

# AZ JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

*Courts as a Gateway  
to Safety for  
Immigrant Survivors  
of Trafficking, Sex  
Abuse, Domestic  
Violence, and other  
Serious Crimes*



**COURTS AS A GATEWAY TO SAFETY FOR IMMIGRANT SURVIVORS OF  
TRAFFICKING, SEX ABUSE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND OTHER SERIOUS  
CRIMES**

Courts as a Gateway for Immigrant Survivors .....1

AZ Judicial Conference Handout .....17

Arizona Courts  
as a Gateway  
to Safety

**SAFE  
STRONG  
SUPPORTIVE**

SAFE CHILDREN STRONG FAMILIES SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES SAFE CHILDREN STRONG FAMILIES SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES SAFE CHILDREN STRONG FAMILIES SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES SAFE CHILDREN STRONG FAMILIES SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES SAFE CHILDREN STRONG FAMILIES SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES

safe children | strong families | supportive communities

casey family programs

1

## Presenters



**Valentina Restrepo-Montoya**  
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Legal Women and Youth  
Services*



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*Senior Director, Immigration &  
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Casey Family Programs*

2

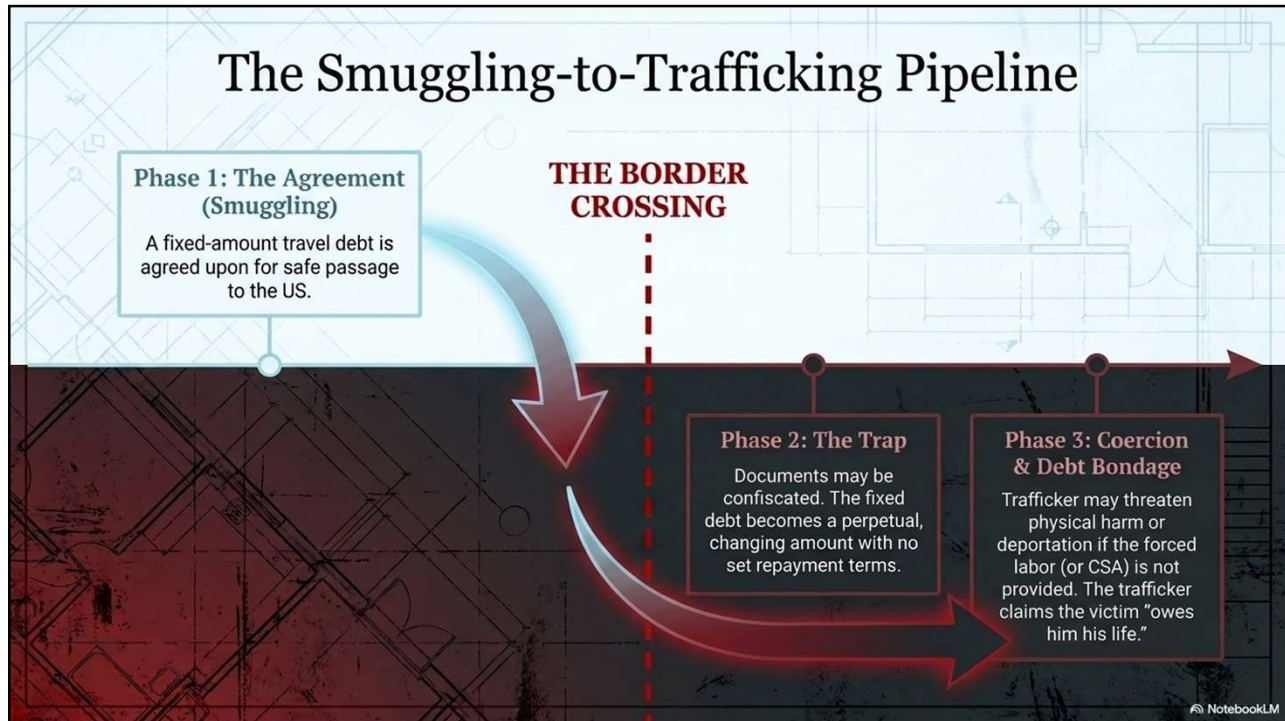
## Who We Are



- ❖ Casey Family Programs is the nation's largest operating foundation focused on safely reducing the need for foster care in the United States. Our mission is to improve — and ultimately prevent the need for — foster care.
- ❖ Influence improvements in policy and practices related to the well-being of Latino and other immigrant children and families at the intersection of child welfare and immigration.
- ❖ Strategic consulting and program development, technical assistance for child welfare stakeholders

## Important Disclaimer

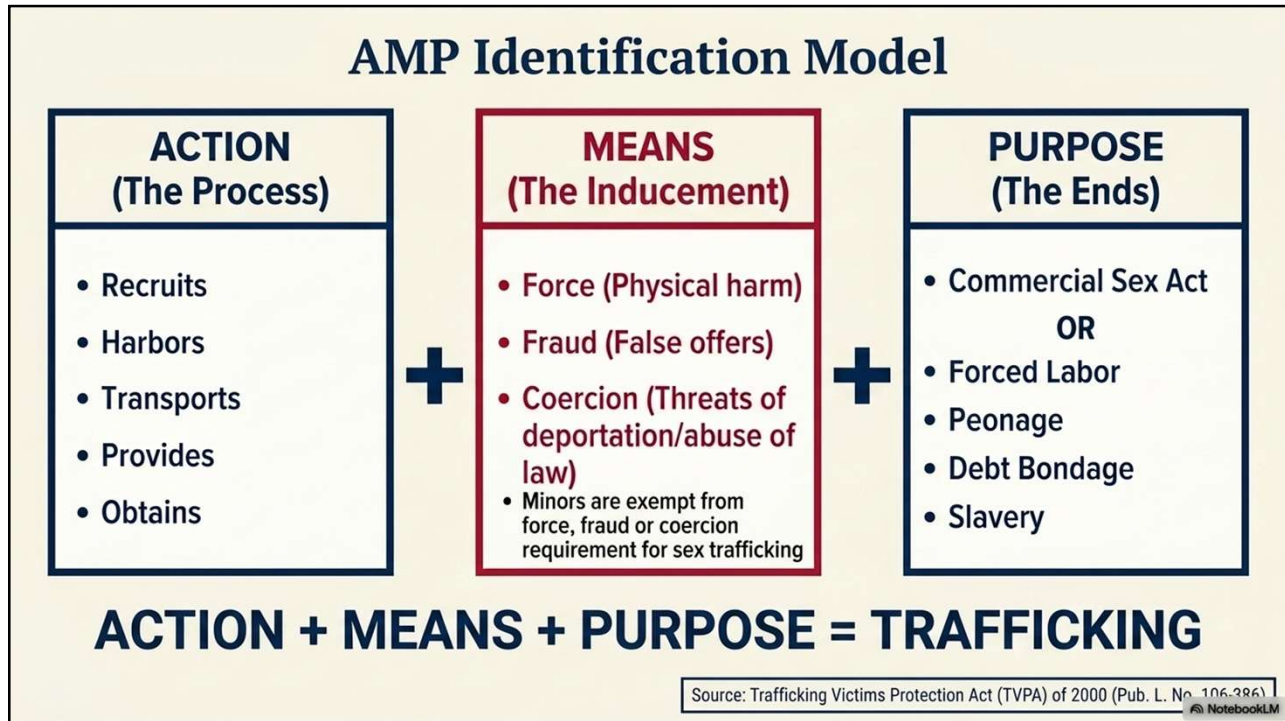
- This presentation is for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice.
- It is based on information currently available.
- Changes in the law are expected, and anyone who is directly affected should speak with an immigration lawyer to find out how they are directly impacted and how future changes in the law may affect or benefit them.



5



6



7

### Resolving the Nuance: Smuggling vs. Trafficking

HUMAN SMUGGLING	HUMAN TRAFFICKING
Nature: Transportation-based.	Nature: Exploitation-based.
Consent: Voluntary act to evade immigration laws.	Consent: Coerced, forced, or defrauded (Initial consent is nullified).
Endgame: Transaction ends upon arrival at destination.	Endgame: Subjection to involuntary servitude or commercial sex.
Border Nexus: Requires crossing an international border.	Border Nexus: Irrelevant. Does not require border movement.

NotebookLM

8

## Identifying the Hidden Victim from the Bench

 <b>SITUATIONAL FLAGS</b>	 <b>BEHAVIORAL FLAGS</b>	 <b>PHYSICAL &amp; VERBAL FLAGS</b>
<p>Recently arrived in the United States.</p> <p>Truancy or lack of school enrollment.</p> <p>Presence of multiple unrelated adults in the housing situation.</p> <p>Attenuated caregivers: a non-parental "attendant" speaks for the child in court.</p>	<p>Rehearsed or heavily scripted answers given to the judge.</p> <p>Extreme anxiety over the safety or future of family members back home.</p> <p>Overly sexualized behaviors or dress inappropriate for age.</p> <p>Deference to an older, controlling companion.</p>	<p>Unexplained bruises, brandings, or specific tattoos.</p> <p>Mentions owing a vague "debt" for travel or living expenses.</p> <p>Lacks access to their own identification or immigration documents.</p>

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9

**HYPOTHETICAL #1**
BOTH

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Marisol, 16, appears before you on a shoplifting charge. An adult man, 35, is seated beside her and identifies himself as her uncle. He speaks on her behalf before you've addressed her.

The record contains some evidence of recent truancy from school. When you ask Marisol a direct question, she glances at the man before answering in a few words. Her clothing is inconsistent with the season. She has no school-issued ID — only a prepaid cell phone. The man becomes visibly tense when you ask to speak with Marisol alone and says, *"She doesn't need to talk without me — I'm responsible for her."*

Marisol does not make eye contact. She says she is fine.

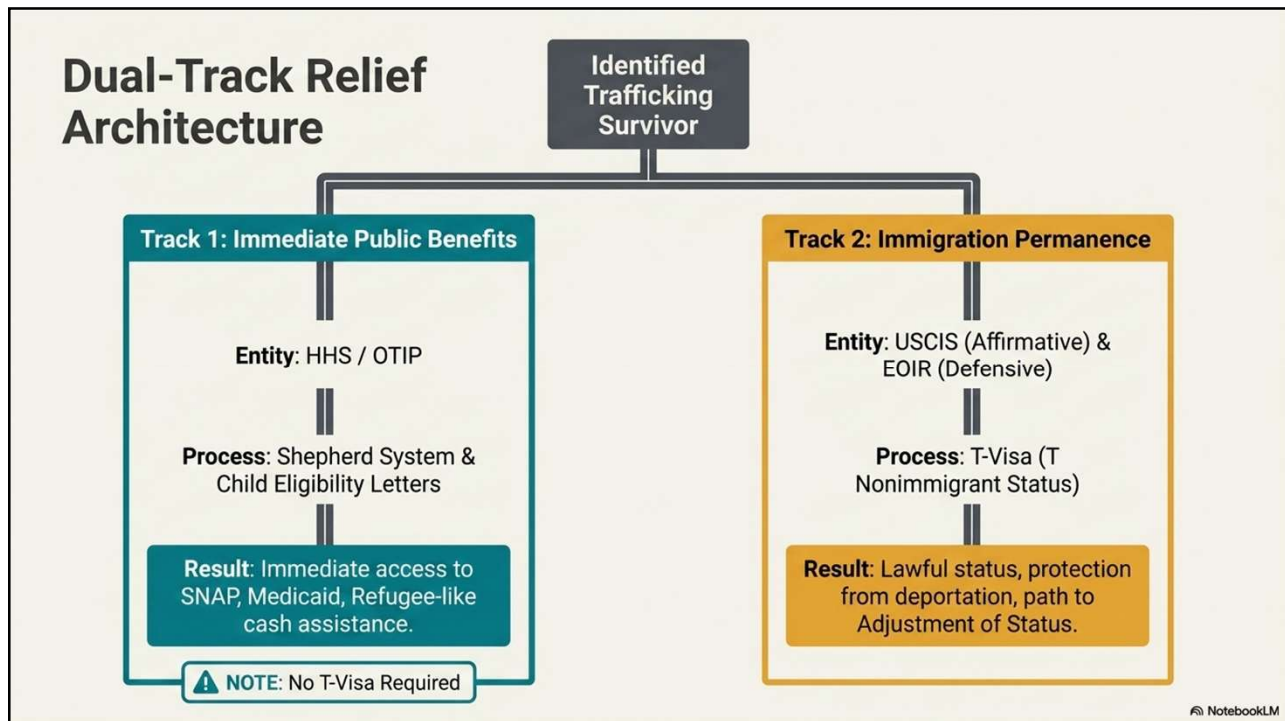
**What do you do?**

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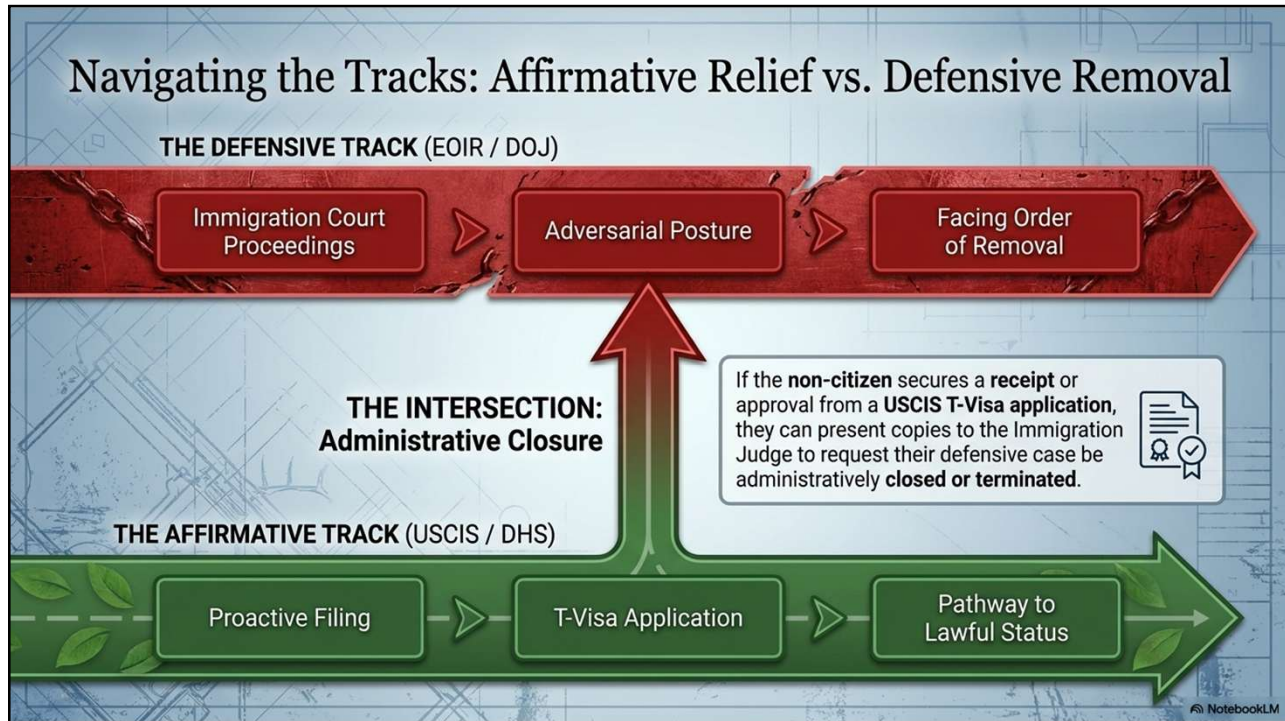
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11



12



13

## T Visa Eligibility: Law Enforcement Cooperation & Certification

Navigating regulatory requirements under 8 CFR 214.200 et seq. (May 2024 Final Rule)

### THE REQUIREMENT: REASONABLE LEA REQUESTS

To establish T Visa eligibility, principal applicants must comply with reasonable requests for assistance from Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) actively involved in detecting, investigating, or prosecuting human trafficking.

**What Constitutes "Reasonable"?**

- Determined by factors listed in [8 CFR 214.208\(c\)](#)
- Considers the totality of circumstances, including the survivor's fear, physical safety, and the specific nature of the request.
- The survivor's physical presence in the U.S. must be "on account of" the original trafficking or participation in the ongoing investigative/judicial process.

### THE EXEMPTIONS: WHEN COOPERATION IS BYPASSED

Survivors are explicitly relieved from the LEA cooperation requirement if they meet one of two statutory exemptions:

**1. The Minor Exemption (Age-Based)**

**Condition:** The survivor was under 18 years old at the time at least one incident of trafficking occurred.

**Impact:** Automatically exempt. No compliance with LEA requests is required, regardless of their age at the time of filing.

**2. The Trauma Exception (Harm-Based)**

**Condition:** The survivor is unable to cooperate due to severe physical or psychological trauma resulting from the trafficking.

**Impact:** Excuses the cooperation requirement entirely upon sufficient evidentiary showing of the trauma and its paralyzing effect.

### FORM I-914B: DECLARATION OF LE OFFICER

The primary evidentiary vehicle used to certify a survivor's cooperation (or valid exemption) with law enforcement.

**Who can certify the I-914B?**

**Traditional Entities:** Federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies investigating/prosecuting the trafficking act.

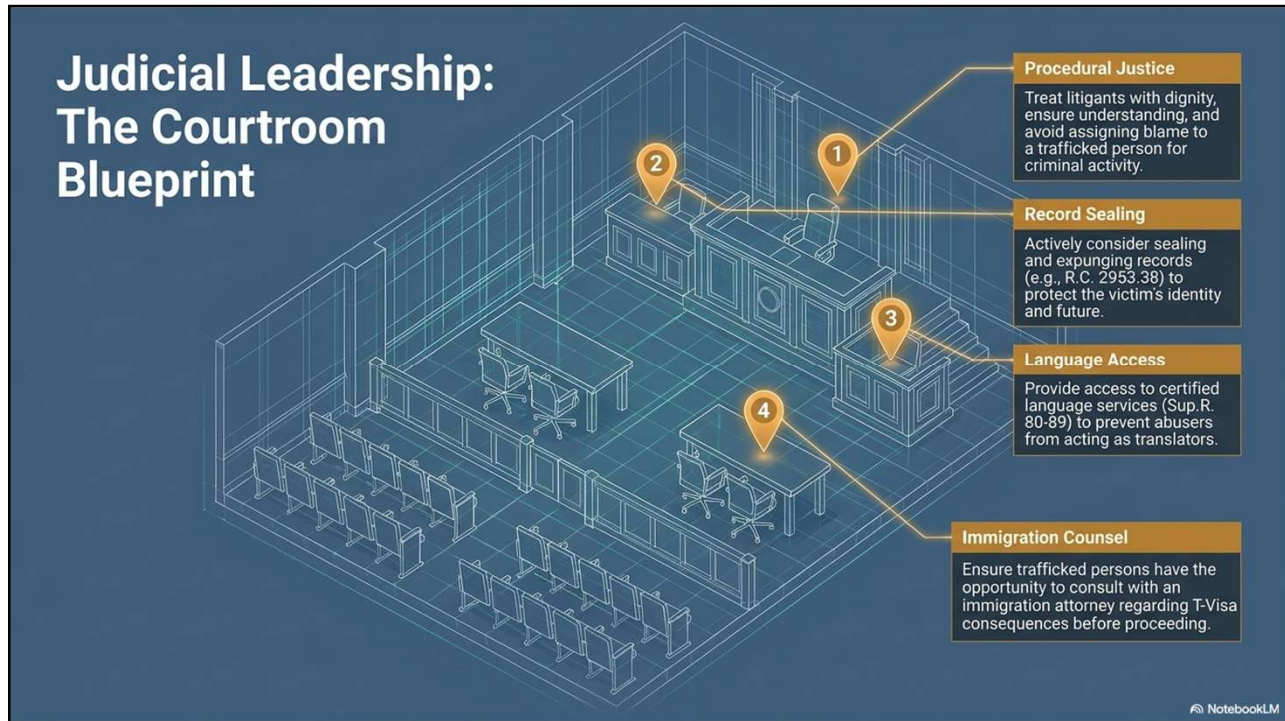
**New 2024 Clarifications:** The May 2024 Final Rule explicitly clarifies that the following entities can also provide certification upon detection of trafficking:

- Immigration Judges (EOIR)
- ICE Prosecutors

**Strategic Note:** While Form I-914B is standard, it is not strictly mandatory if secondary evidence can conclusively prove cooperation or justify an exemption.

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14



15



16



## Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS): The State Court's Role in a Federal Humanitarian Pathway

Congress created SIJS in 1990 to provide a humanitarian pathway for undocumented immigrant children who have suffered abuse, neglect, or abandonment by a parent. However, the federal government is legally unable to act without the state court acting first.

**State courts do not grant immigration status. They provide the necessary state-law factual findings that allow a vulnerable child to petition the federal government for protection.**

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17

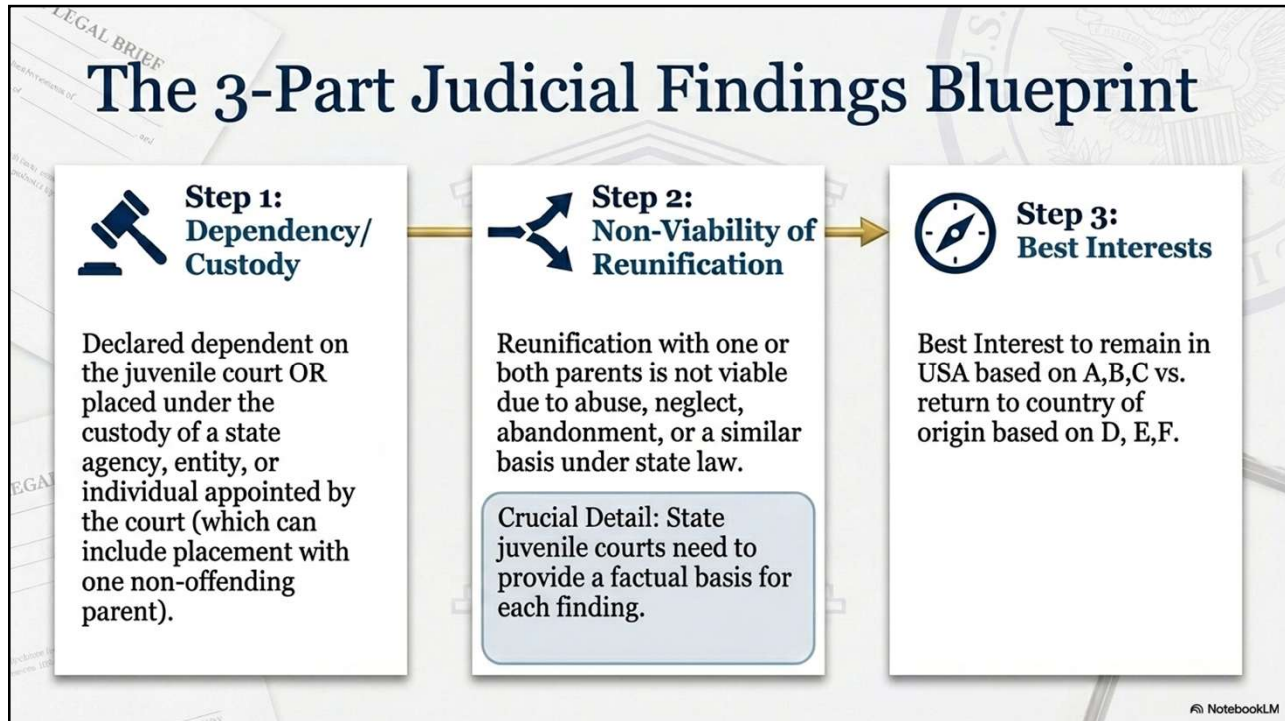
# The Jurisdictional Boundary

State Juvenile Court	Federal Government (USCIS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law Applied: State Law Definitions of abuse, neglect, abandonment or similar basis; Juvenile Court Jurisdiction</li> <li>Core Questions: Dependency, Maltreatment, Best Interests</li> <li>Final Outcome: A Predicate Order containing specific factual findings regarding abuse/neglect and best interests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law Applied: Federal Immigration and Nationality Act (INA § 101(a)(27)(J)).</li> <li>Core Question: Immigration Status, Visa Eligibility, and verifying the request is bona fide.</li> <li>Final Outcome: Special Immigrant Classification and eventual Lawful Permanent Residency (Green Card).</li> </ul>

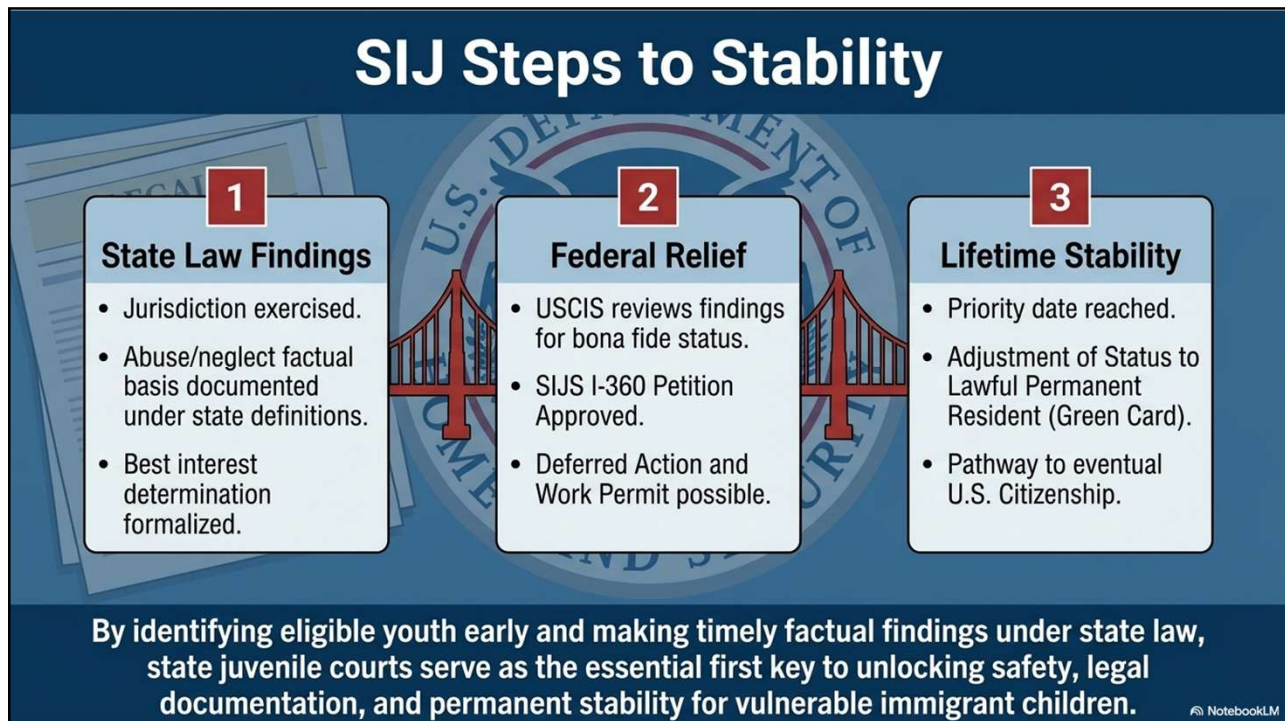
State courts make factual determinations that allow the federal government to make immigration decisions.

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18



19



20

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## Arizona's Legal Framework for Trafficking Victims

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SAFE HARBOR & VICTIM PROTECTIONS

**A.R.S. § 13-3212**  
 Minors cannot consent to commercial sex — no Force, Fraud, or Coercion required. The minor is always the victim, not the offender.

**In Your Courtroom**  
 2014 amendments: minors in prostitution are treated as trafficking victims — not offenders. Avoid charging or adjudicating for trafficking-related conduct.

**A.R.S. § 13-909**  
 Adults may petition to vacate prostitution convictions (§ 13-3214) resulting from trafficking. Limited to § 13-3214 only — drug, theft, and other charges are not covered.

**Proposition 313 (2024)**  
 Mandatory life without parole for Class 2 felony convictions under § 13-3212. No judicial discretion. Exception: § 13-3212(B)(3) first offense remains a Class 5 felony.

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21

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## What to Watch For: Red Flags by Courtroom

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<p><b>FAMILY COURT</b></p> <p>→ Spouse isolated from community; controls finances, IDs, and housing</p>	NT1	<p><b>CRIMINAL COURT</b></p> <p>→ Defendant fears co-defendant more than law enforcement; charges from forced conduct</p>	NT3
<p><b>DEPENDENCY / DCS</b></p> <p>→ Child placed with unrelated adults; repeated runaways; defers to non-parent</p>	NT2	<p><b>CIVIL / ORDERS OF PROTECTION</b></p> <p>→ Undocumented petitioner fearful of court; third party “helping” interpret</p>	
<p><b>JUVENILE COURT</b></p> <p>→ Minor on prostitution or runaway charges with adult companion; scripted answers</p>			

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22

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## What You Can Do: Actions by Courtroom

<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #1a3d54; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>FAMILY COURT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓ Continue hearings; connect to legal services before finalizing any order</p>	<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #8b4513; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>CRIMINAL COURT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓ Facilitate U-Visa certification (Form I-918B); refer for criminal history repair</p>
<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4b2c82; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>DEPENDENCY / DCS</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓ Require trafficking screening; include SIJS findings in dependency orders where applicable</p>	<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #990033; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>CIVIL / ORDERS OF PROTECTION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓ Order independent interpreter; pause to explain available immigration protections</p>

**JUVENILE COURT**

✓ Divert; refer to specialty dockets;  
separate minor from controlling adult

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23

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## U-Visa & VAWA: Courts as a Direct Gateway

*Immigrant survivors of qualifying crimes may be eligible for immigration relief.  
Courts can directly enable that pathway.*

<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #1a3d54; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>U-VISA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">For Victims of Qualifying Crimes including DV, sexual assault, trafficking, stalking, kidnapping, and other qualifying offenses</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Victim must have suffered substantial abuse and be helpful — or likely helpful — to law enforcement</p>	<p style="text-align: center; background-color: #4b2c82; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abuse survivors can self-petition without the abuser’s knowledge.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Covers all ages and all genders.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">VAWA status is confidential — courts should apply the same protection</p>
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24

## U-Visa & VAWA: The Court's Role

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### WHAT THE COURT CAN DO

#### *Certification & Posture*

**Form I-918B: You can certify victim helpfulness. Not a finding of guilt.**

**You are not required to certify — but refusal should be based on facts, not discomfort with the process.**

**Apply VAWA confidentiality protections where needed.**

**Certifying may be the only pathway a survivor has to legal status and safety.**

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25

## SIJS in Arizona: What You Need to Know

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*SIJS requires a state court predicate order. Arizona juvenile jurisdiction ends at 18 — not 21.*

#### **1** The window is shorter than it looks.

Refer to immigration legal services before disposition. Don't wait for the attorney to raise it.

#### **2** Local practice varies.

Confirm standing orders before making or declining findings. This is an area of active statewide advocacy.

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26

HYPOTHETICAL #2

BOTH

Kevin, 15, from Honduras. Entered the U.S. alone at 12. Third runaway charge. Found repeatedly at a motel with a 25-year-old he calls his "friend." Mother deceased. Father abusive, in Honduras. Undocumented. No immigration relief raised.

What does this court do before disposition?

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27

### Five Ways Courts Can Lead

01

#### Stay Alert

Red flags appear in every courtroom type.

02

#### Respond with Care

Separate, slow down, use trauma-informed inquiry.

03

#### Connect to Resources

One referral can change a life.

04

#### Pursue Continuing Education

This field evolves. Stay current.

05

#### Advocate for Specialized Courts

Specialty dockets need judicial champions.

Questions? Contact ALWAYS: info@alwaysaz.org | 602-248-7055 | alwaysaz.org

28

# Judicial Reference Guide

## Courts as a Gateway to Safety for Immigrant Survivors

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### Why Courts Are a Gateway

Immigrant survivors of trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes often encounter the justice system before they encounter an immigration attorney — or any attorney at all. For many, a court appearance is the only moment they will be in a room with someone who has the authority to ask the right questions, slow things down, and open a door.

These survivors face compounding vulnerabilities: immigration status that can be weaponized by abusers and traffickers, language barriers, fear of law enforcement rooted in experiences in their countries of origin, and legal systems they do not understand. Many do not self-identify as victims. Many have been told that asking for help will get them or their families deported.

Judicial action (a continuance, a referral, a certification, a finding) can be the difference between a survivor accessing safety and a survivor disappearing back into danger. This reference guide is designed to help judges and court staff understand the legal tools available, the resources that exist, and where to turn when something feels off.

#### Important Notice Regarding Immigration Law

Immigration law changes rapidly and, at times, dramatically. The information in this guide reflects the law as understood at the time of publication. It is intended to provide general orientation for judicial officers and court staff — **it is not legal advice and should not be relied upon as a statement of current law.**

Before taking action based on any immigration relief option described here (including U-Visa certification, VAWA confidentiality protections, or SIJS findings) please consult with a qualified immigration attorney or contact one of the legal services organizations listed in the Arizona Resources section of this guide.

## U-VISA & VAWA

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### U-Visa — For Victims of Qualifying Crimes

The U nonimmigrant visa provides immigration relief to victims of certain serious crimes who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse and are helpful, or likely to be helpful, to law enforcement or prosecution of the crime.

- **Qualifying crimes** include domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, obstruction of justice, and other enumerated offenses (8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)). The list is broad; when in doubt, consult an immigration attorney.
- **Helpfulness standard:** The victim must have suffered substantial abuse and be helpful, or likely to be helpful, to the detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction, or sentencing of the qualifying crime. Helpfulness can be prospective.
- **Form I-918B certification:** Judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement can certify victim helpfulness on Form I-918B. This is a separate administrative act; it is not a finding of guilt, it does not affect the underlying case, and it carries no liability exposure for the certifying official.

### T-Visa — For Survivors of Human Trafficking

The T nonimmigrant visa provides immigration relief specifically to survivors of severe forms of human trafficking — both sex trafficking and labor trafficking. It is distinct from the U-Visa in both eligibility and the court's role.

- **Eligibility:** The survivor must be a victim of a severe form of trafficking (sex trafficking or labor trafficking as defined under federal law), be physically present in the United States as a result of trafficking, comply with

reasonable requests for assistance from law enforcement (with exceptions), and demonstrate that removal would cause them severe harm.

- **Law enforcement cooperation exception:** Minors under 18 are exempt from the cooperation requirement entirely. Adults who cannot cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma may also qualify for an exemption.
- **Family members:** Qualifying family members may be eligible for derivative T-Visa status, including parents and siblings of minor victims, and spouses and children of adult victims.

### The Court's Role in T-Visa Cases

T-Visa certification works differently from U-Visa certification. Form I-914B, the T-Visa law enforcement declaration, is completed by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, or certain federal or state agencies. Judges are not the certifying authority for T-Visa the way they can be for U-Visa (Form I-918B).

However, courts play a critical indirect role:

- Recognizing trafficking indicators and making referrals to law enforcement or legal services can initiate the process.
- Connecting survivors to legal services allows practitioners to assess whether a T-Visa, U-Visa, or another form of relief is the right fit for that individual.
- In dependency and juvenile proceedings, judicial findings about abuse, neglect, or exploitation can support the factual record underlying a T-Visa application.

*Verify current law before acting. T-Visa regulations and law enforcement certification practices have been subject to agency guidance changes.*

### VAWA — Violence Against Women Act

VAWA allows immigrants who have been abused by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (LPR) spouse, parent, or adult child to self-petition for immigration relief — without the abuser's knowledge or cooperation.

- **Self-petition eligibility:** Covers immigrants abused by a U.S. citizen or LPR spouse or former spouse (within 2 years of divorce), parent, or adult child. Step-relationships qualify. Covers all genders despite the name.
- **Benefits:** Work authorization and access to certain public benefits while the petition is pending.
- **VAWA confidentiality (8 U.S.C. § 1367):** Federal agencies are prohibited from disclosing VAWA immigration status to the abuser or to third parties. State courts should apply the same protection. Apply VAWA confidentiality measures *sua sponte* in proceedings where a party's VAWA status could be exposed — do not allow the abuser to access protected information through discovery.
- VAWA protections apply in both civil and criminal proceedings.

*Verify current law before acting. VAWA protections and eligibility criteria have been subject to legislative and regulatory change.*

### SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE STATUS (SIJS)

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SIJS provides a pathway to lawful permanent residence for children and youth who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned and cannot be reunified with one or both parents. It requires a state court predicate order before USCIS can adjudicate the federal petition.

#### What the Court Does

- **The predicate order must include four findings:** (1) the court has exercised jurisdiction as authorized by state law to issue orders regarding the custody, care, or placement of the child; (2) the juvenile is dependent on the court or has been placed in the custody of a state agency or individual; (3) reunification with one or both parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis under state law; and (4) it is not in the juvenile's best interest to be returned to their home country.
- **Arizona juvenile court jurisdiction generally ends at 18**, while federal SIJS eligibility runs to age 21. Predicate findings must be secured before the 18th birthday, so the window is shorter than it might initially appear. A referral to immigration legal services at first contact, before disposition, may be the most consequential act in that youth's case.

- **Judicial obligation:** When a petitioner requests SIJS findings and the court has jurisdiction, issuing those findings is consistent with the court’s best-interests obligation to the child.

### Arizona-Specific Notes

- Local judicial practice on SIJS findings is not uniform statewide. Confirm current standing orders and local practice in your jurisdiction before making or declining findings.
- SIJS is an area of active statewide advocacy.

*Verify current law before acting. SIJS regulations, including the definition of qualifying findings and the role of state courts, have been subject to ongoing federal agency and judicial interpretation.*

## ARIZONA RESOURCES

TYPE	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT
HOTLINE	National Human Trafficking Hotline	1-888-373-7888   text 233733   humantraffickinghotline.org
HOTLINE	Arizona Human Trafficking Hotline	1-855-HT-HELPS (1-855-484-3577)   azhthotline.org
LEGAL	Arizona Legal Women and Youth Services (ALWAYS)	alwaysaz.org   info@alwaysaz.org   602-248-7055
LEGAL	Florence Immigrant & Refugee Rights Project	florenceproject.org   520-779-7053
LEGAL	Southern Arizona Legal Aid (SALA)	sazlegalaid.org   520-623-9461   800-248-6789
ADVOCACY	Arizona Anti-Trafficking Network (AATN)	aatn.org
COALITION	Immigrant Children & Communities Coalition — Maricopa County	Coordinated by ALWAYS   adriana@alwaysaz.org
COALITION	Immigrant Children & Communities Coalition — Pima County	Coordinated by ALWAYS   adriana@alwaysaz.org
SERVICES	International Rescue Committee (IRC) — Phoenix	rescue.org   602-433-2440
SERVICES	Cece’s Hope Center	ceceshopecenter.org
SERVICES	Chicanos Por La Causa	cplc.org   602-257-0700
SERVICES	Friendly House	friendlyhouseaz.org   602-256-1202
SERVICES	Native American Connections	nativeconnections.org   602-256-7356
SERVICES	La Frontera Arizona	lafrontera.org   520-884-9920
SHELTER	New Life Center	newlifecenter.org   623-932-4404
SHELTER	Sojourner Center	sojourner.org   602-244-0997
MEDICAL	Phoenix Children’s Hospital	phoenixchildrens.org   602-933-1000
MEDICAL	Dignity Health — Medical Safe Haven	dignityhealth.org
HOUSING	ASU STIR / Starfish Place	stir.asu.edu
YOUTH	Dream Center Phoenix	dreamcenter.org/phoenix

## QUICK-REFERENCE: FEDERAL CONTACTS & PRACTICAL TOOLS

Contacts and tools for when courts encounter a case requiring immediate federal response, help locating a detained person, or international coordination.

TYPE	RESOURCE	CONTACT / LINK
DETENTION	ICE Detainee Locator	locator.ice.gov/odls
DETENTION	Detained Parent in Child Welfare Case	Parental.Interests@ice.dhs.gov
DETENTION	ICE Legal Access Inquiries	Detention.LegalAccess@ice.dhs.gov
TRAFFICKING	OTIP — Adult Trafficking Certification Specialist	1-866-401-5510   trafficking@acf.hhs.gov
TRAFFICKING	OTIP — Child Trafficking	childtrafficking@acf.hhs.gov   Child Protection Team: 202-205-4582
TRAFFICKING	OTIP — Request for Assistance (Child Eligibility Letter)	acf.hhs.gov/otip/victim-assistance/child-eligibility-letters
ORR	ORR Hotline (parent, guardian, legal rep)	1-800-203-7001   information@ORRNCC.com
ORR	Request ORR File (Unaccompanied Children)	UCRecords@acf.hhs.gov
TECH ASSIST	The Young Center — TA for courts working with immigrant children in state court	theyoungcenter.my.site.com/RequestforAssistance/s/
TECH ASSIST	NIWAP — National Immigrant Women’s Advocacy Project	info@niwap.org   niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu
FIND LEGAL HELP	Immigration Advocates Network (Non-Profit Directory)	immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/
FIND LEGAL HELP	AILA Find a Lawyer (includes private practice)	ailalawyer.com
INTL	Mexican Consulate 24/7 Helpline	(520) 623-7874
INTL	International Social Services (ISS)	question@iss-usa.org
INTL	Justice in Motion (attorneys in MX, GT, HN, SV, NI)	justiceinmotion.org
INTL	Vance Center — Keeping Families Together	vancecenter.org/keep-families-together/

## NATIONAL LEARNING RESOURCES

The following organizations produce high-quality resources on immigration law, trafficking, and the intersection of the two. Resources are noted by primary audience — though many are useful across roles.

AUDIENCE	ORGANIZATION	WHAT THEY OFFER	WEBSITE
Both	<b>Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC)</b>	Practice advisories, toolkits, and trainings on U-Visa, VAWA, SIJS, and immigration enforcement. Known for clear, practitioner-ready materials. Produces specific resources on immigrant youth.	<i>ilrc.org</i>
Both	<b>National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)</b>	Policy analysis, practice resources, and training on immigration relief options. Strong focus on detained populations and survivors of crime and trafficking.	<i>immigrantjustice.org</i>

AUDIENCE	ORGANIZATION	WHAT THEY OFFER	WEBSITE
Court Staff	<b>CLINIC — Catholic Legal Immigration Network</b>	Training and accreditation for non-attorney immigration practitioners. Court staff seeking deeper substantive grounding will find their continuing education resources accessible.	<i>cliniclegal.org</i>
Both	<b>Vera Institute of Justice</b>	Research and resources on immigration detention, court-based interventions, and trauma-informed practice. Has produced judicial education materials specifically.	<i>vera.org</i>
Judges	<b>ABA Commission on Immigration</b>	Resources specifically designed for the legal profession on immigration law fundamentals and the rights of immigrants in legal proceedings.	<i>americanbar.org/groups/immigration</i>
Both	<b>National Human Trafficking Hotline / Polaris Project</b>	Data, research, and resources on trafficking identification and response. Produces court- and system-facing toolkits.	<i>polarisproject.org</i>
Both	<b>CILA — Children’s Immigration Law Academy</b>	Free training specifically on SIJS, asylum, and immigration relief for children. Highly practical; used by attorneys and advocates working with youth.	<i>cila.cliniclegal.org</i>
Judges	<b>National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ)</b>	Judicial education, bench cards, and resources on trafficking, immigration, and child welfare intersections. Designed specifically for the bench.	<i>ncjfcj.org</i>
Court Staff	<b>Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) — Training &amp; Technical Assistance</b>	Free training and resources for victim-serving professionals, including court-based advocates, on trafficking and immigrant victim needs.	<i>ovcttac.gov</i>