

NATIONAL IMMIGRANT JUSTICE CENTER

A HEARTLAND ALLIANCE PROGRAM

May 23, 2019

NIJC *Pro Bono* Case List: 59 cases need *pro bono* representation.

NIJC's *pro bono* attorneys ensure access to justice and advocate for due process. By helping an immigrant navigate the complicated immigration system, ensuring an asylum seeker is not deported to a country where she faces persecution and torture, or protecting a family from separation through deportation, you can change a life!

****To find NIJC's most urgent matters, please search for "urgent"*****

➤ **Asylum:**

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HOW TO GET INVOLVED

No matter what type of case interests you, the next steps to help an NIJC client are easy:

- 1) [Attend an upcoming training](#) or [watch a webinar from a past training](#).
- 2) **Choose an NIJC client to represent.**
- 3) **Utilize NIJC's [extensive *pro bono* resources](#) and in-house expertise** to prepare a strong case for your client.

A detailed explanation of the various types of *pro bono* cases available for representation can be found on NIJC's [website](#). For information about

- **Detained** cases, please contact Jesse Johnson at (312) 660-1681 or jejohnson@heartlandalliance.org.
- **LGBT** cases, please contact Aneesha Gandhi at (312) 660-1394 or AGandhi@heartlandalliance.org.
- For all other **asylum** cases, please contact Anna Sears at (312) 660-1307 or ansears@heartlandalliance.org.
- For **SIJS** cases, please contact Hillary Richardson at (773) 672-6601 or hrichardson@heartlandalliance.org.
- For **U Visa** or **VAWA** cases, please contact Sylvia Wolak at (312) 660-1318 or sywolak@heartlandalliance.org.

For general information regarding *pro bono* opportunities at NIJC, contact Ellen Miller, *Pro Bono* Manager at (312) 660-1415 or emiller@heartlandalliance.org.

Asylum Cases

Asylum: Expedited Family Cases

Recently, as part of the Administration's plan to reduce immigration court caseloads, Chicago Immigration Court judges have been required to expedite the adjudication of certain "family unit" cases by scheduling them for merits hearings before remote judges based in "adjudication centers" in Texas and Virginia who will preside over the hearing via video-teleconference. NIJC has grave concerns about the due process violations that may occur during these hearings and knows access to counsel will be critical to ensure these asylum-seeking families aren't prejudiced by this new policy. These families urgently need pro bono representation.

- 1. R. is a woman from Mexico. R.'s daughter M. will be a derivative on her application for asylum. R.'s merits hearing is July 31, 2019. R. and her daughter speak Spanish and live in Chicago. (18-0130770) (18-0131022) *Urgent****

For many years, R.'s partner, S., supported their family by operating a small restaurant, which he named after R. Eventually, a cartel began to extort S. for a share of his profits. The cartel threatened S.'s life when he was unable to pay, and in 2015, cartel members came into the restaurant and shot S. in the chest, killing him. R.'s mother-in-law went to the police to report what happened to her son, but the police did not investigate the murder. After her partner's death, R. earned a business degree and eventually reopened the restaurant. Almost immediately after reopening the business, the cartel resumed its threats and extortion demands against R. In early 2018, cartel members entered the restaurant and held a gun to R.'s head, saying that they would kill her if she did not pay. Terrified she would encounter the same fate as her partner, R. fled with her daughter M. to the United States. R. filed a timely, *pro se* application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting documents to R.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in July 2019.

- 2. L. is a woman from El Salvador. Her son, K., will be a derivative on her application. L.'s merits hearing is September 30, 2019. L. speaks Spanish and lives in central Indiana. (18-0124075)(18-0124088) *Urgent****

A member of the Mara Salvatrucha ("MS") gang forced L. into a relationship with him. He stalked, beat, raped, and threatened her. He also threatened to kill her son, K. He told L. that if she ever tried to leave him, he would kill her. L. reported the abuse to the police, but they refused to help her. Later, the gang member murdered K.'s father. The family of K.'s father blamed L. for his death and in response, K.'s uncle, a police officer, went to L.'s house with other officers to beat and sexually assault L. Fearing for her life, L. fled to the United States with K. The MS gang member has since threatened to kill L. because she left him, and continues to look for L. in El Salvador. NIJC timely filed L.'s asylum application with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials for L.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in September.

3. ***G. is a woman from Mexico. Her daughters, J. and Y., will be derivatives on her application. Their merits hearing is October 11, 2019. G. and her daughters speak Spanish and live in Chicago, IL. (18-0130988) (18-0130989) (18-0130990) *Urgent****

After separating from her husband, G. began to work odd jobs to support her family. While she was working, members of a Mexican drug cartel robbed and raped G. Several years later, members of the same criminal organization again robbed her while she was working and threatened to kill G. and her family. G. quit her job and decided to start a business in a neighboring state. Soon after, members of the same criminal organization robbed G.'s employees and burned G.'s automobile. They threatened to kill G. and kidnap her daughters. G. reported the threats to the police but did not receive any assistance. Then, fearing for their lives, G., J., and Y. fled to the United States. The immigration court must receive G.'s skeletal application for asylum by November 13, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to G.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in October.

4. ***U. is a woman from Guatemala. Her son, M., is independently eligible for asylum and will also be a derivative on U.'s application. Their merits hearing is October 28, 2019. U. and M. speak Spanish and live in Chicago. (19-0131810) (19-0131812) *Urgent****

When M. entered secondary school, members of the Mara 18 (M18) gang started trying to forcibly recruit M. When M. refused to join, gang members began to send him threatening messages. One day as M. was leaving school, gang members attacked M, beating him badly and stabbing him with a knife. M. and his mother, U., reported the attack at a local police station. U. demanded that the police send officers to the school to protect M. and the other students. When M. returned to school the following week, a group of M18 gang members was there waiting for him. Again, U. and M. went to the police station to ask for help. An officer asked U. to pay a bribe to protect her son. U. refused, and M. stopped attending school. Soon after U. and M. reported the threats to the police, M18 gang members began stalking U. and M. and threatened to kill them both. Fearing for their lives, U. and M. fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed their applications for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to U.'s and M.'s cases will be due 15 days prior to their merits hearing in October.

5. ***P. and her daughter, L., are from Honduras. Their first Master Calendar hearing is on June 26, 2019. P. and L. are both independently eligible for asylum. P.'s daughter, L., is also a derivative on P.'s application. They speak Spanish and live in Northcentral Indiana. (17-0116572) (17-0116578)***

The Mara 18 gang killed P.'s cousin in Honduras and because P. and her daughter were with P.'s cousin when he was killed, the gang immediately targeted P. and her daughter afterwards. They ransacked P.'s home and left a note saying that she and her daughter would be next if they said anything about what they had seen. P. and L. went into hiding and fled the country about one month after the murder. NIJC timely filed P. and L.'s skeletal asylum applications with the immigration court. Their affidavits are being prepared at NIJC, but their *pro bono* attorneys will need to finalize affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing, which

will likely occur before October 2019 because NIJC believes that P. and her daughters have been designated as a “family unit” case.

Asylum: Detained Asylum Seekers

Because Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) detains immigrants at government expense, detained asylum cases are adjudicated more quickly than non-detained cases. The detained cases should be scheduled for a merits hearing about six-eight weeks after their asylum application is filed. As these individuals are often detained at county jails hours away from Chicago, pro bono attorneys conduct telephonic meetings with them in lieu of meeting in person. NIJC has successfully represented hundreds of men and women in detention and will help pro bono attorneys navigate the detention system and prepare strong cases.

Currently all cases with the detention team have been placed. If you are interested in a representing a detained case please contact Jesse Johnson, jjohnson@heartlandalliance.org.

Asylum: Unaccompanied Immigrant Children (UIC)

In recent years, thousands of children have fled violence in their home countries to seek protection in the United States. Despite their ages and inability to speak English, these young asylum seekers do not have the right to appointed counsel.

6. *A. is a young man from El Salvador. Because he is an unaccompanied child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application. A.’s removal proceedings have been administratively closed and he does not currently have a future hearing date scheduled. A. speaks Spanish and lives in the northwest suburbs of Chicago, IL. (17-0117960)*

A.’s step-father physically and verbally abused him throughout his childhood. He often chased after A. with a machete, threatening to kill him and on one occasion, A.’s step-father attacked him with a rock. Even though the police were called, they failed to respond or take any action. A. also witnessed his step-father severely physically abuse his mother. In addition, after becoming friends with a gang member’s girlfriend, the gang members made multiple death threats against A. and physically attacked him. A. tried to live in hiding and avoid any contact with gang members, but they found out where he lived threatened to “disappear him”. Fearing for his life, A. fled to the United States in January 2017. NIJC timely filed his application for asylum with USCIS. A.’s affidavits and supporting documents will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The timeline for his interview is uncertain.

7. *M. and J. are siblings from El Salvador. Because they are unaccompanied children, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over their asylum applications even though they are in removal proceedings. M. and J.’s removal proceedings have been administratively closed and they do not currently have a future hearing date scheduled. They speak Spanish and live in Chicago, IL. (16-0104948)*

M. and J.’s maternal uncle was a member of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang in El Salvador. Their uncle was involved in an intense feud with members of the Mara 18 (M-18) gang in the

same community, and the violence and threats spread quickly to M. and J.'s family as well. Eventually M. and J.'s uncle was murdered by the M-18, but then began to target and extort his remaining family, including M. and J.'s parents. When J. was just 14 years old, an older man began to pursue her, and she later found out that he was a gang member. He pressured her to enter a relationship with him, and when J. refused, he verbally abused her and threatened her. J. had to stop going to school to avoid the threats. Fearing that they would never be able to be safe from the gangs, M. and J. fled to the United States in 2016. NIJC filed their applications for asylum with USCIS. All affidavits and supporting documents to M. and J.'s case will be due one week prior to their interview at the asylum office. The timeline for his interview is uncertain.

8. *O. is young man from Somalia. Because he is an unaccompanied child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application, even though he is in removal proceedings. His next Master Calendar Hearing is January 7, 2020. O. speaks Somali and lives in a northwest Chicago suburb. (17-0113189)*

Members of Al-Shabaab murdered O.'s father when O. was very young after his father refused to comply with the group's demands. Like most of Somalia, O.'s hometown was under violent Al-Shabaab control. As a teenager, O. became an avid runner and participated in a secret group of local runners. On one occasion, two Al-Shabaab militants stopped O. while he was running in his community and threatened to kill him for this 'anti-Islamic' activity. When O.'s mother learned of the threat, she sent O. to live in hiding with his stepfather in order to keep him safe from any future attacks. While in hiding, O.'s stepfather abused him physically, verbally, and emotionally for many years. O. eventually escaped to the United States in 2017, and NIJC filed timely filed his asylum application with USCIS. NIJC has already completed significant preparation in O.'s case. O. was previously scheduled for an interview in his case at the asylum office, but had to request the interview to be rescheduled. O.'s *pro bono* attorneys will need to finalize and supplement the current documentation in his case, and follow up with USCIS regarding the rescheduling of his interview. All affidavits and supporting documentation to O.'s case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office.

9. *K. and L. are siblings from El Salvador. Because they are unaccompanied children, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over their asylum application. K. and L. speak Spanish and live in central Indiana. (17-0119846) (17-0119852)*

K.'s father came to the United States to work when she was two years old. K.'s father subsequently got a new family and abandoned K. and her mother. L.'s father is in El Salvador and has not provided for L. In 2012, K. and L.'s mother came to the United States leaving K. and L. with a maternal aunt. Shortly after her mother left to the United States, members of the Mara 18 gang started sexually harassing K. and telling her to be with them. K. refused to be a gang girlfriend and the gang soon began threatening her and her entire family. During one incident, a gang member tried to molest her at knifepoint. Fearing for her life, K. fled to the United States with her very young brother L. in May 2013. Although K. and L. were issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court. K. and L.'s one year filing deadline has passed and K. and L.'s *pro bono* attorneys will have to argue that K. and L. warrant an exception to the one year filing deadline because they entered as unaccompanied immigrant children and NIJC will assist them with that argument. NIJC timely filed K. and L.'s skeletal applications for asylum with USCIS. K. and

L.'s affidavits and supporting documents will be due one week prior to their interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for their case is uncertain.

10. P. is a young man from Honduras who entered the United States as an unaccompanied immigrant child. P. speaks Spanish and lives in Milwaukee, WI. (18-0124617)

P.'s father regularly abused him throughout his childhood, up until his father's death in 2015. After his father's death, a local gang began to heavily recruit P. Although P. refused to join the gang, the gang forced P., under threat of death, to assist them with gang activity, such as transporting drugs, serving as a lookout, and robbing others. As the threats became more serious, P. decided to flee to the United States in March 2017, fearing that they would force him to participate in worse activities or kill him if he refused. Although P. was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court and P. is not yet in removal proceedings. Unless and until DHS files the NTA with the court, USCIS maintains jurisdiction over his asylum application. NIJC has filed P.'s skeletal asylum application. Although P. missed his one-year filing deadline, he qualifies for an exception to the deadline, and NIJC will assist his *pro bono* attorneys in making that argument. His affidavit and other supporting documents will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The timeline for his interview is uncertain.

Asylum: Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

In most cases involving asylum based on sexual orientation or gender identity, NIJC has a significant amount of country conditions research already available. Pro bono attorneys will need to update and supplement this material, but the greater portion of time will be spent working with the client to establish and document the individual aspects of the client's claim.

11. L. is a 20-year-old lesbian woman from Guatemala. L. is in withholding-only proceedings and currently detained at Kenosha County Detention Center. She speaks Mam and is conversational in Spanish. Her next Master Calendar Hearing is scheduled for June 7, 2019. *Urgent*

L. first knew she was a lesbian when she met her partner and fell in love. Neither of them had ever met any lesbians in their indigenous village in Guatemala but they knew they were in love. L. was dating her partner for almost a year when she met E., a member of the "18 street" gang. E. wanted to date L. but she refused him. In December 2018, E. approached L. in the street and told her that he had heard she was a lesbian. She again refused to date him and this made him very angry. E. said he would send members of his gang to kill her so L. fled to the U.S. where she has family members who have sought asylum in the past. She arrived at the border in January 2019. While in detention, L. unknowingly signed documents for her deportation. A few days after returning to Guatemala, four members of the 18 street gang approached L. outside of a grocery store. Two of the men tried to grab and kidnap her and told her that they were going to kill her. Hearing her scream, a man nearby came to help her and the gang members ran off. She hid in her home for a few days before she fled to the U.S. again. L. was caught near the border and is only eligible for withholding of removal. NIJC has prepared a Form I-589 application but has not submitted it. At her master calendar hearing on May 17, 2019 the Immigration Judge

advised that if the I-589 is filed at least seven days in advance of June 7, she will cancel the master calendar hearing and set the case for she will set the *merits* hearing.

12. C. is a lesbian woman from Jamaica. She speaks English and lives in Chicago (19-0133207).

C. was regularly identified as a lesbian in Jamaica due to her gender expression. Verbally harassed for the way she presented herself- She was called a ‘sodomite’ and other homophobic slurs. Years ago, two friends of hers were killed for being lesbians- having their heads thrown into a pit and buried. This led C. and her LGBT community to disperse and move around often based on fear of the same fate. C., most recently in 2017, was held at gunpoint for presenting masculine. For the same reason, she was whipped with an electrical wire and has a visible scar on her leg from it. C. owned a clothing store but it was burned down after she refused to give people free clothes, which they demanded because of her sexual orientation. Additionally, the C’s brother was murdered in 2016 for defending C.’s sexual orientation. C. came to the United States on September 28, 2018 on a B1/B2 visa and married her then USC girlfriend of two years on November 30, 2018. C. is seeking asylum instead of adjusting her status through her USCI spouse. C. has a 16-year-old daughter, an 18-year-old son and a 21-year-old son in Jamaica. USCIS must receive her asylum application by September 28, 2019. Her affidavit and supporting documents will be due one week prior to her interview, which will be scheduled approximately 4-6 weeks after the asylum application is filed.

13. N. is a gay man from Nigeria. He speaks English and lives in Chicago (19-0132419).

N. had his first romantic relationship with a man at age 14. This relationship ended shortly after his family learned about it. N.’s mother called his family together to pray for him and hosted “deliverance services” in their Christian church. His family told him that he would be condemned if he did not attend these services. N. avoided exploring romantic relationships with men for 5 or 6 years due to fear of being disowned by family or worse. He had a relationship with two women in attempt to appease his family. He had a son with his first partner and the relationship ended soon after because partner felt that he was too distant to have a romantic relationship with him. He married his second partner who he believes suspected that he was gay but was still willing to marry him. During his marriage, N. had a relationship with a man from work and hid it from his wife. Upon learning he was gay, N.’s wife began emotionally and physically abusing him. N.’s wife works in law and has often threatened to have him arrested for being gay. She also required sexual acts from him often by using these threats against him. In February 2018, N. was arrested and heavily harassed by police for attending a “gay party.” He was released shortly after because the police knew he worked in media and did not want word of their harassment to be reported on. N. has witnessed gay people be beat in the streets and does not believe that police will be willing to protect him if he were openly gay. N. has also received criticism from coworkers who suspect he may be gay. He believes his career will end if he comes out and which leaves him with no protection from police harassment due to his sexuality. A. came to the United States on December 21, 2018, on a B1/B2 visa he obtained to visit a friend. USCIS must receive his asylum application by December 21, 2019. His affidavit and supporting documents will be one week prior to his interview, which will be scheduled approximately 4-6 weeks after the asylum application is filed.

14. R. is a gay man from Nigeria. His wife and their two children are derivatives on his application. They speak English and live in Indianapolis, IN. (16-0109695) (17-0115954) (17-0115956) (17-0115958)

R. grew up hiding his sexual orientation and struggled to come to terms with his attraction to men. In 2008, R. began a secret relationship with a man, O., which lasted nearly a decade. In 2010, R. married a woman, S., in order to hide his sexual orientation from his family and community. In April 2016, R. and O. were caught engaging in sexual activity by a neighbor, who cried out and organized a mob. R. and O. escaped the area with the help of a friend. Once in safety, R. called his wife to inform her of the incident and confess that he was in a relationship with a man. Shortly after R. fled the area, S. was taken to the police and questioned about her husband's sexual activity, and she suffered a miscarriage shortly afterwards. R. fled Nigeria in May 2016, entering the United States on a tourist visa, because he was afraid that he would be imprisoned or killed if he stayed in Nigeria any longer. In August 2016, S. along with her and R.'s two children entered the United States on tourist visas. R. and S. have decided to continue their marriage for the sake of their children. R. was recently in therapy in the U.S. with S. at local church in an attempt to change his sexual orientation, as a result, S. is expecting a third child. R. is still in the process of discovering who he is, and hopes to do so safely here in the United States. R.'s application for asylum was filed on December 1, 2016, and S. and their children were included as derivative applicants. R. and S.'s affidavits and other supporting documents will be due one week prior to his asylum office interview. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

15. O. is a lesbian woman from the Ukraine who is defensively seeking asylum and is currently detained at McHenry County Jail. She speaks Ukrainian and Russian. She is waiting to be scheduled for her credible fear interview (CFI). (19-0134533)

O. realized she was a lesbian six years ago when her friend approached her romantically. They have kept their relationship a secret in their town and at work. However, when they would go out to eat together people on the street would make comments questioning their sexualities. O. believes that if people actually knew they were lesbians they would violently attack them. O. married a man when she was 20 years old, and two years later, he started abusing her. She was not able to tell anyone about the abuse. She was able to leave him after refusing to be intimate with him. O. is afraid that if her ex-husband finds out she is a lesbian he will kill her. If people in her hometown find out she is a lesbian, she is afraid that they will kill her and her family. O. is currently detained at McHenry and has not yet been given a credible fear interview (CFI) and therefore does not have an initial master calendar hearing scheduled. *Pro bono* attorneys may have the opportunity to represent her at her CFI, depending on the time of placement.

Asylum: Based on Domestic and Gender Violence

Although many adjudicators have historically believed that the case law regarding domestic violence and gender violence-based asylum claims was unclear, these claims have a strong legal

foundation, particularly in the Seventh Circuit, even after an Attorney General decision attempted to undermine them. NIJC has been involved in federal litigation regarding gender-based asylum claims and attorneys who handle these cases will have access to a wealth of resources that will help them prepare strong cases for their clients.

16. S. is a woman from Guatemala. Her son, P., is a derivative on her application. S. and P. speak Spanish and live in Chicago, IL. (19-0133929) (19-0133931)

S.'s husband abused her physically and emotionally for years in Guatemala. On multiple occasions, S.'s husband tried to kill her while he was beating her. S. tried to leave her husband in 2017, and she and P. moved in with a friend. Only a few months later, S.'s husband entered the home where S. was living and attacked her. He continued to threaten S. whenever he saw her in town, once firing a gun into the air to scare her. When P. tried to defend S., his father pointed a gun at him and threatened his life. S. reported her husband's threats to the police, but he was only detained for a week and then released back into the community. S. learned that her husband hired someone to kill her after he was released from jail. S. fled to the United States with P. in 2018. Although S. and P. were issued Notices to Appear (NTAs) when they entered the United States, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not yet filed their NTAs with the immigration court. Unless and until their NTAs are filed with the immigration court, USCIS must receive S.'s skeletal application for asylum by February 8, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to her case will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the date of filing.

17. P. is a woman from Honduras. Her children A., J., and E. will be included as derivatives on her application. P.'s next Master Calendar hearing is July 11, 2019. P. and her children speak Spanish and live in Southcentral Wisconsin. (18-0128597) (18-0128605)

P. grew up in a poor family in rural Honduras, where she was unable to attend school because she had to work to help support her family. When she was around 14 years old, she entered a relationship with a much older man, T., in order to be able to leave her home and alleviate the burden on her mother. Soon after entering the relationship, P. learned that T. was an alcoholic and a drug addict. After the birth of their children, P. told T. that his behavior was not good for the babies. T. became very angry and started to beat P. He often verbally abused her and choked her with his belt, calling her stupid and threatening to kill her if she ever tried to leave him. While she was pregnant with their third child, T. hit her multiple times on the stomach, and P. ran away in order to protect the baby. T. followed P. and the children to their new home and tried to break in on multiple occasions by breaking down the door. One of these times, P. reported him to the police for property damage because she believed that would get the police to respond even if the abuse would not. The police arrested T, but quickly released him. After T. continued to threaten her, and P. saw that the police were unwilling to protect her, she fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed P.'s application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

18. D. is a young man from India. He speaks Punjabi and some English and lives in central Illinois. D.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is on May 28, 2019. (18-0124944)

Throughout his childhood, D.'s father abused him both physically and emotionally. D.'s father is an alcoholic, and he eventually forced D. to withdraw from school so that D. could work and provide extra money for his father to buy alcohol. When D. resisted going to work or refused to give his father the money he had earned, D.'s father would attack and beat him, often in public. D.'s father was also abusive towards D.'s mother and his younger brother. Fearing that his father could kill him, D. fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed D.'s skeletal asylum application with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to D.'s case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

19. G. is a woman from Mexico. Her merits hearing is on March 16, 2021. G. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL. (16-0109893)

G.'s ex-partner abused her and a criminal organization forced G. to pay a tax on her clothing store. When the organization's leader was arrested, the new leader doubled the tax and G. was unable to pay. The organization visited G.'s store three times. First, they told her the new rules. The second time they tried to rob her. The third time they threatened her life. They said they would kidnap or kill her if she did not pay the tax. The same organization murdered G.'s brother-in-law for not paying the tax and said the same would happen to G. if she did not pay. G. tried to report the extortion and threats to her mayor, but the mayor said he could not protect her. G. fled to the United States with three of her four children, who are all U.S. citizens. After she left, the organization went looking for G. and beat up her brother, causing her oldest child to flee to the United States as well. NIJC timely filed G.'s asylum application with the immigration court. Her attorneys will have to prepare G.'s affidavit and other supporting documents before her merits hearing in 2021. G. has a 2004 firearms conviction that will not bar her from asylum, but will need to be addressed for purposes of the judge's discretionary decision.

20. S. is a woman from Swaziland. Her daughter and son will be derivatives on her application. Their merits hearing is scheduled for June 16, 2021. S. speaks English and lives in Chicago, IL. (15-0099771), (15-0099890), (15-0099891)

S.'s husband began to abuse her in 2006, after he demanded that she live with his parents and she refused. S.'s husband and his parents insulted her, told her she had to do what they demanded because they paid a dowry for her, and her husband slapped her in the face multiple times. After this incident, S.'s husband began to abuse S. constantly and often called her a prostitute and accused her of sleeping with other men. He also frequently sexually abused her. S.'s husband beat their daughter and said he was teaching her how to be a good wife. In 2012, S. decided to cancel her husband's access to her bank account because his reckless spending was leaving her with no money to support her family. When her husband found out what she had done, he attacked her with a machete in the street, but S. managed to escape after a passerby helped her. After this incident, S.'s husband took their children and placed them in the care of his parents. He forbid S. from having any access to them and told her he would kill her if she ever saw their kids again. S. tried filing for divorce, but the court magistrate told her that she should return to her husband and denied her request. In May 2015, S. picked her children up from school and fled with them to the United States. NIJC timely filed S.'s asylum application with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials will be due prior to her merits hearing

in 2021.

21. Y. is a woman from Honduras. Her daughter, Z. is a citizen of Honduras and Mexico. Their merits hearing is on July 8, 2021. Y. and Z. speak Spanish and live in Chicago, IL. (16-0111109), (16-0111478)

Y.'s ex-partner abused her for nearly a decade. He would regularly beat her, rape her, stalk her, and threaten her. Y. fled to the United States in 2012 to escape his abuse, but did not have an attorney and was deported. When she returned, her ex-partner continued to attack, rape, and threaten her. She called the police to report him, but they never responded. In 2014, Y. again fled to the United States, but was deported due to her prior removal order. Y. returned to Honduras, where her ex-partner continued to harm her. The Mara 18 gang also started extorting her clothing business after she stopped her sister from dating a gang member. The gang demanded money, tried to recruit her, and threatened to kill her if she did not make the payments. Once, a gang member put a knife to her chest and cut her. Y. moved to another city, but the gang continued search for her. Y. contacted a smuggler who promised to help her escape to the United States, but once in Mexico, he turned her over to a cartel. The cartel held her for a year, sex trafficking her near the U.S. border until she became pregnant with a cartel leader's baby, her daughter Z. Shortly after Z.'s birth, Y. managed to escape, crossed the river into the United States, and asked for help. Z.'s father continued to send Y. threatening text messages, promising to kill Y., Z., and their family in Honduras. Because she has a prior removal order, Y. is currently only eligible for withholding of removal and relief under the Convention Against Torture. Her daughter, Z., is eligible for asylum, although their attorneys will need to argue that Z. merits asylum from both Honduras and Mexico. NIJC timely filed Y. and Z.'s asylum applications. Their attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting materials before their merits hearing in 2021.

22. O. is a woman from Guatemala. Her son will be a derivative on her asylum application. Her merits hearing is April 7, 2022. O. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, Illinois. (18-0122794), (18-0122902)

O.'s partner R. became abusive after she gave birth to their daughter. He would insult her, beat her, rape her, threaten to kill her, and forbid her from leaving the house. O. once reported R.'s abuse to the Guatemalan police, but R. threatened to kill O. and the children until she withdrew her report. After R. gave the police information about crimes committed by a criminal organization, the group began threatening R., O., and their children. The Guatemalan government put the family in a witness protection program, but the group still tracked them down, shot their home, and murdered R.'s cousin while looking for R. Fearing the group and R.'s continued abuse, O. fled to the United States with her infant son. R. followed a few months after, but was deported to Guatemala. He continues to threaten O. from afar. NIJC filed O.'s application for asylum with the immigration court more than one year after she entered the United States. NIJC will assist her *pro bono* attorneys in arguing that O. merits an exception to the one-year filing deadline. All affidavits and supporting materials to O.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in 2022.

23. E. is a woman from Honduras. Her merits hearing is May 2, 2022. She speaks Spanish and lives in a western suburb of Chicago. (18-0126952)

E. met her ex-partner, Y., when she was 12 years old and working at a textile factory. Y. emotionally and physically abused E. throughout their relationship, and also cheated on her with many other women in their community. E. told Y. that she no longer wanted to be with him when she discovered that he had started an affair with the teacher of their youngest son. She moved out of their shared home and moved her son to a different classroom at his school. When Y. found out, he became furious and broke into E.'s new home and tore it apart. He started coming to the house early in the mornings and trying to forcibly drag their son to school to attend the class of his former teacher. When E. tried to stop him, he would hit her with his belt or pieces of wood. During one incident, E. called the police and tried to report Y. But after talking with Y. for a few minutes, the police left without taking any action. Y. continued threatening E. and tried to kill her. Fearing for her life, E. fled to the United States in 2017. NIJC timely filed E.'s application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to her case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in 2022.

24. R. is a woman from Guatemala. Her two children, G. and T., will be derivatives on her asylum application. Her merits hearing is July 21, 2022. R. speaks Chuj and Spanish and lives in Southern Indiana. (17-0121318), (17-0121553), (17-0121552)

R. married her husband when she was around 14 years old. Shortly after their marriage, R.'s husband began abusing her. He and his mother insulted her, threatened her, and beat her. Her husband controlled her and tried to force her to miscarry. When R.'s husband went to the United States, his mother continued to physically abuse R. until R. moved out of the house. During this time, R.'s father-in-law attempted to rape her and R. learned that her son has serious heart problems. R.'s husband was deported back to Guatemala, where he continued to beat her, attempted to kill her, and tried to kidnap her daughter. When R. tried to escape his abuse, he threatened her life, and R.'s family and community did not support her in leaving her marriage. Fearing for her life, R. fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed R.'s application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials for R.'s case will be due prior to her merits hearing in 2022.

25. Q. is a woman from Honduras. Her son, Y., will be a derivative on her application. Q. and Y.'s merits hearing is November 9, 2022. Q. speaks Spanish and lives in Northcentral Indiana. (18-0129057) (18-0129269)

Q.'s father physically abused Q. and her mother during Q.'s childhood. When Q. was 14 years old, she met a partner, D., who was eight years older than she was. She moved in with his family and soon after, D. began abusing Q. physically, sexually, psychologically and verbally. D.'s family also abused Q. and treated her like a servant. Q. became pregnant at 16. One of D.'s family members also repeatedly sexually molested Q., but she did not report it for fear D. would retaliate against her. After Q.'s son, Y., was born, D.'s family threatened to take Y. from her if she ever tried to leave. Before fleeing to the United States, Q. tried to escape with Y. but D.'s family threatened to take Y. and told Q. she would eventually have to return because she is D.'s woman and her place is in their house. Fearing she would never be safe from D. or his family if

she stayed, Q. fled Honduras and entered the United States in April 2018. NIJC timely filed Q.'s skeletal application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to her case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in 2022.

26. U. is a woman from Mongolia. She speaks Mongolian and lives in Chicago, IL. NIJC will assist her attorneys in identifying an interpreter. (17-0116073)

U. grew up in the Mongolian countryside and moved to the capital, Ulaanbaatar, to attend university in 2009. Shortly after she moved, she became romantically involved with her neighbor, E. The couple moved in together and U. soon became financially dependent upon E. About five months after the couple moved in together, E. began to abuse U. verbally and physically. He tried to control her behavior, demanded she do what he told her, and kicked and beat her. In 2013, when U.'s brother witnessed E. punching U. in the face, he was able to get the police to come to the house and arrest E., something that U. believes was only possible because her brother was a man. U. had attempted to seek help from the police on her own in the past, but had never been able to get protection. E. was detained for a few days, but then released. In 2014, U. told a coworker about the abuse and was urged to flee to the United States in order to escape the relationship. U. surreptitiously applied for a visa, which was granted, and entered the United States on May 20, 2016 without telling E. Later, U. called E. to tell him where she was after she heard that he had been threatening her friends and family trying to find her. When they spoke on the phone, E. threatened to harm her if she ever returned to Mongolia. NIJC timely filed U.'s application for asylum in May 2017. Affidavits and other supporting documents will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

Asylum: Based on Political Opinion or Opposition to Criminal Organizations

Political opinion-based asylum claims represent the stereotypical asylum case and are often more straight-forward than other types of asylum cases. Asylum claims based on opposition to cartel or gang violence may involve a political opinion-based claim, but are typically based on the protected ground "membership in a particular social group" as well. These claims offer an opportunity to navigate a nuanced and rapidly evolving area of asylum law. NIJC has successfully represented men, women, and children from Central America and Mexico who fear cartel and gang violence and has the resources to help pro bono attorneys prepare strong cases for these asylum seekers.

27. T. is a man from Cameroon. T. speaks English and lives in Chicago, IL. (19-0133688)

T. is a doctor, and in Cameroon he worked as the only physician at a rural hospital in the Anglophone region of the country. In 2017, longstanding tension between the Francophone and Anglophone populations of Cameroon turned violent, and fighting broke out all over the Anglophone region, including the area where T. was working. T. began treating wounded fighters from both sides of the conflict. Both groups increasingly pressured T. to stop treating fighters from the other side. Armed Francophone soldiers entered T.'s hospital on multiple occasions and forcibly removed wounded patients who they accused of being Anglophone

separatists. Shortly after, Anglophone fighters assaulted T. near his home, and told him that the punishment would be worse if he continued to treat Francophone soldiers at his hospital. T. stopped working at the hospital and fled to Nigeria, hoping that the situation would calm down so that he could return to his work. While he was in Nigeria, T.'s parents, who were also doctors in another region of Cameroon, started receiving threats. Friends told T. that Anglophone fighters near his hospital were still looking for him. Fearing for his life, T. fled to the United States. USCIS must receive T.'s skeletal application for asylum by August 21, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to T.'s case will be due one week before his interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the date of filing.

28. U. is a young man from Guatemala. U.'s next Master Calendar hearing is on May 28, 2019. U. speaks Spanish and lives in a western suburb of Chicago, IL. (18-0127989)

In 2016, a gang began threatening and physically assaulting U. on his way to and from school every day. The gang members demanded that U. join their gang, and on multiple occasions, they beat him badly for refusing. U. still has a scar on his leg as a result of one of the beatings. The last time that the gang members confronted U., they told him that he had to join their gang or they would go to his house and kill all of his relatives. Fearing for his life, U. fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed U.'s skeletal application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to U.'s case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

29. Z. is a man from Republic of Congo. Z.'s next Master Calendar hearing is on May 30, 2019. Z. speaks French and lives in Chicago, IL. (18-0126661)

In March 2012, there was a massive explosion at a Congolese military arms depot. Z.'s parents were among the casualties of the explosion. When the government promised to compensate the families of the victims, Z. filed the paperwork to obtain the compensation for his family, but never received the money. Z. believes that the government discriminated against him because of his ethnicity. After this experience, Z. started openly criticizing the Congolese government to his friends and coworkers. Shortly afterwards, government agents arrested and interrogated Z. They kept Z. imprisoned for three months, during which time they beat him nearly every night. A colonel who is friends with Z.'s family intervened and was able to get Z. released from prison. Z. then fled to the United States on a visa. After he fled, government agents went to Z.'s house, questioned Z.'s wife about Z.'s location, and beat her and one of their children. Z. initially applied for asylum with the asylum office, but the asylum office declined to grant his application, and referred his case to the immigration court. Z. already has substantial documentation in support of his claim. His *pro bono* attorneys will need to supplement that documentation and prepare his testimony and any other witness testimony for his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

30. E. is a woman from Mexico who is seeking asylum with her mother, O., her adult daughter, J., and J.'s son, H., who will be a derivative on J.'s application. E.'s next Master Calendar hearing is June 11, 2019. J.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is September 13, 2019. E., O., J., and H. speak Spanish and live in Chicago. (19-0132005)(19-0132459)(19-0132536)(19-0132566)

Members of a cartel murdered E.'s brother while he was with E.'s son S. During the wake for E.'s brother, cartel members stormed into O.'s house and opened fire on the crowd gathered to pay their respects. The cartel members killed E.'s son and O.'s partner, along with several others. E.'s daughter, J., recognized three of the shooters. J. collaborated with local law enforcement officers to identify the shooters. While J. reported the crime, cartel members invaded her home and opened fire. Fearing for their lives, E., O, J., and H. fled to a nearby state. After they fled, cartel members stalked J. and threatened to kill her and her entire family if she did not stop the investigation. In early 2018, local officials warned J. that they could not protect her or her family. They advised E., J., O., and H. to flee the country to avoid being killed by the cartel members. NIJC timely filed E.'s application for asylum and J.'s application for asylum, on which H. is a derivative, with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting documentation to E. and J.'s cases will be due 15 days prior to their merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled. Although O. was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA) when she entered the United States, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not yet filed her NTA with the immigration court. NIJC will timely file O.'s asylum application with USCIS. Unless and until her NTA is filed with the immigration court, her affidavit and supporting documents will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office.

31. S. is a woman from Guatemala. Her two sons, L. and M., will be derivatives on her asylum application but are also independently eligible for asylum. Their first Master Calendar Hearing is June 13, 2019. S. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL. (18-0128717) (18-0128793) (18-0128798)

S. left school when she was a young girl to support her family when her father became too ill to work. She worked for years cleaning houses and washing clothes until she met her future partner at age 14. S. became pregnant at 15 and went on to have four children with him. In 2006, her partner died in a car crash and her newborn child died a few months later. Soon after, S.'s family members kicked her and her children out of their home and stopped supporting her. In early 2018, S. started receiving threatening phone calls and being extorted by men who said they would kill her sons if she did not comply with their demands. In July 2018, two men approached L. and said threatened to kill him and his family if S. did not pay immediately. Unable to pay and fearing for her life and the lives of her sons, S. fled to the United States with her children. The immigration court must receive S.'s skeletal application for asylum by August 14, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to S.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

32. F. is a woman from Honduras. Her daughter, B., will be a derivative on her application. Her next Master Calendar Hearing is on June 26, 2019. F. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago. (18-0128501)

After leaving the abusive father of her daughter B., F. moved back to her mother's house in the rural village where she grew up. Despite gang violence in their community, F. and her family were generally protected because of her mother's respected status as a pastor. In late 2017, F.'s brother, C., witnessed members of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) massacre a group of bystanders outside a local bar. C. fled the scene unharmed, but the gang members knew that he

had witnessed the crime and started trying to track him down and intimidate him so that he would not report to the police. One day when F. was home alone at her mother's house, gang members broke in looking for C. When they saw that her brother was not there, the gang members threatened F. and demanded to know where he was. F. refused to tell them, and the gang members beat her badly. They said that if they could not find her brother, that they would kill F. and her daughter instead. Fearing for her life, F. fled to the United States with her daughter without telling anyone else in her family. NIJC timely filed F.'s application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to F.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

33. *T. is a man from Colombia. His wife, V., and his children, S. and R., are derivatives on his application for asylum. T.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is July 11, 2019. T. and his family speak Spanish and live in a western suburb of Chicago. (18-0131165) (19-0131726) (19-0131727) (19-0131729)*

T. worked in intelligence collection for the Colombian government for many years. In late 2016, a grenade explosion in T.'s neighborhood resulted in the death of a member of a local cartel, and other cartel members immediately suspected that T. had been involved because of his connection to the government. Despite the fact that T. was not involved in the attack and had no previous tension with the cartel members in his neighborhood, they began to aggressively threaten him. On at least two occasions, masked gunman chased T. and opened fire on him, but T. was able to escape. T. eventually had to leave his job and relocate his family to another area of the country, but the cartel managed to locate them again after a few months and renewed their threats against his life. T. and his family fled to the United States in 2018. His family in Colombia continues to receive threats from the cartel. T. filed a timely, *pro se* application for asylum with USCIS, but the asylum office declined to grant his application, and referred his cases to the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting documentation to T.'s case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

34. *L. is a woman from El Salvador. Her sons, F. and N., will be derivatives on L.'s application for asylum. L.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is July 19, 2019. L. and her sons speak Spanish and live in central Indiana. (18-0130104) (18-0130370) (18-0130372)*

L. and her family lived across the street from a house that the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) used for meetings. L. ran a small store in her home, selling pupusas, tortillas, and other goods. Gang members demanded food from D.'s store. Not wanting to support the gang, D. shut down her store. Later, gang members demanded that L.'s husband help them transport drugs and weapons in his car and threatened to kill him and his family if he ever told anyone about their activity. L.'s husband refused the gang's demands, and they threatened to kill their son F. if he did not comply. Soon after, several gang members in an automobile followed F. on his motorcycle and rear-ended him, leaving him with severe wounds. The MS-13 continued to threaten L.'s family, eventually saying that they would kill L., her husband, and her sons if they did not vacate their home. Fearing for their lives, L. and her sons fled to the United States. The immigration court must receive L.'s skeletal application for asylum by June 24, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to L.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

35. K. is a woman from El Salvador. Her daughters R., D., W., and V., will be derivatives on her application for asylum and are each independently eligible for asylum. Their next Master Calendar Hearing is September 18, 2019. K. and her daughters speak Spanish and live in Chicago, IL. (18-0130771) (18-0130926) (18-0130927) (18-0130928) (18-0130929)

A member of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) murdered K.'s father in El Salvador after the gang demanded that the family abandon their home so it could be used by MS-13. At the time of her father's death, K. had recently separated from her abusive partner, a Salvadoran police officer. K. fled to Guatemala with her children, but the same gang member who murdered her father found K. in Guatemala and informed her that her father's debt to the gang had been passed on to her. In an attempt to avoid further interactions with this gang member, K. subsequently relocated to the border between Guatemala and Mexico, where her two youngest daughters were born. In early 2018, the same gang member who had previously threatened K. found her again in Mexico with her daughters. He threatened that he had been watching K. and her daughters, and that he wanted to marry one of her daughters as a way to resolve her debt. Shortly after, two men assaulted and raped K.'s daughter R., and told her that the rape had been ordered by the gang member who had threatened her mother. Fearing for their lives, K. and her daughters fled to the United States in May 2018. NIJC filed their applications for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting documentation to their cases will be due 15 days prior to their merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

36. Y. is a woman from Guatemala. Her two children, R. and E., will be derivatives on her asylum application. Her next Master Calendar Hearing is September 19, 2019. Y. and her children speak Spanish and live in Northeast Indiana. (19-0132139) (19-0132469) (19-0132470)

As a young girl, Y. suffered physical and emotional abuse at the hands of her aunt, and then later by multiple domestic partners. At 13 years old, Y. moved in with her first partner. He began abusing her at age 17, after she gave birth to her first child, and then abused her for over six years. A second domestic partner began abusing Y. in approximately 2015. This partner was a member of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) gang and he physically and sexually abused Y. in front of her children for almost three years and threatened them all with death multiple times. Y. fled Guatemala in October 2018 with her two children and travelled with a caravan of refugees for safety. The immigration court must receive Y.'s skeletal application for asylum, with R. and E. included as derivatives, by January 10, 2020. All affidavits and supporting materials to Y.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

37. R. is a woman from Mexico. R.'s two children, M. and O., will be derivatives on her application for asylum. R. next Master Calendar Hearing is September 25, 2019. R. lives in northern Illinois and speaks Spanish. (18-0128852) (18-0131087) (18-0131088)

R.'s problems began when her husband's nephews joined a local drug cartel. These nephews began to extort R. and her husband, demanding that they pay 'rent' every week for their small food stand. In early 2018, R. and her husband could no longer afford to pay the cartel and

started receiving verbal threats. R. believes that her husband's nephews reported on her family's inability to pay to the rest of the cartel. R. knows that these same nephews participated in the fake kidnapping of another family member as a punishment for failure to pay extortion demands. Because R. and her family lived on a plot of land directly next to the home of the nephews, she believed that she could not protect her daughters from the cartel if they decided to through on their threats. Wanting to protect her children, R. fled to the United States with M. and O. NIJC timely filed R.'s skeletal application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to R.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

38. P. is a man from Honduras. P.'s daughter, E., is independently eligible for asylum and will also be a derivative on P.'s application. P.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is October 17, 2019. P. and E. speak Spanish and live in Indianapolis, Indiana. (18-0129641) (18-0130209)

Members of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) gang started pursuing P.'s young daughter, E., when she was around 11 years old. The gang members would follow E. home from school and threaten her and try to force her to be a gang girlfriend. When E. refused, the gang members told her that they were going to kill her family if she did not comply. When P. learned that gang members had been harassing and threatening his daughter, he confronted them and demanded that they leave E. alone. The gang members then told P. that they if he tried to stop them, that he would be killed as well. Fearing for his life and wanting to protect his daughter from being taken by the gang, P. fled to the United States with E. in 2018. After crossing the border, P. and E. were separated and detained in different locations for nearly three months before being reunited. NIJC timely filed P.'s skeletal application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to P.'s case will be due 15 days before his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled. E.'s Notice to Appear (NTA) has not yet been filed with the immigration court. Unless and until her NTA is filed, USCIS will retain initial jurisdiction over her application for asylum. NIJC timely filed E.'s skeletal application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to E.'s case will be due one week before her interview at the asylum office. The timeline for that interview is uncertain. If E.'s NTA is filed will the immigration court, her *pro bono* attorneys should request to consolidate her case with her father's prior to his merits hearing.

39. A. is a man from Honduras. His daughter, T., will be a derivative on his application for asylum. A.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is October 23, 2019. He speaks Spanish and lives in a northwest suburb of Chicago. (18-0131295)

Several years ago, members of the Mara 18 (M-18) murdered A.'s brother. A witness to the murder gave A. information regarding the identities of the perpetrators and A. passed this information along to the local police. Later, members of the M-18 killed the witness and started following A. A. received a death threat on his phone from one of the gang members he believes was involved in his brother's murder. Shortly after, several gang members tried to ambush A. on his way home from work and shot at him multiple times, wounding A.'s arm. Fearing for his life, A. fled to the United States with his daughter. Members of the M-18 continue to look for A. in Honduras. NIJC timely filed A.'s skeletal application for asylum with the immigration court.

All affidavits and supporting materials to A.'s case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

40. D. is a woman from Togo. Her next Master Calendar Hearing is January 22, 2020.

Although she is proficient in French, she will require a Mina interpreter to prepare her affidavit. NIJC will assist her attorneys in identifying an interpreter. She lives in Chicago, IL. (18-0123400)

D. was a member of an opposition political party in Togo and frequently participated in protests against the ruling government. In 2013, government officials set fire to the marketplace where D. worked, and blamed it on members of her political party. Shortly after, officials arrested and interrogated D., pressuring her to say that members of her party had planned the fire. D. refused, so officials detained and tortured her, along with a group of other female members of her party. At the time of her arrest, D. was pregnant and the frequent beatings caused her to miscarry the baby. Afterwards, the guards sent her to a nearby hospital, from which D. was able to escape. She continued organizing with her party in secret, but eventually she was discovered by the police and arrested. D. was tortured again, including severe strangulation. Eventually she was released to the hospital and soon after, she fled to the United States. D. filed a timely, *pro se* application for asylum with USCIS, but they referred her case to the immigration court. D.'s *pro bono* attorneys will need to supplement her original, *pro se* filing with an affidavit and other supporting documents, all of which will be due 15 days prior to D.'s merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

41. R. is a young man from Honduras. R.'s next Master Calendar hearing is February 26, 2020. R. speaks Spanish and lives in North Central Indiana. (19-0133298)

R. grew up in Honduras. In 2010 his uncle was elected to the local government. One of his uncle's supporters, F., was a national congressman. F. was also a well-known drug trafficker who worked with the Sinaloa Cartel in Mexico. When F. ran for reelection in 2017, R. met F. at a campaign event, and F. asked R. to come work for him. After R. refused, he was approached several more times over the next six months for the same purpose. In 2018, R. was forced into a car by some of F.'s men, who tortured R. and told him that he needed to transport drugs in Honduras for them or they would kill him. R. refused, and after several more hours of torture, the men let R. go telling him they would be back soon for his decision. The next day, R. went to report the incident to the police, but they refused to take the report. Fearing further repercussions, R. fled to the United States. The immigration court must receive R.'s skeletal application for asylum by October 24, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to R.'s case will be due 15 days before his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

42. H. is a woman from Cameroon. H.'s next Master Calendar Hearing has not yet been scheduled. H. speaks English and lives in Chicago, IL. (19-0134073)

H.'s father was actively involved in the Anglophone separatist movement in Cameroon. After H. participated in a march for the independence of the Anglophone state in 2017, Francophone police arrested her, beat her, and detained her in inhumane prison conditions. H.'s father bribed an officer for H.'s release. Several months later, a group of police officers barged into H.'s house, raped H. and her sister, and killed H.'s brothers, sister, father, and grandmother in front of

her. Police officers demanded that H. give them her father's documents and threatened to kill her if she did not comply. H. managed to escape from the police officers and fled to another town. Fearing for her life, H. later fled the country with the help of two friends. After H. fled, the two women who helped her escape were killed. H. timely filed her *pro se* application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials for H.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

43. C. is a woman from El Salvador. Her daughters V. and G. are derivatives on her application for asylum. Her merits hearing is September 16, 2020. C. and her daughters speak Spanish and live in central Indiana. (17-0119773) (17-0120094) (17-0120093)

Since C. was a little girl, the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) gang has had strict control over her community in El Salvador. When C.'s husband tried to start his own business cultivating honey in the nearby mountains, gang members began extorting C. and her family for a portion of his profits. During the same period, MS members attempted to forcibly recruit C.'s brother into the gang, and made threats against his entire family, including C., when he refused. Eventually, C. and her husband could no longer afford the extortion payments to the gang. Threats dramatically escalated as gang members began to threaten to kill C. and her family for lack of payment. One day, one of the leaders of the gang came to C.'s home and told her that she and her family had to leave immediately because they were taking the house from them to make up for their missed extortion payments. C.'s husband reported the threats to the local police, but no investigation or any protection against the gang resulted. Fearing for their lives, C. and her family fled to the United States in 2017. NIJC timely filed C.'s application for asylum, with V. and G. included as derivatives, with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to C.'s case will be due 15 days prior her merits hearing in 2020.

44. Z. is a man from Honduras. His two daughters, C. and D., will be derivatives on his asylum application and independently qualify for asylum. Their merits hearing is April 5, 2021. Z. and his daughters speak Spanish and live in Indianapolis, IN. (18-0123478) (18-0125746) (18-0125747)

The Mara Salvatrucha (MS) gang murdered Z.'s son for refusing to join. When Z. identified his son's body at the morgue, the police questioned him about the murder. Z. told the police the MS-13 had killed his son. Soon after, MS began to threaten Z. over the phone, telling him they would harm or kill Z. and his other children because Z. talked to the police. Strangers also came to Z.'s house to look for him. Later, a man raped Z.'s stepdaughter. Z. investigated the rape and reported it to the police. After the rapist was captured, Z. filed a report with the prosecutor. Z.'s stepdaughter identified the rapist in a lineup and he went to jail. Z. then began receiving threatening calls referencing this incident. Fearing the callers would act on their death threats, Z. and his family fled to the United States in 2016. NIJC filed applications for asylum with the immigration court for Z., C., and D. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to argue that Z. merits an exception to the one-year filing deadline, and NIJC will assist them in making that argument. All affidavits and supporting documentation to Z.'s case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing in 2021.

45. R. is a woman from Guatemala. Her son, T., will be a derivative on her application and is

independently eligible for asylum. Their merits hearing is on June 7, 2021. R. and T. live in Champaign, IL. Although T. speaks some Spanish, their primary language is Kanjobal and will need an interpreter in that language. NIJC will assist their attorneys in identifying an interpreter. (16-0111803), (16-0111805)

R.'s husband (T.'s father) hit T. as he was growing up and regularly raped R. When T. was older, the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) started recruiting and threatening T. When he refused to join them, they kidnapped him and kept him for a month. They demanded R. pay a ransom for his release and when they let T. go, they told him the next time he would join or die. Soon after, they told T. he had one week to join the gang. Around the same time, R.'s husband began seeing another woman and threatened to harm R. and T. if they did not leave the country. Fearing for their lives, R. and T. fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed R. and T.'s I-589 applications for asylum with the immigration court. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing.

46. L. is a man from Mexico. His merits hearing is August 8, 2021. L. lives in Chicago, IL and speaks Spanish. (17-0116219)

L. first entered the United States in around 1995, returned to Mexico, and then came back to the United States in about 1999. In about 2013, while L. was in the United States, the Zetas cartel shop because she could not pay, they murdered her husband. Soon after, L.'s son Y. was deported from the United States and after he arrived back in Mexico, the Zetas began to extort and threaten him. When Y. did not pay, they murdered him. After Y.'s murder, the cartel also threatened L.'s sister and daughter, promising to kill them if they reported them to the police. In late 2016, L. returned to Mexico to visit his dying mother and the Zetas quickly learned he was there. They began asking and threatening his daughter about him; L. believes they wanted to extort him since he had been in the United States and believed he might want revenge for their murder of Y. In early 2017, shortly after his mother's funeral, his sister saw one of the Zetas' cars near their house and told L. to flee. After he escaped, the Zetas asked his sister about his location. L. immediately fled to the United States, entering on January 22, 2017. Soon after L. fled Mexico, the Zetas found L.'s brother in the street, demanded to know L.'s location, and beat him when he did not know. L.'s has several DUI convictions from the early 2000s, but none since then. These convictions do not bar L. from receiving asylum, but will need to be addressed for purposes of the judge's discretionary decision. NIJC timely filed L.'s I-589 application for asylum with the immigration court. L.'s affidavit and other supporting documents will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing in 2021.

47. B. and T. are a husband and wife from Mexico. Their children, A. and E., are derivatives on their applications. Their merits hearing is on October 26, 2021. B. and T. speak Spanish and live a western suburb of Chicago. (17-0115637), (17-0115363), (17-0115635), (17-0115638)

B. was friends with a municipal police officer, G., who became corrupt. When B. and T.'s son A. was in junior high, G. found A. in school and threatened to harm him if he did not sell drugs for a cartel. A. began staying home from school, but soon after, B. and T. received threatening calls insisting that A. sell drugs. G. and several other officers showed up and B.'s business,

demanding A.'s participation. B. begged G. to negotiate with his commander and the officers left, taking several kilos of silver from B.'s silver shop as a bribe. The threatening calls continued, referencing the family's whereabouts, threatening A.'s life, and demanding money for his safety. The officers again found B. at the family's home and demanded a large sum of money. One officer hit B. when he said he could not pay. B. begged G. for time to sell his car and get them the money and G. agreed, but threatened to kill B. and his family if they did not get the payment. B. sold his car and used the money to flee with his family. Soon after they left, B.'s cousin was murdered and T.'s brother's house was burglarized. NIJC timely filed B. and T.'s skeletal applications for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to their case will be due 15 days prior to their merits hearing.

48. B. is a woman from Mexico. Her two sons, S. and A., will be derivatives on her asylum application. Their merits hearing is on April 12, 2022. L. is B.'s young grandson. Because he was designated an unaccompanied immigrant child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application, even though he is in removal proceedings. L.'s next Master Calendar Hearing is June 10, 2019. M. is B.'s oldest son. Because he entered separately from his family and is not in removal proceedings, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application. B., her sons, and grandson speak Spanish and live in central Wisconsin. (18-0128550) (18-0128674) (18-0128678) (18-0129157)

The fathers of all of B.'s five children were physically and verbally abusive, and by the time she was an adult she was forced to relocate to a different part of Mexico in order to get away from them, even though it meant raising all of her children on her own. She also cared for her grandson L., who thought of his uncles – B.'s teenage sons – as his brothers. In about 2014, when B.'s oldest son, M., turned 17, cartel members forcibly recruited him to work for them. M. resisted, and the cartel members so brutally assaulted him they thought they had killed him. Shortly after, M. fled to the United States to escape the cartel. When B.'s son S. turned 17 in late 2017, he faced the same fate as his older brother and began to be forcibly recruited to work for the cartel. They told S. that they would kill his mother if he refused to work for them. When S. refused to work for them, cartel members would break into their home and grab him in front of B. and the rest of his family. L. would hide under the bed and shut his eyes as he heard his uncles scream. Fearing for S.'s life, B. decided to flee to the United States with S., A., and L., but because L. was B.'s grandson and not her biological child, he was separated from her at the border. NIJC timely filed B.'s application for asylum with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to her case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in 2022. Although L.'s case is based on the same facts, his asylum application must be filed first with USCIS and NIJC has timely filed his skeletal application for asylum. Because M.'s one-year deadline to apply for asylum has passed, USCIS must receive his skeletal application for asylum as soon as possible. All affidavits and supporting documents to L. and M.'s cases will be due one week prior to their interviews at the asylum office. The interview timeline for his interview is uncertain, but may occur within 4 to 6 weeks of filing.

49. L. is a man from Guatemala. L.'s merits hearing is April 26, 2022. L. speaks Spanish and lives in Bloomington, IL. (14-0088061)

When L. was about 14 years old, the M-18 gang began to forcibly recruit him. They threatened to kill his family if he did not join them and beat him when he refused to comply with their demands. For several years, the M-18 gang waited for him outside of his school and, on occasion, beat him so severely he fell unconscious. L. repeatedly told the gang he would not join them, but they continued to threaten and assault him. In August 2013, a gang member saw N. on the street and tried to hit him. His companion told him to stop, but the next day, the gang member went to N.'s home, flashed his gun, and told N. to leave by morning or he would kill him. L. left Guatemala immediately and entered the United States on about August 5, 2013. He was apprehended by immigration officers and released from custody after he passed a credible fear interview. NIJC timely filed L.'s asylum application with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials to L's case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing in 2022.

50. N. is a woman from Guatemala. N.'s daughter, F., will be a derivative on her application for asylum. N.'s merits hearing is August 29, 2022. N. and F. speak Kanjobal and live in Chicago. NIJC will assist her attorneys in identifying an interpreter. (18-0129734) (18-0130545)

After N. married her husband, she moved in with his family and was frequently left alone with them for long periods of time while he was away for work. The family insulted N., and frequently prevented her from leaving the house. In 2015 while N. was alone in the home, her brother-in-law broke in and raped her. Afterwards, he told her that he would kill her and her family if she reported him to the police. Initially, N. kept the rape a secret, fearing repercussions from her brother-in-law and the possibility that local authorities might not listen to or believe her because she only spoke an indigenous language. N. became depressed and increasingly fearful of her husband's family. When she finally disclosed the rape to her husband, he assisted her in reporting the crime to the police. However, the police did not punish N.'s rapist or offer her any protection, even though N.'s brother-in-law continued to make threats against N. and her family to other members of the community. Fearing for her life, N. fled to the United States with F. in 2017. NIJC filed N. and F.'s applications for asylum with the immigration court more than one year after they entered the United States. N.'s *pro bono* attorneys will need to and argue that she merit an exception to the one-year filing deadline. NIJC will assist them in making that argument. All affidavits and supporting documents to N.'s case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing in 2022.

51. P. is a woman from Togo. P. speaks Ewe and limited French and lives in Chicago, IL. NIJC will assist her attorneys in identifying an interpreter. (17-0118466)

P. worked at a market selling clothes. One day, the Togolese government arrested and beat P. and other market sellers, accusing them of supporting an opposition party. This experience motivated P. to join the UFC and later the ANC, both political opposition parties. One day, a fire broke out at the market where P. sold clothes. The Togolese government, blaming the ANC for the fire, arrested P. outside her home and detained her. For several weeks, government soldiers beat, raped, and tortured P. while accusing her of having burned down the market. Later, while P. was in a hospital recovering from her injuries, government soldiers brought a summons to her home. P. escaped to Benin, but government continued to search for her, once beating her

husband when P. was not at home. When P. heard reports that the Togolese government was arresting opposition members in Benin, she fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed P.'s asylum application with USCIS in September 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials in her case will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)

SIJS is a form of immigration relief available to unmarried children who have suffered abuse, neglect, or abandonment by a parent or legal guardian. In order to apply for this relief, the child must first have a state court order asserting that they have suffered abuse, abandonment or neglect. In these matters, NIJC represents the child in her immigration case, and will attend all immigration court dates with the child. The pro bono attorney handles the state court matter only, representing the parent or guardian to obtain a custody or guardianship order with the special findings necessary for SIJS. NIJC will work closely with the pro bono attorney to ensure that the pleadings and orders in state court comply with the immigration requirements.

52. T. is a 17-year-old boy from Guatemala who speaks Spanish and lives with his family friend, who speaks English, in Chicago. T. turns 18 in September 2019. (19-0133977)

****Urgent****

T.'s father was murdered by gangs when T. was approximately 7 years old. T. was raised by his mother, who struggled to provide for him and his siblings, and T. was forced to drop out of school early because his mother was unable to pay for it. T. came to the United States to be reunited with his older sister, and was apprehended and detained in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. T. was released to live with his sister and family friend in early 2019. A *pro bono* attorney will need to file a non-parent custody case on behalf of T.'s family friend, and obtain an order finding that T.'s reunification with his father is not viable, and that it is not in T.'s best interest to return to Guatemala. The attorney will need to seek a specific finding that T.'s father's death amounts to abandonment under Illinois law. 17-year-old T.'s custody order must be obtained prior to his 18th birthday in September 2019.

53. J. is a 17-year-old girl from Guatemala. She speaks Spanish and Akateko, and lives with her mother in Madison County, Illinois. J. turns 18 in September 2019. (16-0104231)

****Urgent****

J.'s father abandoned her when she was a baby. When J. was two years old, her mother came to the United States, where she lived briefly with J.'s father before leaving him due to his severe physical abuse. J. was raised by her grandparents in Guatemala, but after her grandmother died, J.'s grandfather's new wife began to abuse J. J. also began receiving sexual harassment and threats from gang members in her town. J. fled to the United States in 2015 and was apprehended and detained in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, before being released to her mother's care in January 2016. The *pro bono* attorney will need to file a custody case on behalf of J.'s mother, and obtain an order finding that J's reunification with her father is

not viable due to abandonment, and that it is not in J.'s best interest to return to Guatemala. This order must be obtained prior to J's 18th birthday in September 2019.

54. P., Q., and R. are sisters aged 17, 7, and 4 who speak Spanish and live with their mother in Chicago. (18-0130771)

P., Q., and R. came to the United States with their mother, who fled her native El Salvador and subsequently lived in Guatemala and Mexico before entering the United States in May of 2018. 17-year-old P was born in El Salvador and her younger sisters were born in Guatemala. P's father abused her mother, and he abandoned P. in approximately 2005. Q. and R.'s father separated from their mother shortly after R.'s birth, and has not provided them with any support since that time. He refused to allow his name to be put on R.'s birth certificate, but subsequently admitted to her mother that R. was his daughter, and may be willing to sign an acknowledgement of paternity. A *pro bono* attorney will need to file two different parentage cases: one for P., and one for Q. and R., and obtain an order finding that the sisters' reunification with their respective fathers is not viable due to abandonment, and that it is not in the girls' best interest to return to their native countries. The parentage case for 17-year-old P. must be completed prior to her 18th birthday in January 2020.

55. C. is a 16-year-old girl from Honduras who speaks Spanish and lives with her sister in Chicago. (19-0133631)

C.'s father came to the United States shortly after C. was born. Since then, he has never provided C. with any financial support, and has been minimally involved in her life. When C. arrived in the United States, she was apprehended and detained in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. Her father declined to serve as her sponsor to get her out of detention, so C. was released to custody of her older sister. The *pro bono* attorney will need to file a non-parent custody case on behalf of C.'s older sister, and obtain an order finding that C's reunification with her father is not viable due to his abandonment, and that it is not in C's best interest to return to Honduras.

56. B. is a 16-year-old boy from Guatemala who speaks Spanish and lives with his brother in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (18-0125298)

B.'s father was killed by gangs when B. was two years old. After receiving threats from the gangs himself, B. fled to the United States in April of 2018. B. was apprehended and detained in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, and was subsequently released to live with his brother. A *pro bono* attorney will need to file a guardianship case on behalf of B.'s brother, and obtain an order finding that B's reunification with his father is not viable, and that it is not in B's best interest to return to Guatemala. The attorney will need to seek a specific finding that B's father's death amounts to abandonment under Wisconsin law.

57. Z. is a 15-year-old boy from Mexico who speaks English and lives with his mother, who speaks Spanish, in Chicago. (19-0132688)

Z.'s mother brought Z. to the United States when he was only 3 months old. Z. has not had any prior contact with immigration authorities. Z's father physically abused Z's mother prior to Z's birth, and refused to allow his name to be put on Z's birth certificate. Since Z came to the United

States, he has had no relationship with his father. Their only contact was via Facebook approximately five years ago. Z's father has never provided Z with any financial support. Although Z's father's name is not on Z's birth certificate, Z's mother believes his father may sign an acknowledgement of paternity. A *pro bono* attorney will need to file a custody case on behalf of Z's mother, and obtain an order finding that Z's reunification with his father is not viable due to abandonment, and that it is not in Z's best interest to return to Mexico.

58. A. is a 13-year-old boy from Mexico. He speaks Spanish and lives with his mother in Kane County, Illinois. (16-0104982)

A. has not had a relationship with his father in many years. His parents separated when he was very young, and A. was raised primarily by his mother. Although he saw his father occasionally when he was young, he has never lived with or visited his father, and his father has never provided any support for him. When A.'s mother came to the United States in approximately 2014, A.'s grandmother and an aunt cared for him. A. came to the United States in November 2015 to reunite with his mother. He was apprehended and detained in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, and eventually released to his mother's care in December 2015. Although A.'s father's name is not on A.'s birth certificate, A.'s mother believes his father would sign an acknowledgement of paternity. The *pro bono* attorney will need to file a custody case on behalf of A.'s mother, and obtain an order finding that A.'s reunification with his father is not viable due to abandonment and/or neglect, and that it is not in A.'s best interest to return to Mexico.

VAWA Cases

59. A. is a 40-year-old woman from Nigeria. A. is eligible to file a VAWA self-petition concurrently with an application for adjustment of status. A. speaks English and lives in Chicago. (18-0127779)(19-0133802)

A. suffered many years of verbal, physical, and financial abuse at the hands of her United States citizen husband, P. A. called the police against P. on multiple occasions. A. tried to attend college but after two weeks, P. grabbed her on her way out of the house and would not let her go to class. During one incident, P. choked A. in front of her children. Since A. left the relationship, P. has continued to contact her and has threatened to call immigration authorities on her. P. is currently receiving counseling and hopes to adjust status to be able to continue supporting her two U.S. citizen children.

Upcoming Pro Bono Trainings

Pro Bono Training: Representing Immigrant Victims of Crimes (U Visas)

On May 31, 2019, from 12:00 – 2:00 pm, Dentons US LLP, located at 233 South Wacker Drive will host a training for *pro bono* attorneys interested in representing immigrant victims of crime who are eligible to apply for U Visas. This immigration benefit helps victims escape domestic violence, receive protection from deportation, and obtain work authorization. **Illinois**

CLE credit will be available and lunch will be provided, but space is limited! Please contact Sylvia Wolak, at sywolak@heartlandalliance.org to RSVP or with any questions.