitive location policies cancelled
 - Require supervisor approval for courthouse enforcement in noncriminal cases and courthouses
- Interim guidance on Victims 11005.4 Jan. 31, 2025
 - Revoked 2011 and 2021 Policies That Required:
 - Prosecutorial discretion for victims who had filed victim-based immigration cases with limited exceptions
 - ICE/CBP look for indicia/evidence of victimization and consider this as a positive factor
 - Seek expedited adjudication of victim's cases
 - *Required ongoing adherence to VAWA confidentiality statutes and implementing policies*

Poll 2: At which protected locations are victims protected against immigration enforcement?
Check all that apply



- A. Shelters
- B. Rape crisis centers
- C. Supervised visitation centers
- D. Family justice centers
- E. Victim services program/provider
- F. Community based organization

VAWA Community Based Locations Definition

“(5) Community-based organization. The term “community-based organization” means a nonprofit, nongovernmental, or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that—

- (A) focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- (B) has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- (C) has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or
- (D) obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively, on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration.”

Are Courthouses Protected Locations?

8 U.S.C. Sec.1229(e)(2)(B) – INA 239(e)

- Generally prohibits immigration enforcement at Courthouses **against victims**:
 - “(B) At a courthouse (or in connection with that appearance of the alien at a courthouse) if the alien is appearing in connection with a protection order case, child custody case, or other civil or criminal case relating to domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, or stalking in which the alien has been battered or subject to extreme cruelty or if the alien is described in subparagraph (T) or (U) of section 101(a)(15) [8 USCS § 1101(a)(15)].”

Poll 3: VAWA confidentiality is likely violated when a DHS official comes to the courthouse in response to a “tip” from the perpetrator and arrests a victim who has come to court.....

Check all that apply

- A. Seeking a protection order
- B. For a child custody case
- C. As a witness in a criminal case
- D. In an eviction case when the perpetrator stopped paying rent in violation of a family court order



When Immigration Enforcement Occurs at a Courthouse Against A Victim --

- 8 U.S.C. §1229(e) -Requires ICE certification re: non-reliance on perpetrator provided information
- 8 U.S.C. §1367(c) imposes disciplinary action and fines for violation
- DHS VAWA Confidentiality Implementation - Instruction 002-02-001, Implementation of Section 1367 Information Provisions (May 28, 2019) <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/implementation-of-section-1367-all-dhs-instruction-002-02-001/>
 - ICE is required to check the Central Index System for the “COA 384” flag identifying victim-based cases filed under the Violence Against Women Act and the Trafficking Victim’s Protection Act
 - Requires supervisory approval
 - Officers are to be “sensitive to the fact that the alien at issue may be a victim and the victim-abuse dynamic may be at play.”

Protected Location Certificate of Compliance

- If any part of the enforcement action leading to the victim being brought before an immigration judge included
 - Relying upon abuser-provided information, OR
 - Enforcement action taken at prohibited location
- DHS is required to disclose the facts to the immigration judge, and
- File a certification in the immigration case that VAWA confidentiality protections were not violated
- The immigration judge can dismiss the proceedings for violations

ICE Policy 11072.3 Court House Enforcement (January 2025) – Family and Non-Criminal Court Limitations

- “ICE officers and agents should generally avoid enforcement actions in or near courthouses, or areas within courthouses, that are wholly dedicated to non-criminal proceedings (e.g. family court, small claims court). When an enforcement action in the above situations is operationally necessary, the approval of the respective Field Office Director (FOD), Special Agent in Charge (SAC), or his or her designee is required prior to conducting the enforcement action.”

https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/2025-01_ice_courthouse_enforcement_guidance/

Enforcement at courthouses must be against targeted immigrants:

ICE Policy 11072.3 - January 21, 2025

- Civil immigration courthouse enforcement will be planned against a targeted immigrant who
 - Is a threat to national security or public safety
 - Has criminal conviction(s)
 - Is a gang member
 - Has been ordered removed and failed to depart, or
 - Has re-entered the country illegally after being removed

Notification That Victim Has VAWA Confidentiality Protections

- Does this mean that immigrant victims are protected from removal?
- Is there a difference when victims have children here who were born abroad vs in US?
- How do immigration enforcement officials know that someone is a victim?
- Are there helpful tools that cite current laws and policies?

New Tools Demonstration

- Letters that advocates and attorneys can provide to victims
- Letters for law enforcement and prosecutors and their agency staff to provide to victims
- Letters that advocates and attorneys at protected locations can provide should they encounter ICE



Some Practice Tips

- Victim Advocates should encourage immigrant survivors to:
 - Carry
 - Important documents such as work authorization cards, bona fide determination letters, documents issued by DHS
 - Documentation showing evidence of being in the country for more than 2 years.
 - Victim letters and KYR card
 - Learn their
 - A-number
 - Immigration attorney/victim advocates contact numbers.

What to Do When Violations by DHS Happen

- Advocate on the spot-provide
 - Proof of victimization
 - Proof that the victim has been in the U.S.
 - Longer than two years
 - Copy of the statute
 - DHS VAWA confidentiality policy 2019
 - DHS victim and courthouse policies 2025
- Collect information about the violating officer
 - Name
 - Agency
 - Badge Number
- Ask if they obtained supervisory approval
- Call NIWAP for technical assistance



VAWA Confidentiality and State Court Discovery

VAWA Confidentiality Protected Case Types = Red

- VAWA self-petition
 - Abused spouses/children of US citizens & permanent residents
 - Abused parents of over 21 year old US citizens
- VAWA cancellation of removal/ VAWA suspension of deportation
 - Abused spouses/children of US citizen and permanent residents protection from removal
- Battered spouse waiver
 - Abused spouses of US citizens with two-year conditional permanent residency
- U visa
 - Has been, is being or is likely to be helpful in detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction or sentencing
 - Substantial harm from criminal activity
- T visa and Continued Presence
 - Victims of severe forms of human trafficking
- Abused Spouse of Visa Holders
 - Spouses battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by spouses with the following visas: A(diplomats), E(3)(Australian specialty occupation workers), G (foreign gov-Int'l orgs), H (work visas)
- Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJS)
 - Children abused, battered, abandoned or neglected by one or both parents
- Deferred Action (DACA)
 - Deferred action for child arrivals including Dreamers
- Asylum
 - Well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, social group
 - Domestic violence as gender-based asylum

8 U.S.C. Section 1367 and DHS Policies and Regulations on VAWA Confidentiality

- Protects all information in immigration files about a VAWA confidentiality protected victim
- Prohibits disclosure of any information to anyone not just the perpetrator about
 - The existence of the victim's VAWA confidentiality protected immigration cases
 - Decisions made in the cases
 - All Information contained in the victim's #A file
 - Protects the person and all their immigration cases

When Non-Disclosure Protections Begin & End

All DHS Instruction 002-02-001.1 (2019)

- Any information related to noncitizens who are “seeking or who have been approved for immigration status” under the U visa, T visa, or other VAWA immigration programs may not be disclosed.
- This includes protection of the victim’s “information that has not yet been included in a [DHS] database.”
- “provides protection as soon as a DHS employee has reason to believe that the alien may be the beneficiary of a pending or approved victim-based application or petition”
- Protections apply from the time of filing permanently unless
 - Case denied on the merits
 - All appeal options have been completed
 - Victim naturalizes

What is discoverable in a state court?

- Criminal case
 - U visa and T visa case
 - The request for certification letter
 - The U or T visa certification itself
 - VAWA self-petition, VAWA cancellation/suspension cases
 - Nothing
- Family Case - Nothing
- Civil Employment Case
 - Multiple victims redacted certifications may be discoverable
- Cannot discover file directly from victim, victim's parents, victim's advocate or victim's immigration attorney

PROTECTION ORDERS



Immigrants and Protection Orders

- All persons are eligible to receive civil protection orders without regard to the immigration status of any party or child
- Protection order issuance = no effect on immigration status
- Immigrant victims and their children often need creative protection order remedies using the state catch all provisions
- Dangers of issuing protection orders against immigrant victims

True or False?

Violation of a
protection order is a
deportable offense ?



True



False

Protection Orders and Immigration Considerations

- Violation of a protection order is a deportable offense
 - Can lead to loss of lawful permanent residency and other immigration consequences for the perpetrator
 - A finding of violation of the protective provisions of a protection order in any context can trigger deportation including findings in civil contempt cases and admissions for diversion
- Victims should not be charged with violation of orders issued for their own protection orders
- Issue Padilla warnings
- Appoint counsel if one party is unrepresented and both have filed for protection orders

Use Creative Remedies to...

- Stop immigration related abuse
- Protect victims still living with their abusers
- Obtain documents the victim needs for an immigration case or for care of child
- Deter parental kidnapping
- Child/Spousal support
 - Affidavit of support
- Health insurance

Victims Who Stay: No Unlawful Contact Protection Orders

- No state's protection order statute requires separation of the parties
- Provisions
 - No abuse
 - No unlawful contact
 - Batterer's treatment

Orders of Protection Questions

- How does filing a COP protect immigrant victims?
- Who has access to victim's protection order files?
- How is the advocates role particularly important?

NIJ Funded CPO Study Found

With support, immigrant victims will use and benefit from justice system assistance

- 60.9% did not know about CPOs
- 81% got CPO with help from a victim advocate or attorney
- 96% found them helpful
- 68.3% of violations immigrant related

Ammar, Orloff, Dutton, and Hass, Battered Immigrant Women in the United States and Protection Orders : An Exploratory Research Criminal Justice Review 37:337 (2012)

More immigrant survivors seek Civil Protection Orders from courts that...

- In times of increased immigration enforcement more immigrant victims turned to courts that
 - Provide language access
 - Sign U/T visa certifications
 - Issue Special Immigrant Juvenile Status findings
 - Outreach to immigrant communities
 - Rule against abusers who raise the victim's immigration status in CPO or custody cases

Rodrigues, Husain, Couture-Carron, Orloff, & Ammar, Promoting access to justice for immigrant and limited English proficient crime victims in an age of increased immigration enforcement: Initial report from a 2017 national survey. (2018)

Is Immigration Status Relevant to Custody?

- Relevant to: Immigrant crime victim presents evidence of immigration related abuse, power and control suffered
 - Either not filing or withdrawing immigration papers
 - Threats to turn victim in for deportation
 - Part of history of violence
- Not relevant to:
 - Core primary caretaker determination
 - Evaluation of parenting skills
 - Best interests of the child determination
 - Requirements regarding custody awards to non-abusive parent



Myth vs. Fact:

Parents without Legal Immigration Status

Myth

1. Deportation is imminent
2. Parent is likely to flee U.S. with child
3. The parent has no livelihood
4. Legally present parent must have custody in order to file for benefits for child

Fact

1. Less risk for victims with pending victim-based immigration cases and over 2 years in the US
2. US citizens and lawful permanent residents are more likely to flee with children, especially when
 - There have been threats of kidnapping children
 - They are dual nationals
 - They travel freely to and from U.S.
3. Abused immigrant parents in family court can receive child support & have a path to immigration relief, work authorization & some benefits
4. Custody does not affect parent's ability to file for or gain immigration benefits for their children.

Immigrant Parents and Child Custody

In re Interest of Angelica L., 277 Neb. 984 (2009)

- Parents have a constitutional right to custody (absent unfitness)
- Applies to all families without regard to:
 - Undocumented immigration status
 - Immigration detention
 - Deportation
- Overriding presumption that:
 - Parent-child relationship is constitutionally protected
 - In children's best interest to stay with/be reunited with their parent(s)
- Child's best interests is most important
 - A comparison of natural vs. adoptive parent's cultures, countries or financial means is not to be made

Impact of Divorce

- VAWA self-petitioners:
 - Spouse must file within two years of final divorce
- Ends legal immigration status for spouses and children of visa holders:
 - Students, Work Visa Holders, Diplomats
- Annulment instead of divorce can lead to a marriage fraud finding and potential prosecution
- Divorce cuts off immigrant spouses and children from lawful permanent residency based on:
 - Asylum, employment, family relationships, cancellation of removal
- Immigrant spouse can enforce **affidavit of support** in divorce proceedings

Housing and Benefits Options For Immigrant Survivors

Open to All Immigrant Victims of Crime and Abuse

- Legal Services
- Family Court (Divorce)
- Interpreters/Translators
- Police Assistance
- Protection Orders
- Child Custody & Support
- Their Abusers Can Be Criminally Prosecuted
- Public Benefits for Their Eligible Children
- SANE Exams
- Assistance for Crime Victims
- Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- GED
- WIC/school lunch & breakfast
- Primary/Secondary education
- Immunizations
- Emergency medical care
- Care from community & migrant health clinics
- VOCA

In-Kind Necessary to Protect Life and Safety Services Open to All Immigrants (8 U.S.C. Section 1611(b)(1)(D)) (66 Federal Register 3613)

- Child and adult protection services
- Crisis counseling and intervention
- Violence and abuse prevention
- Victim assistance
- Treatment of mental illness or substance abuse
- Help during adverse weather conditions
- Soup kitchens
- Community food banks
- Shelter & transitional housing assistance
- Nutrition programs for those requiring special assistance



Large Group Discussion

Where can immigrant survivors receive subsidized health care?

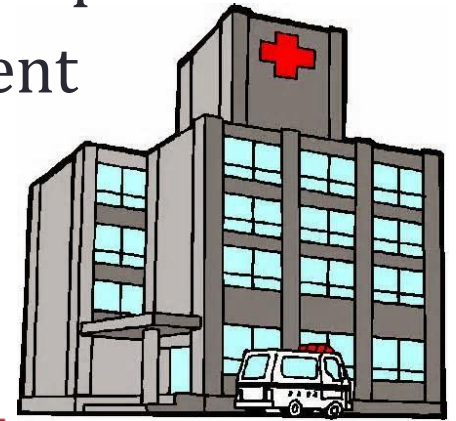
Health Care Open to All Immigrants

- Community and migrant health clinics
 - www.nachc.com
 - www.hrsa.gov
 - Enter zip code
- State-funded programs
- Post-assault health care paid by VOCA
- Immunizations, testing, and treatment of communicable diseases
- Emergency Medicaid



Emergency Medicaid

- Available only in cases where the person needs treatment for medical conditions with acute symptoms that could:
 - place the patient's health in serious jeopardy;
 - result in serious impairment of bodily functions;
or
 - cause dysfunction of any bodily organ or part
 - Includes COVID-19 testing and treatment



Medical Forensic Exams (MFEs) and VAWA Coverage

- VAWA 2005
 - States must provide or arrange for no-cost rape kits for sexual assault survivors to qualify for STOP grants.
 - MFEs are available to all survivors without requiring a police report or justice system cooperation
- VAWA 2013
 - Prohibits states from charging for rape kits and later reimbursing sexual assault survivors for out-of-pocket expenses.
 - States and healthcare providers must notify victims
- Available without regard to immigration status

State Benefits Eligibility

Interactive Public Benefits Map State-By-State

Hide fields Filter Group Sort ...

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ben...	STATE & TERRITORY	Benefit Name	VAWA Self-Petitioner
1	309	Florida Public Benefits	Child Care - TANF Funded	Eligible for TANF funded child care if receiving TANF.
2	308	Florida Public Benefits	Child Care: Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)	Eligible for CCDF
3	310	Florida Public Benefits	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	Eligible up to age 19 upon prima facie determination. ...
4	311	Florida Public Benefits	Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC)	Eligible with conditions upon receipt of work ...
5	313	Florida Public Benefits	Emergency Medicaid	Eligible.
6	315	Florida Public Benefits	Family Medical Leave Act - State Law	No state law, federal law applies.
7	316	Florida Public Benefits	Federal Education Student Aid, Grants, and Loans	Eligible upon prima facie determination.

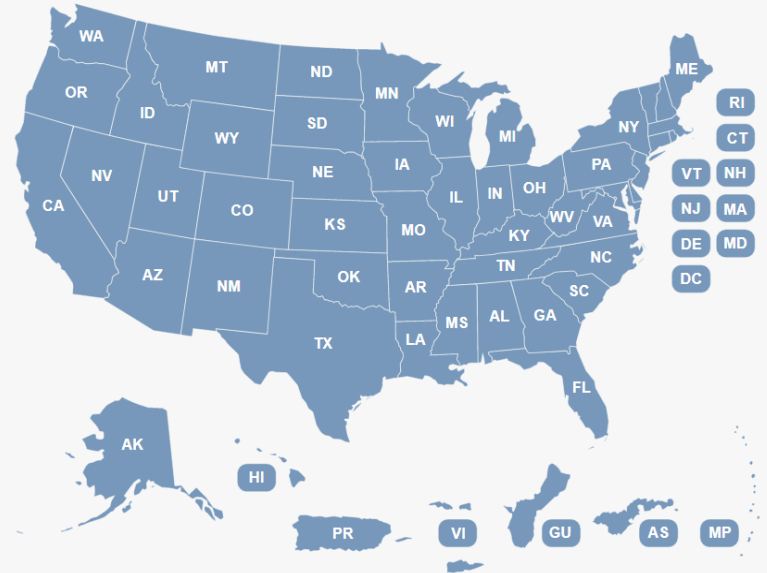
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BENEFITS MAP

Welcome to NIWAP's Interactive Public Benefits Map (October 24, 2022)



NIWAP

NIWAP American University Washington College of Law

Maps by Benefit

- Cash Assistance (TANF)
- Child Care
- Children's Health Insurance Program
- Driver's License, IDs, & Professional Licenses
- Earned Income Tax Credit
- Emergency & Transitional Housing & Safety Programs
- Emergency Medicaid
- Family Medical Leave
- Federal Education Benefits
- FEMA Assistance & Restricted Programs
- Food Stamps
- Health Insurance Exchanges
- Income Tax Credits
- Legal Services
- Medicaid
- Prenatal Care
- State Education Benefits
- Supplemental Security Income
- VOCA
- Weatherization & Energy Assistance
- WIC
- Unemployment Insurance

Benefits in Missouri Part 1

- TANF and TANF funded Child Care
 - T visas, Continued presence (CP), OTIP, refugees, asylees
 - VAWA (5 years); SIJS (10 years); U visa (20+ years)
- Child care: Child Care Development Fund no restrictions
- SSI:
 - T visas, T visa bona fide, OTIP, CP, refugees, asylees first 7 yrs after status is granted
 - VAWA & U Visa/SIJS LPRs (5 year bar+ 40 quarters work)
- Drivers' license
 - T visas, T Bona Fide, CP, OTIP, LPRs, refugees, asylees
 - Upon receipt of work authorization: VAWA's (3 months/3+ years); SIJS (6 months); U visa (3-5 years)

Benefits in Missouri Part 2

- Health Insurance Exchanges :
 - T Visa, T bona fide, CP, OTIP: eligible with HHS certification
 - Refugee, Asylee, LPR, Asylum applicants (6 months)
 - VAWA (3 months); SIJS upon filing; U visa (3-5 years)
- Full scope adult Medicaid:
 - T visas, CP, OTIP, Refugees, Asylees: eligible
 - VAWA & LPRs - 5 year bar – means SIJS 10 years; U visa 25 years
- Prenatal Care :
 - All income eligible pregnant persons without regard to immigration status.
- LIHEAP: income eligible VAWAs, refugees, asylees, T visa bona fide, T visas and LPRs (e.g. SIJS – 5 years and U visas 20+ years)
- Weatherization Assistance Program– no immigrant restrictions if income eligible



Benefits in Missouri Part 3

- Education
 - Federal Benefits
 - T visas, T bona fide, OTIP, CP, VAWAs, Refugees, Asylees, LPRs
 - In-state tuition, state funded financial aid and scholarships
 - VAWAs, refugees, asylees, T visas, CP, OTIP
 - SIJS (5 years), U visas (20+ years)
- SNAP Eligible
 - Refugees, asylees, CP, T visa bona-fide, and T visas
 - LPR and VAWA self-petitioners with prima facie
 - Have 5-year bar unless children, elderly, disabled, or
 - LPR or VAWA adult with 40 quarters of work credit

What are the new
Registration
Requirements? Do all
immigrants have to
register with the USCIS?



Additional Resources

- An Advocate's Guide to Immigrant Survivor's Rights & Protections (NIWAP)
<https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/advocates-guide-rights-protections/>
- Know Your Rights Cards (National Immigration Law Center) <https://www.nilc.org/resources/know-your-rights-card/>
- Resource List: Ensuring Access to Services for Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Alliance for Immigrant Survivors)
<https://www.immigrantsurvivors.org/resource-list-ensuring-access-to-services-for-immigrant-survivors>

Technical Assistance and Materials

- Power Point presentations and materials for this training at:
<https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/mocadsv-may-9-2025/>
- **NIWAP Technical Assistance**
 - Call (202) 274-4457
 - E-mail info@niwap.org
- Web Library: www.niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu

