Safety and Access for Immigrant Victims of Crime

AN OVERVIEW OF U AND T VISAS AND RCW 7.98

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Presentation Adapted From Materials Developed and Produced By:

- American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
  www.aclu.org
- Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV)
  www.api-gbv.org
- ASISTA
  www.asistahelp.org
- Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC)
  www.cjtc.state.wa.us
- End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI)
  www.evawintl.org
- Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. (CLINIC)
  www.cliniclegal.org
- Immigrant Legal Resources Center (ILRC)
  www.ilrc.org
- National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project (NIWAP)
  www.niwap.org
- NWIRP
  www.nwirp.org
- Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)
  www.castla.org

Training Overview

- Overview of Protections Available for Immigrant Survivors
- Impacts on Accessing Assistance
- Overview of U and T Visas
- Overview of RCW 7.98 (Safety and Access for Immigrant Victims Act)
- The Advocate’s Role in the U and T Visa Processes

Screening for “Red Flags”:
- Declarations
- Letters of Support

Agencies and Departments

  - 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
Examples of Immigration Statuses

- U.S. Citizen
- Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) — “Green Card” Status
- Refugee/Asylee
- Non-Immigrant Visa Holders (i.e. U/T Visas, SIJS)
- Others

TPS (Temporary Protected Status)
- Deferred Action (includes DACA)
- Applications Pending

No Lawful Status
- EWI (Entry Washout Inspection)
- Overstay
- Out of Status

All non-citizens of the United States may be at risk of deportation.

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Asylum/Refugee Status

- **Refugee**: Obtains “refugee” status outside of the U.S.
- **Asylee**: Obtains “asylum” status inside the U.S.
- Protection for individuals who fear being persecuted in their home country because of their:
  - Race
  - Religion
  - Nationality
  - Political Opinion
  - Membership in a Particular Social Group (PSG)

- To qualify for asylum: Must apply within one (1) year of arrival; after, may be eligible for Withholding of Removal (WOR) but much tougher.
- After one year in asylum status, can apply for a green card.

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Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)

- SIJS is a nonimmigrant visa for youth.
- Child/youth eligible to petition for Lawful Permanent Residence (Green Card).
- Juvenile Court should retain Jurisdiction.
- Protection available to youth if:
  - Juvenile court declares youth to be court dependent or legally commits child/youth to state/private agency OR private person.
  - Youth cannot be reunified with one or both parents because of abuse, neglect or abandonment.
  - Juvenile court finds it is not in the child/youth’s best interest to return to his/her/their home country. **AND**
  - Child/youth is under 21 and unmarried at time of filing.

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Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

- Protection for Spouses and Children of Abusive U.S. Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents (abuser must have one of these statuses).
- Must be married to abusive spouse, or divorced within the past two years.
- Does NOT require the police to have been called.
- Self petition process.
- The parent of an abused child and children of an abused adult may be included in the petition even if they were not directly subjected to the abuse.
- “Any credible evidence” must be accepted.

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Impacts on Accessing Assistance

Individual and Community Safety
Immigrant Victim Reluctance

- Undocumented survivors are some of the most marginalized people in our communities. Immigrants are often targeted to be victims of crime such as rape, torture, kidnapping, domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, incest, trafficking, involuntary servitude, and many others.
- ALL victims of crime MUST be able to report these crimes to law enforcement.
- Agencies who detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes need the information, relationships, and resources to be able to do their work. U and T Visas can be key to victim participation and putting cases together.

National Victim Survey

- Collaboration between Asian Pacific Institute on Gender Based Violence (APIGBV), ASISTA, Casa de Esperanza, National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, National Network to End Domestic Violence, and the Tahirih Justice Center.
- Conducted in May 2019.
- Responses from almost 600 advocates and attorneys from across the United States.
- [Link to the report]

Key Findings

- 76.25% of advocates report that immigrant survivors have concerns about contacting police.
- 3 Out of 4 Advocates report that immigrant survivors have concerns about contacting police, which may hinder them from seeking help from the abuser/offender.

Key Findings

- 52% of advocates worked with immigrant survivors who dropped civil or criminal cases because they were fearful to continue with their cases.
- “The biggest concern women clients have is being separated from their children; they (would) rather withdraw their court cases out of fear of being arrested and then placed in removal proceedings.”

Power and Control

Barriers for Immigrant Community
- Fear of Government / Nonprofits
- Fear of Immigration Enforcement
- Cultural Barriers
- Language Barriers
- Lack of Awareness
- Misconceptions

What are the U and T Visa?

Understanding the U and T Visa
### Terminology

- **DIRECT VICTIM**
  - Victim of the crime as identified by law enforcement or prosecutor.

- **INDIRECT VICTIM**
  - Indirect victim may be a family member of the direct victim if the direct victim is incompetent, incapacitated or deceased (e.g. mother of child sexual abuse victim).

- **DERIVATIVE**
  - Certain immediate family members of principal applicant may qualify as “derivatives” (e.g. spouses or children).

### What is the U Visa?

- A protection, under immigration law, that is available to victims of certain crimes who help with the detection, investigation and/or prosecution of the crime committed against them.
- Designed to be a CRIME FIGHTING tool!!

### Benefits of a U Visa and T Visa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCIES/COMMUNITY</th>
<th>VICTIMS/SURVIVORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes.</td>
<td>Opportunity for work authorization up to 4 years and protection from deportation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offer protection to immigrant victims in keeping with the humanitarian interests of the United States.</td>
<td>For many survivors, a pathway to leave abusive and exploitative situations, alleviating fear of working with government agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotes accessibility and safer communities for ALL.</td>
<td>Possibility for permanent lawful status if specific requirements are met.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U Visa Eligibility

- Undocumented immigrants (no legal immigration status); or immigrants with temporary status (student visas, visitor visas, etc.)
- Victim of a qualifying crime in the United States.
- Suffered “substantial physical or mental abuse” (as determined by USCIS).
- Possesses information about the crime.
- Victim IS, HAS, or IS LIKELY/WILLING TO BE helpful in the detection, investigation and/or prosecution of the crime.

### Elements of a U Visa

- Must suffer “substantial physical or mental abuse” as a victim of a crime (as determined by USCIS).
- Must possess information about the criminal activity.
- Must help with the investigation or prosecution of the crime.
- Crime must have violated United States laws.
- Generally, crime must have occurred in the United States (however, neither victim nor offender need to be in the United States at the time of application).
- Must obtain Law Enforcement certification (I-918 B).

### U Visa Qualifying Crimes

(8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)

- Abduction
- Abusive Sexual Contact
- Being Held Hostage
- Blackmail
- Domestic Violence
- Extortion
- False Imprisonment
- Feminicide
- Forced Labor Contracting
- Incest
- Involuntary Servitude
- Kidnapping
- Manslaughter
- Murder
- Obstruction of Justice
- Peonage
- Perjury
- Peeping
- Procurement
- Peonage
- Sexual Exploitation
- Slave Trade
- Stalking
- Terrorism
- Torture
- Trafficking
- Violence Against Women
- Violent Crime Against a Child
- War Crimes
What is helpfulness?

8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)(I)(III)

- PAST, PRESENT, or FUTURE helpfulness qualifies.
- Helpful to police, prosecutors, other investigative authority or judges (Federal, State, Local).
- With child victims under 16, a parent/guardian or next friend may provide the help.

Helpful to police, prosecutors, other investigative authority or judges (Federal, State, Local).

Making child available for forensic interview, providing evidence, etc.

U Visa Application Process

- Form I-918
- Form I-918 Supplement B
- If admissibility issues are present, Form I-192
- A personal statement
- Evidence to establish each eligibility requirement

*For T Visa, Form I-914 and I-914 B

U Visa Capacity and Status

- Limited to 10,000 principal petitioners each year.
- No cap for family members.
- Waiting list established.
- Current processing time frame is 3-4 years from submission of U Visa application to receive a decision that applicant was placed on the waiting list.

Years Petitions (V and Family) Approved Denied Pending
FY 2017 62,598 17,039 2,354 192,243
FY 2018 58,991 17,915 4,308 228,764
FY 2019 (Oct-Mar) 24,754 12,096 2,456 239,933

www.uscis.gov

Elements Required for a U Visa: Certification

- An applicant who is applying for the U Visa may do so ONLY if they have the required certification (from law enforcement, prosecutor, judge, etc.) included in their larger packet that they submit to USCIS.
- USC § 1184 (p)(1)
- FORM — I-918 Supplement B (I-914 B for T Visa)
- TIME LINE — The U Visa packet must be submitted to USCIS for consideration within six months of the date of signature on the Law Enforcement Certification
- CERTIFIER — Law enforcement, Prosecutor, Judge, other authority investigating/prosecuting criminal activity (or their designee).

Elements NOT Required for a U Visa Certification

- Complete investigation is NOT required.
- Filing of criminal charges or conviction is NOT required.
- There is NO statute of limitation to request a certification. Crime could have occurred days, months, or years ago.
What is the T Visa?

A protection, under immigration law, that is available to victims of human trafficking (sex and labor) who help with the detection, investigation, and/or prosecution of the crime committed against them.

- Certification is NOT required, although encouraged.
- Processing time is not as long as U Visa applications.

Human Trafficking

Possible Trafficking Venues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LABOR</th>
<th>SEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nannies / Maids</td>
<td>Street Prostitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweatshop Factories</td>
<td>Brothels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitorial Jobs</td>
<td>Strip Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Jobs</td>
<td>Pornography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming / Landscaping</td>
<td>Spa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Labor</td>
<td>Escort Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Trafficking</td>
<td>Massage Parlors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trafficking can also happen in a domestic familial relationship in the home.**

T Visa Eligibility

- Undocumented immigrants (no legal immigration status); or immigrants with temporary status (student visas, visitor visas, etc.)
- Victim of severe human trafficking (labor or sex).
- Are in the United States, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at a port of entry due to trafficking.
- Comply with a reasonable request from a certifying agency for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of human trafficking.
- Demonstration that applicant would suffer extreme hardship involving severe harm if removed from the United States.

Elements of a T Visa

- Must be physically present in the United States on account of the trafficking.
- May not apply for a T Visa from outside of the United States.
- Certification form (I-914B) not required but helpful and must make good faith effort to obtain.
- Hardship does not have to be directly related to trafficking.
- Minors are exempt from law enforcement compliance (if trafficking occurred when victim under 18).

T Visa Capacity and Status

- Limited to 5,000 principal petitioners each year.
- No cap for family members.
- Waiting list can be established (generally do not hit capacity—processing time is generally quicker).

National Survey of Criminal Activities Experienced by U Visa Recipients

- 2011 Survey
  - 220 organizations from across the country reporting on 4,034 different U-Visa recipients.
  - Over 75% (76.3%) of the U Visa cases filed nationally were based on domestic violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking.
    - 45.9% Domestic Violence
    - 30.4% Sexual Assault
    - 9.9% Felonious Assault/Murder/Manslaughter
    - 8.47% Kidnapping/Held Hostage/Torture
    - 5.3% Blackmail/Extortion/Perjury/Attempts/Conspiracy
State Obligations Under RCW 7.98
The Safety and Access for Immigrant Victims Act

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Certifying Agencies
- State or local law enforcement
- State or local prosecutor
- State or local administrative judge or hearing officer
- Any other authority that has investigative or prosecutorial functions

Certifying Agency Responsibilities
- Designate a certifying official
- Respond to certification requests
- Provide outreach to victims of criminal activity
- Keep written documentation and report annually
- Make a determination on I-918, Supplement B or I-914, Supplement B
- Protect confidentiality of victims
- Develop a language access plan

Designate a Certifying Official
- The head of each agency shall designate a certifying official who performs a supervisory role within the agency that will respond to U and T Visa Certification requests.
  (e.g. Chief of Police, Elected Prosecutor, Records Supervisor, Captain of Risk Management, Chief Criminal Deputy, etc.)
- You may be asked to provide USCIS with a “signing authority” letter on your agency’s letterhead. The Department of Commerce can keep an electronic version of this available with your record in the database if you choose.

Designee Letter Example

Sample Designation Letter
Respond to Certification Requests

• An agency shall process the certification within **90 DAYS** of receipt of the request.
• If the victim is in federal immigration proceedings, the response shall be within **14 DAYS** of receipt of the request.

Determination

• U VISA, determine the following:
  • Whether the victim was a victim of a qualifying criminal activity.
  • Whether the victim **HAS** or **IS LIKELY/WILLING** to be helpful.

• T VISA, determine the following:
  • Whether the victims **IS OR HAS** been a victim of human trafficking.
  • Whether the victim has complied with any **REASONABLE REQUEST** in the investigation and prosecution.

Determination: Signing Certification

• By signing a certification, a law enforcement/prosecuting agency is stating that:
  • A qualifying criminal activity occurred **within that agency’s jurisdiction**.
  • The victim had information concerning the criminal activity, and
  • The victim was helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of the qualifying crime.
• A certifying agency will not be liable for any actions or later criminal activity engaged in by the victim should that occur.
• The certification provides USCIS with information available **AT THAT TIME** about the victim, the crime, and the victim’s assistance in the case.

Determination: Things to Note

• A current investigation, filing of charges, and a prosecution/conviction are **NOT** required for a victim to request OR obtain a certification. There is no statute of limitations.
• A certifying agency may **ONLY** withdraw the certification IF the victim unreasonably refused to provide information and assistance related to the investigation or prosecution of the associated criminal activity when reasonably requested (take into account victim’s trauma, threats of violence, history when determining reasonableness).
• USCIS reviews all of the evidence and conducts a thorough background check to determine eligibility.
• The certification itself does **NOT** grant any immigration benefit.

Outreach

• Provide outreach to victims of criminal activity and trafficking to inform them of the agency’s process.
• **Safety and Access for Immigrant Victims Website** — Department of Commerce (feel free to link on your agency’s website—contains a lot of information as well as the certifying agency database)
• Other examples:
  • Seattle PD website
  • King County website

Reporting

• Keep written documentation and report the following annually:
  • Number of victims requesting certifications
  • Number of certifications that were signed
  • Number of certification that were denied
  • Number of certifications that were withdrawn
• 1st Report is for 07/01/2018 – 06/30/2019
• Reporting form located on website. Direct link to the reporting form is here.
Confidentiality

- A certifying agency shall **NOT** disclose personal identifying information, or information regarding citizenship or immigration status of any victim of criminal activity or trafficking who is requesting a certification unless required to do so by applicable federal law or court order, unless the agency has written documentation from the victim.

Supporting Survivors

The Advocate’s Role in U and T Visa Cases

Ways Advocates Can Help In Immigration Cases

- Address a Survivor’s Needs Holistically
  - Survivors are best served when you address their needs using a holistic approach.
  - Safety and Basic Needs
  - Medical Care
  - Emotional Support and Healing
  - Legal Advocacy, Assistance, and Support
  - Other Specific Individual Needs
  - Financial Needs
  - Child Care

Build Community Partnerships

- Local law enforcement
- Local prosecutors
- Immigration attorneys
- Community based service providers

How Advocates Can Support Immigrant Survivors

- Connect with Resources (Immigration Attorney, Other Providers, Etc.)
- Safety Planning
- Bridge Culture Gaps
- Ensure Victims are Aware of Civil and Criminal Remedies and Monitor What is Happening in Civil and Criminal Systems that may Impact a Survivor’s Immigration Options
- Provide a Trusted Connection to Systems (Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, DCYF, Etc.)
- Help Survivors Navigate the Various Systems
How Advocates Can Support Immigrant Survivors

- Work with survivors to collect identity documentation (birth certificates, records, etc.).
- Help collect other evidence as needed.
- Help screen for “Red Flags” for inadmissibility.
- Provide a letter of support/expert affidavit of services provided.
- Help survivor write a declaration.
- Coordinate training for other agencies (Melissa is happy to provide multidisciplinary team training on this topic!).

Screening for “Red Flags” of Inadmissibility

- Previous deportation/removal from the U.S.
- Failure to voluntarily depart.
- Departure since original entry.
- Marriage fraud.
- Criminal convictions.
- Prostitution.
- Drug or human trafficking.
- False claiming citizenship.
- False testimony for immigration purposes.

A Caution Against Helping Survivors File Applications Directly with USCIS

On June 28, 2018, USCIS issued a memo called Updated Guidance for the Referral of Cases and Issuance of Notices to Appear:


In cases involving VAWA, U and T visa applications, the Updated NTA memo states USCIS must follow the guidelines established in the memo since the case has been denied. It had been a long-standing practice that USCIS did not typically issue NTAs in connection with survivor-based filings like VAWA self-petitions, U and T visa applications. This was done in part due to the recognition of the chilling effect that this would have on victims coming forward to access these protections.

As of November 2018, this policy is being applied to humanitarian-based petitions, including the I-918 U visa application.

Applicants need to be warned of the risks of filing. If the application is denied, their case could be referred to removal proceedings. Survivors should not be filing VAWA, U, and T applications on their own. Each case should be reviewed by an experienced immigration attorney before filing.

Purpose of a Declaration

- Client’s opportunity to demonstrate they meet the requirements for the relief they are seeking.
- Provides a detailed account of the abuse/crime.
- Must be told in the voice of the client.
- Explain/address any discrepancies that may be in police reports or other documents submitted.
- Opportunity for trauma informed healing.

Declaration Requirements – U Visa

- Must possess information about the criminal activity.
- Must have suffered “substantial physical or mental abuse” as a victim of a qualifying crime.
- Must help with the detection, investigation, prosecution, or sentencing of the crime.
Possessing Information About the Crime

- There is no requirement the client possess a particular amount or type of information about the crime.
- However, the client must possess knowledge of the criminal activity that could assist in the detection, investigation, prosecuting, or sentencing of that crime.
- If the client is under 16 years of age, a parent / guardian / next friend may possess that information.
- Look at age of victim on date of the qualifying crime.

Substantial Abuse

- There is no regulatory definition of “substantial.”
- USCIS conducts a case-by-case analysis, considering the following:
  - The severity of the perpetrator’s conduct
  - The severity of harm suffered
  - The duration of the infliction of the harm
  - The extent to which there is permanent or serious harm to the client’s appearance, health, or physical / mental soundness
  - The physical or mental soundness of the victim before the abuse

Helpfulness

- Past, present, OR future helpfulness
- Federal, State, OR Local level
- Helpful to police, prosecutors, judges, ICE, or other investigative authority (i.e. Child Protective Services, Department of Labor and Industries, etc.).
- If the victim is under the age of 16, a parent / guardian / next friend may provide the help

Declaration Requirements – T Visa

- Would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal.
- Must comply with any reasonable request for assistance.

Extreme Hardship

- Hardship does not have to be directly related to trafficking.
- The determination is made on a discretionary basis based upon:
  - Circumstances of the 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

Content Structure

- Generally, include:
  - Brief but basic information (name, DOB, place of birth)
  - Brief history of childhood, family, life in home country
  - How and when did they travel to the U.S.? How many times?
  - Did they have contact with immigration officials? If so, what happened?
  - Details of crime / trafficking (see next column)
  - How has the abuse affected their work? What are they doing to heal?
  - Why do they not want to return to their home country?
  - Why do they want status in the U.S.?
  - What are their future goals / aspirations?
  **Address any potential “red flags”

- For U / T Visas:
  - Relationship to the perpetrator: do they know them?
  - Details of the crime or trafficking: what happened and when?
  - Details of contact with immigration officials: if so, what happened?
  - Details of crime / trafficking (see next column)
  - How has the abuse affected their work? What are they doing to heal?
  - Why do they not want to return to their home country?
  - What are their future goals / aspirations?
  - Address any potential “red flags”
Writing Interventions

- **Trauma Informed Story Writing**
  - Process by which an advocate helps a client write his / her / their own story (trauma history)
  - Can be a powerful intervention to help heal from trauma
  - Be mindful of how trauma impacts individuals and taking care to reduce re-traumatizing is not only in the best interest, but also helps maintain more and better information

Webinar on Trauma Informed Care: Promoting Healing While Strengthening Survivors’ Immigration Cases.
http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/trauma-informed-care/

Trauma-Informed Declaration Writing

- Build trust and establish relationship and rapport.
- Tell client ahead of time what the declaration is, what it is for, what kinds of questions will be asked, and that they are not required to answer anything that makes them uncomfortable.
- Allow time for breaks and check-ins.
- Have on hand: water, tissues, snacks.
- Be mindful of boundaries and aware of “triggers”.
- Validate their experiences.
- Affirm their strengths and successes.
- Fragmented memory retrieval will create jumps from one moment to another—catch gaps in physical location, bodily position, time, etc.

Do’s and Don’ts

**Do**
- Ask open-ended questions
- Use neutral language
- Be sensitive about note taking
- Use active and reflective listening skills
- When transcribing, use client’s own direct words
- Read the declaration back to the survivor and ask them if they agree with what is written

**Don’t**
- Ask leading questions
- Use labeling language (“batterer” / “abuser” / “victim” / “survivor”)
- Use legalese when talking or writing the declaration
- Fill in the blanks for the client

Purpose of Letters of Support

- Verifies client has received domestic violence, sexual assault, and / or social services.
- Describes client’s healing process and severity of abuse.
- Supports client’s history of abuse (especially if not report to the police).
- Attest to client’s good moral character.

Support Letter Content

- **Introduction**
  - Start with a brief overview of the services your agency offers
  - Describe your qualifications, including your title and how long you have worked at the organization
  - State how long you have known/worked with the client and how they were referred to you
  - Describe what specific services they have received from you
  - Provide a summary of client’s journey and what they have disclosed to you regarding abuse suffered (please do not repeat the declaration verbatim)
  - Describe hardships client may face if forced to return to their country of origin

Letters of Support

- Describe client’s healing process and severity of abuse.
- Support client’s history of abuse (especially if not report to the police).
- Attest to client’s good moral character.
Additional Notes

- Address letter(s) to “Dear Adjudicating Officer” or “To Whom It May Concern”
- Avoid general statements
- End letter with “I declare under penalty of perjury, that the information contained in this document is true to the best of my knowledge.”
- Provide an electronic draft of your letter of support to the attorney you are working with prior to finalizing
- Once finalized, print with the organization’s letterhead, sign the letter in blue ink, and send the original copy to the attorney

Resiliency
Reminder of Self-Care for Advocates

Self-Care

- It is important to take the time and care you need to take care of yourself.
- Working with individuals who have experienced violence and trauma may cause vicarious or secondary trauma.
- Take care of your needs (physically, psychologically, emotionally, spiritually, personally, and professionally).

Self-Care Wheel

https://www.olgaphoenix.com/

Safety and Access for Immigrant Victims

- Under the column “For Certifying Agencies and Officials”
  - “Certifying Agency Resources”
  - You will find resources on toolkits, printable materials, language access, partnering with immigrant communities, etc.
Resources for Advocates

- http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/empowering-survivors-contents/
- https://www.nwirp.org/

Thank you!

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