

WORKING WITH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND FAMILIES A Practice Model



Participant Guide



Developed by the State of Georgia
Georgia Department of Human Resources
Division of Family and Children Services
2 Peachtree Street, N. W .
Atlanta, Georgia

Acknowledgments

The Immigration Services Project workgroup was convened in the spring of 2006 to evaluate Georgia's Division of Family and Children Services policies and procedures for inclusion of cross-culture service delivery to immigrant families. The Committee consisted of federal, state, regional and county level staff, and community partners.

The committee concluded with recommendations to address the challenges and barriers immigrant children and families experience navigating the child welfare system. In addition to policy development, the workgroup recommended specialized training for social services staff to address cultural and language barriers, practice and service delivery, and community engagement.

Subsequently, the Division's Program Planning and Policy Development, Education and Training Units in collaboration with Georgia State University School of Social Work developed the "Working with Immigrant Children and Families Training" (WIF). Special thanks to the following staff and partners:

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*The suggestions, relevant underpinning knowledge shared, time and effort of
all the contributors to this program continue to be greatly appreciated.*

*Working with Immigrant Children and Families may be used for training and
other educational purposes by public child welfare agencies and other not-for-
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*Please contact the DFCS Professional Excellence Training Program, Georgia
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permissions.*

Course Objectives

Overall Objectives

To provide a positive and effective learning experience for trainees

To promote understanding of the unique needs of Georgia's immigrant population

To identify strategies for working cross-culturally while maintaining protection, safety and permanency for the children served.

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Agenda

Working with Immigrant Children and Families -Recommended timeframes

DAY 1

Introductions/welcome/overview of the training – 25 minutes

Welcome and Introduction

- Expectations
- House Keeping and Training Survey

Module 1 Immigration Overview – 1hr. 20 minutes

- Characteristics of National Immigrant Population
- Changing Face of Georgia
- Factors Affecting Immigration
- Activity Jeopardy

Break – 10 minutes

Module 2 Immigration Status - 1 hr. 15 minutes

Definitions

- Access to Benefits and Services
- Effective strategies for child welfare providers working with immigrant/refugee families, children and youth

Lunch – 1 hour

Module 2 Immigration Status cont'd. 1 hr. 15 min.

Effective Strategies for child welfare providers working with immigrant/refugee families, children and youth

Break 10 minutes

Module 3 Legal Bases and Policy Application 2hr. 35min

- Federal/State/ Policy regulations affecting immigrant families
- The law and casework activities
- Roles and Responsibilities
- DFCS vs. Homeland Security

- What CM needs to know about the SAAG's Role/Working with the Juvenile Court
- Immigration Policy Application

Day 2

Module 3 **Legal Bases and Policy Application** cont'd 1hr. 45mins Immigration Policy Application

- Activity Forms Completion- Maureen Ramcharran Case

Module 4 Assessment & case management practice 1hr

- Data collection and documentation: Georgia Shines, Immigration and Citizenship
- Conducting Risk Assessment with Foreign Born children- Families-Indicators

Break – 10 minutes

Module 4 Assessment & case management practice Cont'd

1hr. 30 min

Reasons for child welfare involvement continued

- Activity Sounding Off- Operation Return to Sender
- Identifying the role of ethnic identity in assessment

Lunch – 1 hour

Module 4: Case Process, Assessment & Immigrant Casework Practice Cont'd 1hr. 30 min

- The problem of Child Trafficking
- Ethnographic Interviewing Revisited
- Providing culturally competent services Delivery

Break – 15 minutes

Module 4: Case Process, Assessment & Immigrant Casework Practice 1 hour

Activity: Pulling it all together

Module 5: Solution Building 15 minutes

- Identify Barriers to working with immigrant families
- Competencies that promote collaboration
- Creating Solution building strategies

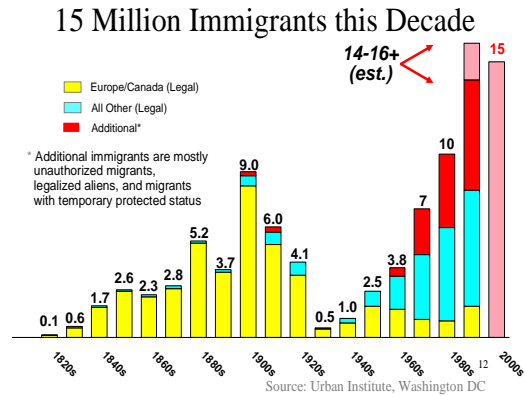
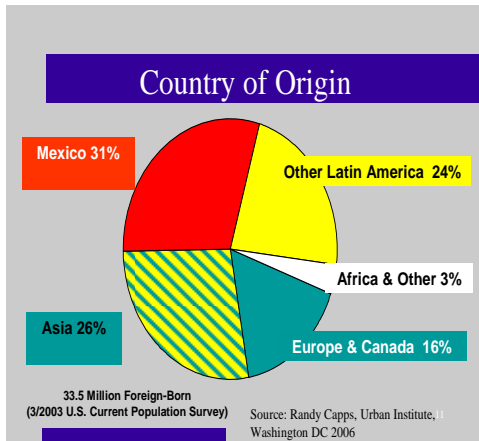
Learning Objectives

By the end of training you should be able to:

- Recognize how demographic changes have impacted child welfare nationally and in Georgia
- Recognize the factors affecting immigration and their relevance in case work assessment
- Describe and explain the terms frequently used in immigration situations and the agencies and groups involved
- Describe federal, state and local regulations and their impact on immigrant families in the child welfare system and how this determines your ability to provide services and or benefits to families
- Utilize differing resources when working with immigrant and refugee families, children and youth to promote self-sufficiency, safety and protection
- Apply concrete steps in assessments that may uncover the unique needs of the immigrant child and family
- Deliver culturally competent services including immigration status relief to meet the diverse needs of changing communities
- Identify Immigration status and how to refer to and access the agencies that may assist in addressing status related needs especially for juveniles
 - Know how to apply for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
 - Develop informal support networks to strengthen and support families, children and youth
 - Utilize policy and practice guidelines for Language communication when serving families with little or no English language proficiency
- To apply more comprehensive information gathering in the assessment of maltreatment, risk and safety concerns and permanency planning among immigrant populations served
- To recognize and respond to the signs of Human Trafficking of children
- Explore for and implement prevention and generate solution building strategies to promote independence – self sufficiency

Slides Module 1

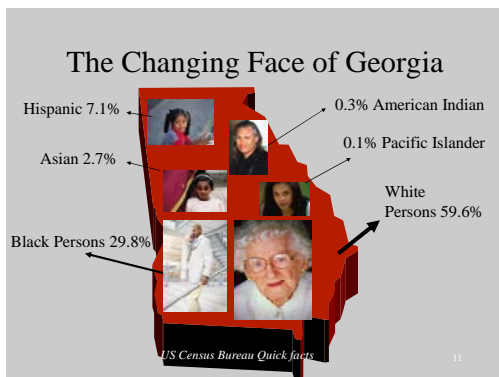
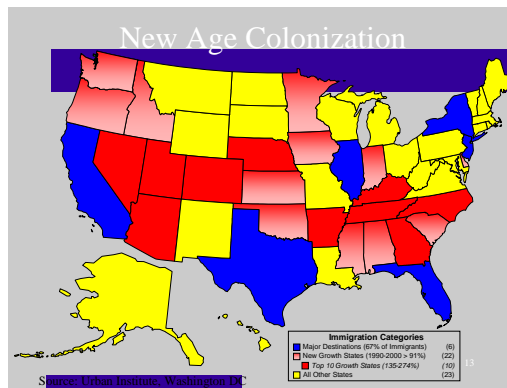
MODULE 1 SLIDES



How important is *Immigrant Integration*?

- All 50 states are considering immigration bills
- 41 states have bills related to employment
- 38 State have bills addressing state benefits and services
- 30 states have bills addressing law enforcement, education activities
- More restrictive *de facto* immigration policies
- All this affects service delivery

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About Georgia

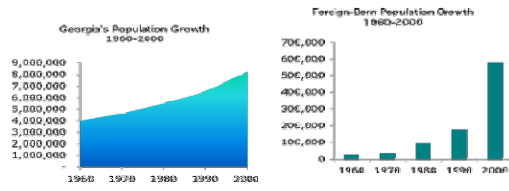
The top three countries supplying foreign born immigrants in Georgia are:

- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ India
- ✓ Korea

- There are just over 40,000 refugees in metro Atlanta
- There are over 200,000 undocumented residents

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Georgia's Growth Chart



<http://www.futrus.org/site>

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Georgia -Here we grow again

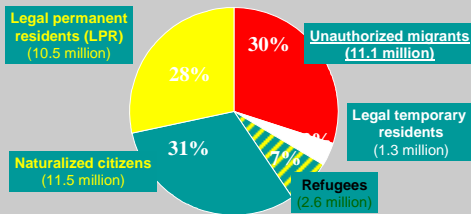
- State Population (2004 CB estimate): 8,829,323
- Population Increase (1990-2000): 1,708,237
- Foreign-Born Population: 686,100
- Percent Foreign-Born: 7.9%
- Illegal Resident Population: 228,000
- 2025 Population Projection: 9,869,000

All numbers are from the U.S. Census Bureau unless otherwise noted. Additional Census Bureau, INS, and other immigration-related data are available for Georgia: <http://www.futrus.org>

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Immigration Status



37 Million Foreign-Born in 2005

Source: Randy Capps Urban Institute, Washington DC 2006

Activity: Mix and Match



Link The Terms With Their Meaning

Terms and Definitions

- Lawful Permanent Resident/United States Citizens
- Undocumented Immigrants
- Naturalized United States Citizens
- Visa Holders
- Parolees/Refugees and Asylees
- Cuban/ Haitian Entrants/Amerasians
- Victims of trafficking or torture
- Immigrant Domestic Violence Survivors
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
- Undocumented minors in Federal Custody
- Person residing under Color of Law (PRUCOL)
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

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Factors

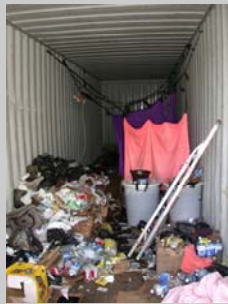


- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Unemployment and the Brain Drain | • Hope of Wealth |
| • War-genocide | • Education |
| • Religious persecution-Darfur | • Promise of sanctuary |
| • Political Persecution | • Availability of land |
| • Health Issues-Epidemics | • Employment |
| • Human Trafficking | • Enterprise |
| • Poverty | • Freedom and Opportunity |
| • Crime and Violence | |

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Getting Here



<http://www.ice.gov/images/>

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LOOK BENEATH THE SURFACE



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This Is JEOPARDY!



Loosely based on the TV game show!
Foundations of Child Welfare Training –
Week One

Reference Section Module 1

Activity Mix and Match

[illegible]

Mix and Match Activity

Match each statement to its corresponding definition.

Statement	Definition (matching number)
Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR)	
Undocumented Immigrants	
Naturalized United States Citizens	
Visa Holders	
Parolees	
Refugees	
Asylees	
Cuban/ Haitian Entrants	
Amerasians	
Victims of trafficking or torture	
Immigrant Domestic Violence Survivors	
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status	
Undocumented minors in Federal Custody	
Person residing under Color of Law (PRUCOL)	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	

1. People in the U.S. legally for a fixed period of time and for a specific purpose like employment; education or tourist.
2. Cuban and Haitian nationals who entered the country illegally and who have been granted Special legal status
3. An immigration benefit where undocumented children that have been deprived due to caregiver maltreatment and are in foster care may petition for lawful permanent status
4. Someone who enters the U.S fleeing persecution in their home country on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a social/political group, and that the source of the persecution is the government or a group the government cannot or does not control.
5. These immigrants have been allowed by the US government to reside and work permanently in the United States. There are generally eligible for most welfare benefits after retaining this status over five years.
6. Have entered the United State unlawfully, had their entry visa cancelled or expired.
7. A collection of federal laws to protect abused spouses and children fearful of law enforcement intervention because the abuser has threatened to withhold filing immigration status if they report the abuse to law enforcement.
8. Are individuals, who, on their own, travel to the United States, apply for and receive a grant of asylum
9. Lawful residents who are eligible to apply for citizenship after five years and hold the same rights and responsibilities of someone born here.
10. A foreign born person fathered by an American Serviceman to an Asian mother. The mother may be from Vietnam, Kampuchea, Korea, Laos or Thailand.
11. The agency that combines the law enforcement arm of the former (INS) and the former U.S. Customs Service, to more effectively enforce our immigration and customs laws and protect the United States against terrorism.
12. An immigrant that has been tortured may receive psychological, legal, mental and social services regardless of status
13. They enter the U.S. lawfully while the U.S. government decides what their status would be.
14. It occurs when U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services know there is an undocumented immigrant and has not yet proceeded with deportation.
15. Minors detained by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) when they attempt to enter a port of entry or cross the border into the U.S.



Discuss your responses with your group

IMMIGRATION TERMS

Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) (green card holders) These immigrants have been allowed by the US government to reside and work permanently in the United States. They remain citizens of their home country while gaining most of the rights and benefits of an American Citizen. There are generally eligible for most welfare benefits after retaining their Green Card over five years. The time frame did not apply to those gaining Lawful Permanent Status before 1996.

Naturalized United States Citizens: Most LPRs are eligible to apply for citizenship after five years of receiving their green card. Some may be eligible after three years if they are married to a U.S. citizen. Both have all the rights and responsibilities of a person born here. They cannot be deported. LPR children may achieve citizenship automatically if their parents naturalize before they turn 18.

United States Citizens: Children born in the U.S. and its territories are citizens of the U.S. regardless of their parents immigration status. Children born **outside** the U.S. may be citizens if their parents were born in America or naturalized. The child will automatically acquire U.S. citizenship on the date that all of the following requirements are satisfied: at least one parent is a U.S. citizen, the child is under 18 years of age, and The child is admitted to the United States as an immigrant. If they do not have the documentation to prove this they should be referred to immigration counsel or file the Form N-600 (Application for Certificate of Citizenship) with USCIS

Visa Holders: Are in the U.S. legally for a fixed period of time and for a specific purpose like employment or work visa [Form I-140, Petition for Alien Worker](#) ; education-student visa **F-1 and M-1 visas**) or tourist visa [Form DS-156](#). See visa list

Refugees: Someone who enters the U.S fleeing persecution in their home country on the basis of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a social/political group, and that the source of the persecution is the government or a group the government cannot or does not control. They have entered lawfully and have the right to apply for lawful permanent resident status. They may work without obtaining a separate employment authorization card. Refugees or Asylees are eligible for services that other lawful residents may be denied like cash allowances, housing, medical assistance upon arrival, ESOL (English as a Second Language), training and employment assistance for the first five years in this country. They may present with a stamp in their passport or documentation from I.C.E. The number of refugees allowed to enter the US may be capped based on geography by the president/congress. An important resource for helping refugees may be accessed at www.brycs.org Bridging Refugee Youth and Children Services.

Refugee Foster Care is a network of 15 specialized foster care programs for refugee children without a parent or guardian. The programs are federally funded and administered by Lutheran Immigration Refugee Service and The Conference of Catholic Bishops/Migration and Refugee Service- BRYCE.

Georgia's Refugee Resettlement Program

- The Refugee Resettlement Program is a federally funded program that provides employment, health screening, medical, cash, and social services assistance to refugees. The primary Goal of Georgia's Refugee Resettlement Program is to encourage effective resettlement and economic self-sufficiency of refugees within the shortest possible period after entrance to Georgia. Effective resettlement means refugees are self-reliant in utilizing existing community resources to meet their basic needs.

- The Refugee Resettlement Program is administratively assigned to the Office of Family Independence/Community Based Programs Unit.
- The unit coordinates programs for refugees funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement with other governmental programs. Programs are also coordinated with private sector activities such as job development and placement activities; training opportunities provided by business and industry; as well as support service activities sponsored by religious and civic organizations and a consortia of voluntary agencies.

Asylees: are individuals, who, on their own, travel to the United States, apply for and receive a grant of asylum. They do not enter the United States as refugees. They may enter as students, tourists, businessmen or without papers. Once they are in the United States, or at a land border or port of entry, they apply to I.C.E. for asylum, a status that will acknowledge that they meet the definition of a refugee and that will allow them to remain in the United States.¹

Parolee: They enter the U.S. lawfully while the U.S. government decides what their status would be. Some are paroled indefinitely another lawful status. A parolee may or may not have documentation of this status.

Cuban/ Haitian Entrants/Amerasians: Cuban and Haitian nationals who entered the country illegally and who have been granted Special legal status. If they have lived in the U.S. continuously since 1982 and were know to immigration before 1982 they may adjust to legal permanent status.

Amerasian: a foreign born person fathered by an American Serviceman to an Asian mother. The mother may be from Vietnam, Kampuchea, Korea, Laos or Thailand. These children should have been fathered before 1982.

Victims of trafficking or torture: An immigrant that has been tortured may receive psychological, legal, mental and social services regardless of status.

Immigrant Domestic Violence Survivors (VAWA Violence Against Women Act) A collection of federal laws to protect abused spouses and children fearful of law enforcement intervention because the abuser has threatened to withhold filing immigration status if they report the abuse to law enforcement. This means the abuser must themselves be a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident. The children falling under the “Battered Alien Criteria,” must have experienced extreme cruelty by a parent/household member while living in the United States. They must not be living with the “batterer” at the time of applying for this status. To qualify for benefits under this status the victimized child or adult must already have filed a petition to be qualified and the petition is pending. These conditions significantly limit children involved in **deprivation proceedings** to qualify as “Battered Aliens.” The child has to be the victim of physical abuse but if he/she is already removed from the “abuser” this may minimize the need for foster care services. Family Centered Practice also directs case managers to have a reunification case plan when applicable and policy also dictates that “reasonable efforts be made to *prevent removal...reunify the family.*” If the abuser accepts protective services it would jeopardize the victim’s ability to qualify under this status. This creates a difficult choice for victims in these cases- family preservation or lawful permanent status? Finally there are precious few children in the child welfare system that have filed the petition to qualify under battered alien status PRIOR to entering foster care.

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status: Available to children in DFCS custody (adjudicated deprived) where the permanency plan is Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement – Long term Foster Care by Agreement or Emancipation and the goal in the

¹ <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/geninfo/index.htm>

Independent Living Plan includes permanent residency in the US. It allows these unmarried undocumented immigrants under 21 to become lawful residents. This status and its resulting case management activities will be discussed later.

Undocumented Immigrants: Have entered the United State unlawfully, had their entry visa cancelled or expired. They are NOT permitted to work, which has implications for foster children in the Independent Living Program. They are eligible for Emergency Medicaid. Children in care may also be eligible to apply for lawful status through Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, Asylum or lawful permanent resident status through a family member or an employer. Child welfare data bases including our Risk Assessment, IDS and CPRS systems were not designed to accurately capture data on immigrant families. This causes discrepancies and underreporting of the children and families represented.

Race may be recorded but other essential parameters are not identified. Nationally, children have been reported as “*undocumented*” but a green card number was entered into the data base. In other reporting, children were identified as *undocumented* (perhaps because their parents were undocumented immigrants) while other fields in the data had these same children as being born in the United States.

Undocumented minors in Federal Custody: These are minors who may be unaccompanied by parents/guardian and are in Federal Custody. They may later become the responsibility of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. They may be deported, typically within 72 hours. Their median age is sixteen and many are detained by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) when they attempt to enter a port of entry or cross the border. A small portion of unaccompanied children are discovered within the interior of the country after the death of a parent or guardian, when they encounter child abuse or neglect, or when they attempt to work or are arrested. While waiting for a hearing before an immigration judge, undocumented children are housed in federally-funded care as determined by ORR. These children may be placed in foster care, group homes, transitional housing, mental health centers, detention facilities, juvenile and adult jails, and locked hotel rooms.² They also may be eligible for SIJS if they can prove maltreatment, or apply for asylum if they meet that definition.

Person residing under Color of Law (PRUCOL)

PRUCOL (Permanently Residing Under Color of Law) not an immigration status but a concept used in state funded public benefits. It occurs when I.C.E knows there is an undocumented immigrant and has not yet proceeded with deportation. The apparent lack of action to deport may be due to the fact that the immigrant has applied for lawful status and is awaiting processing. PRUCOL immigrants in California/New York are even eligible for Medicaid and cash assistance programs. This situation can become complicated. Seek counsel before proceeding with actions on permanency.

AGENCIES

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): was created in March 2003 in response to 9/11. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was the federal agency formally responsible for administering Immigration Law and determining who entered the United States and their status. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is now the largest investigative branch of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It combines the law enforcement arm of the former (INS) and the former U.S. Customs Service, to more effectively enforce our immigration and customs laws and protect the United States against terrorism. ICE intentionally targets illegal immigrants: the people, money and materials that support terrorism and other criminal activities. ICE is a critical component of the nation’s “layered defense” system.

² <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/immig/unaccompaniedminorsfactsheet.htm>

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) administers federal funds targeting refugees and promoting self sufficiency.

United States Customs and Immigration Services (USCIS)

On March 1, 2003, service and benefit functions of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) transitioned into the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS is responsible for the administration of immigration and naturalization adjudication functions and establishing immigration services policies and priorities. These functions include:

- adjudication of immigrant visa petitions;
- adjudication of naturalization petitions;
- adjudication of asylum and refugee applications;
- adjudications performed at the service centers, and all other adjudications performed by the INS.

The Office of Citizenship, within U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security, is responsible for promoting instruction and training on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and providing immigrants with information and tools necessary to successfully integrate into American civic culture.

Its primary focus is to provide information and resources to immigrants at two key points in their journey towards civic integration: when they first become permanent residents and when they are ready and eligible to begin the formal naturalization process.³

Fees for visas and citizenship

Citizenship fees rose from \$330 to \$595, plus \$80 for required electronic fingerprints, an increase of \$10. For legal permanent residency under the final rule, the standard fee for filing a Form I-485 by an individual will be \$930; the fee for a child under the age of fourteen years will be \$600 when submitted concurrently for adjudication with the application of a parent. For more information concerning the final fee rule, visit USCIS' Web site at www.uscis.gov/21stCenturyService. To the residency fees must also be added fees for finger printing as well.

³ <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>

Georgia Refugee Resettlement by Country of Origin between 2004-2006

● Afghanistan	164
● Angola	4
● Azerbaijan	14
● Belarus	11
● Bosnia and Herzegovina	7
● Burma	109
● Burundi	99
● Cambodia	1
● Chad	1
● Colombia	29
● Cuba	142
● Democratic Republic of Congo	74
● Ecuador	8
● Eritrea	84
● Ethiopia	513
● Gambia	3
● India	1
● Indonesia	4
● Iran	223
● Iraq	21
● Kenya	4
● Laos	34
● Lebanon	2
● Liberia	478
● Mauritania	18
● Moldova	133
● Montenegro	1
● Nigeria	15
● Phillipines	1
● Russia	761
● Rwanda	30
● Senegal	3
● Serbia	5
● Slovenia	92
● Somalia	1736
● Sudan	228
● Togo	6
● Ukraine	75
● Uzbekistan	24
● Vietnam	251
● Total Refugee Resettled in Georgia	5414

Source: Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS)

Georgia Refugee Resettlement by County between 2004-2005

Barrow	20
Bibb	7
Carroll	5
Cherokee	20
Clayton	124
Cobb	96
Colquitt	4
Dekalb	3863
Douglas	7
Effingham	2
Fayette	3
Fulton	767
Gwinnett	212
Hall	16
Henry	15
Houston	12
Lowndes	2
Madison	109
Muscogee	29
Newton	24
Paulding	7
Richmond	2
Rockdale	12
Walton	53
Whitfield	3
Total Refugee Resettled in GA	5414

Source: Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS)

Cultural Parenting Differences

The following section on cultural parenting differences is intended to illustrate the importance of cultural considerations in child welfare practice. **It is not diagnostic of all members of the identified culture or refugee group.**

Refugees- Somali Bantus gained admission to the U.S. the Bantu have remained a persecuted minority in Somalia and cannot return to the homes they fled there.⁴

- Their cultural child rearing practices that they brought with them to the U.S. are sources of potential conflict and may heighten Protective Services concerns:
 - A common belief is that if a child is unwell the root cause is spiritual and so instead of seeking medical assistance they would take the child to a healer.
 - Somali Bantus may use burning, "coining", cutting and lacerating as traditional ways of healing illnesses and pain. This is also consistent among other people groups especially in places where there is little or no access to medical assistance.⁵
 - They do believe and practice the idea that it takes a village to raise a child. They let their children roam free without specific adult supervision as any adult may supervise the child.
 - They prefer to have home births and practice female circumcision as a prerequisite for marriage and show of respectability. This practice is strongly discouraged and has been prosecuted in Georgia.
- **Hispanics Families from the Caribbean Islands-** Children may be made to kneel in on uncooked rice as punishment for misbehaving.
- **Vietnamese Families** – Some traditional Vietnamese families may tie a misbehaving child's ear to a doorknob as punishment
- **East Asian and Eastern Europe** - Ring shaped burns may be found on children due to "cupping." This involves lowering a ceramic cup turned upside down with a candle underneath, down to the side of the skin of the afflicted area of the body. The resulting suction is believed to draw out aggravating substances.
- **Southeast Asian American Families** – Some families may lock a child out of their home as discipline meant to "shame" the Americanized child who has not met traditional expectations

⁴ U.S. Department of State <http://www.state.gov/g/prm/rls/fs/2003/17270.htm>

⁵ *Refugee Community Building Conference, June 27, 2003 in SeaTac, Washington and from other sources listed. Prepared by: Christine Wilson Owens for EthnoMed; Reviewed by: Bob Johnson of The International Rescue Committee in Seattle, January 2004*
http://ethnomed.org/cultures/somali/somali_bantu.html

For questions concerning refugees contact :

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Resources for Refugee Resettlement Contract Agencies:

http://dfcs.dhr.georgia.gov/DHR-DFCS/DHR-DFCS_CommonFiles/Refugee_Program_Contractors.pdf

International Rescue Committee Ellen Beattie 404-292-7731 Ext 18 Fax: 404- 292-5325 Ellen.Beattie@theirrc.org 4151 Memorial Drive, Suite 201-C Decatur, GA 30032-1500	Lutheran Services of Georgia Kay Trendell 404-875-0201 Ext 115 Fax: 404-875-9258 ktrendell@lsga.org 1330 West Peachtree St Suite 300 Atlanta, GA 30309-2904
Refugee Resettlement & Immigration Services Sandra Mullins 404-622-2235 Ext 227 Fax: 404- 622-3321 sandra@rrisa.org 4151 Memorial Drive, Suite 205-D Decatur, GA 30032	World Relief Corporation Brian Burt 404-294-4352 Ext 246 Fax: 404-294-6011 BBurt@wr.org 655 Village Square Drive Stone Mountain, GA 30083
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Atlanta Joseph Galvin 404-885-7258 Fax: 404-888-7816 jgalvin@archatl.com 680 West Peachtree Street NW Atlanta, GA 30308-1984	Jewish Family & Career Services Ms. Paula Chandler pchandler@jfccs-atlanta.org 4549 Chamblee Dunwoody Road Atlanta, GA 30338-6210 770.677.9442

Other Service Providers

- Refugee Family Services
www.refugeefamilyservices.org
- Tapestri
www.tapestri.org
- Refugee Women's Network
www.riwn.org
- GMAAC
www.gmaac.org
- Legal Assistance for Refugees and Asylum Seekers, Unaccompanied Minors, Regulations impacting immigrants: 700 Light Street, Baltimore MD 21230 (410) 230-2741 Fax (410) 230-2741; <http://www.iss-usa.org>

Jeopardy Answers

And the question is Don't forget the What is... format???

Category	Answer	Question
Terms and definitions \$100	This status was assigned to a foreign born person fathered by an American Serviceman to an Asian mother	
Terms and Definitions \$200	This office administers federal funds targeting refugees and promoting self sufficiency	
Terms and definitions \$300	These immigrants have been allowed by the US government to reside and work permanently in the United States.	
Terms and Definitions \$500	This collection of federal laws protects abused spouses and children fearful of law enforcement intervention because the abuser has threatened to withhold filing immigration status if they report the abuse to law enforcement.	
Wild Card \$100	This person is born in the U.S. and its territories and retains this status regardless of their parents' immigration status.	
Wild Card \$200	We are NOT required to report undocumented immigrants to this federal agency if they are discovered during the course of providing services	
Wild Card \$300	This Process provides ample opportunity to gather information about relatives of immigrants that you may have missed at the initial	

	contact with the family	
Wild Card \$500	Case managers are acting in this role when they speak on behalf of clients who are not being heard or have language difficulty	
Eligibility \$100	Undocumented immigrants including foster care children are ineligible for this type of medical assistance	
Eligibility \$200	These accounting codes are used for funding undocumented workers must be consistent with Georgia Shine	
Eligibility \$300	This type of funds may be used to purchase goods or services for immigrants	
Eligibility \$500	They may be provided with this type of state services although they are undocumented families	
Policy and Procedure \$100	This process must be completed on an undocumented relative care provider desiring the placement of a foster child who is a US citizen	
Policy and Procedure \$200	This procedure may be used to place an undocumented immigrant child in DHR custody	
Policy and Procedure \$300	A foster child should have an immigration status other than <i>this type</i>, before the worker initiates termination proceedings	
Policy and Procedure \$500	Undocumented children in custody may gain this status before the age of emancipation	

Slides Module 2

MODULE 2

Module 2: Immigration Status

- Purpose to define the terms associated with immigration and identify the agencies serving immigrant children and families and describe the link between immigration status and eligibility for benefits and services

EAS/GSU 24

- ## Immigration Status
- Compliance with federal funding and other legal requirements make it essential to determine status
 - Clarify your role so it may not be confused with immigration enforcement
- EAS/GSU 26

Immigration Status

- Compliance with federal funding and other legal requirements make it essential to determine status
- Clarify your role so it may not be confused with immigration enforcement

EAS/GSU 26

- # Immigration Processing
- Never started
 - Application pending
 - Application Denied
 - Appeal Lost
- EAS/GSU
- 29

Immigration Processing

- Never started
- Application pending
- Application Denied
- Appeal Lost

EAS/GSU

29

-

Immigration status

- The legal relationship between the immigrant and the country in which they now find themselves.
- Specific right and responsibilities are attributed to status
- Protective services and foster care services are provided without regard to status

EAS-GSU 25

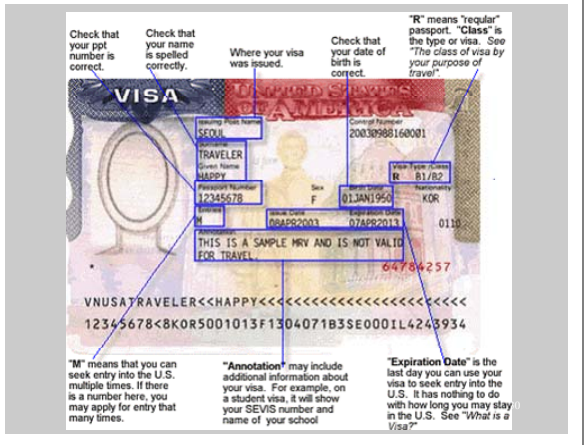
- ## Immigration status
- The legal relationship between the immigrant and the country in which they now find themselves.
 - Specific right and responsibilities are attributed to status
 - Protective services and foster care services are provided without regard to status
- EAS-GSU 27

Immigration status

- The legal relationship between the immigrant and the country in which they now find themselves.
- Specific right and responsibilities are attributed to status
- Protective services and foster care services are provided without regard to status

EAS-GSU 27

- [illegible]



Types of Visas

- B-2 Tourist Visa
- B-1/B-2 Visa Extension
- C-1 Transit Visa
- E-1 Treaty Trader Visa
- E-2 Treaty Investor Visa
- E-3 Visa for Australians
- F-1 Student Visa
- H-1B Work Visa H-2B Work Visa H-3 Trainee Visa
- J-1 Exchange Visitor Visa
- K-1 Fiancee/Fiance Visa
- L-1 Intracompany Work Visa
- Nurse Work Visa
- O-1 Extraordinary Ability
- P Visa Athlete/Entertainer
- R-1 Religious Visa
- TN Nafta Work Visa
- Visa Waiver Program

<http://www.usimmigrationsupport.org/>

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Visa Expiration Date?

- The visa expiration date is shown on the visa. Visas can be issued for any number of entries, from as little as one entry to as many as multiple (unlimited) entries, for the same purpose of travel.
- This means the visa is valid, or can be used from the date it is issued until the date it expires, for travel for the same purpose, when the visa is issued for multiple entry.
- **This time period from the visa issuance date to visa expiration date as shown on the visa, is called visa validity .**

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Visa Expiration Date?

- **The Expiration Date for the visa should not be confused with the authorized length of stay in the U.S., given by the U.S. immigration inspector at port-of-entry, on the Arrival-Departure Record, Form I-94, or I-94W for the Visa Waiver Program. The visa expiration date has nothing to do with the authorized length of your stay in the U.S. for any given visit.**

www.unitedstatesvisa.gov

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Authorized Length of Stay?

- On the I-94, the U.S. immigration inspector records either a date or "D/S" (duration of status).
- If the **I-94** contains a specific date, that is the date by which the visa holder must leave the United States
- **This is the authorized length of stay in the U.S. The visa expiration date should not be used in determining or referring to one's permitted length of stay in the U.S.**

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Green Card



- If you are not a United States permanent resident yet, there are several ways to apply for a Green Card, including:
 - Green Card through Marriage
 - Green Card through Relatives
 - Green Card through employment
 - Green Card through Investment
 - Green Card Lottery

<http://www.usimmigrationsupport.org>

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Green Card through Relative

- Obtaining a **Green Card through Relatives** is one possible option for individuals who have close relatives or family members in the United States. Family members may be eligible to apply for permanent residence (Green Card) if the sponsoring relative is a United States citizen

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Renewal Application: “Green card”

- **Expired Green Card:** If the Green Card is expired, submit the application immediately.
- **Green Card Within 6 Months of Expiration:** If the Green Card will **expire within 6 months**, submit application immediately. Early submission for Green Card renewal is highly recommended to avoid delays.
- **Older Green Card Versions:** The United States Permanent Resident Card commonly known as a “Green Card”, has had several different versions and official names as: Form AR-3, Form I-151 and Form I-551. These versions should **renewed for the new version**.
- **Green Card with No Expiration Date:** It is not mandatory to renew your current Green Card **if it does not have an expiration date**

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Investment Visas

“Eligible individuals” include immigrants who:

- Establish a new commercial enterprise
- Have invested /are actively investing in a new commercial enterprise:
 - at least \$1,000,000, or
 - **at least \$500,000** where the investment is being made in a “targeted employment area,” **and**
- Engage in a new commercial enterprise to benefit the United States economy.

<http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem>

Green Card Lottery

- **Diversity Visa Program:** The Department of State has an annual lottery for immigration to the United States.
- Up to 55,000 immigrants can enter the United States (permanent resident visas) each year from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States
- Lottery winners are drawn by random selection from all entries and notified by mail NOT e-mail. These persons must meet strict eligibility requirements

Adoption: <http://www.uscis.gov>

There are two legal ways to bring an adopted child into the country:

- Immigration/Adoption of child based on 2-years residence **Form I-130:** If you adopt a child before the child turns 16 and you live with the child for two years as the child’s primary caregiver, then you may file an I-130 petition for an alien relative.
- All qualifying criteria must be established BEFORE the child enters the U.S.)
- Immigration/Adoption of an orphan **Form I-600:** If you adopt or intend to adopt a child who meets the legal definition of an orphan, you may petition for that child at any time prior to the child’s 16th even if the adoption takes place subsequently (and in certain cases, the adoption does not occur until the child comes to the U.S.).

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Activity: What the status?

- Read the cases and identify the status of the child and or family referred

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Categories of Eligibility

Qualified Aliens

- Lawful Permanent Resident (after 5 year waiting period unless LPR before 1996)
- Refugee, Asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, Amerasian
- Granted Conditional Entry
- Paroled into the U.S. **for a period of at least one year**
- An immigrant whose deportation is being withheld

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Categories of Eligibility

Unqualified Aliens

- PRUCOL
- Paroled into the US **less than 1 year**
- Undocumented/ Out of Status
- A state's legislature is the only means for expanding eligibility for state and local benefits

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/polquest/immigran.htm>

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Exceptions

1. Treatment for an *Emergency Medical Condition*
2. Emergency disaster relief
3. Public health assistance for immunizations, testing/treatment for communicable diseases
4. Services at the community level; soup kitchens, crisis counseling and short term shelter

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Emergency Medical Assistance

- Persons who are ineligible for Medicaid due to citizenship or other reasons may apply to get assistance in paying bills that were incurred **due to a medical emergency**.
- This includes the cost of labor and delivery. Emergency medical assistance, however, **is not an ongoing coverage** plan. Applicants must apply for this service as each medical hardship is incurred.
- Refer to RSM specialist

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The case is...



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Legal Considerations

- Undocumented immigrant children face Federal Restrictions on benefits
- Children at risk or unsafe are eligible for short term emergency medical care, shelter, or other necessary services to address well-being
- Services are provided to children in Georgia regardless of their Immigration Status

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What's the answer?

- Can children and elderly who have not been here for 5 years on a green card be eligible for benefits?
- What should be done when the child's green card is about to be or expired?
- If a child is born outside of the country- what if any verification is necessary?
- Who is responsible for applying for immigrant visas?

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Reference Section Module 2

Visa Fees

Form No.	Description	Current Fees	Proposed Fees	Final Fees
I-90	Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card	\$190	\$290	\$290
I-102	Application for Replacement/Initial Non-immigrant Arrival-Departure Record (I-94)	\$160	\$320	\$320
I-129	Petitions for a Nonimmigrant Worker	\$190	\$320	\$320
I-129F	Petition for Alien Fiancé(e)	\$170	\$455	\$455
I-130	Petition for Alien Relative	\$190	\$355	\$355
I-131	Application for Travel Document	\$170	\$305	\$305
I-140	Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker	\$195	\$475	\$475
I-191	Application for Advance Permission to Return to Unrelinquished Domicile	\$265	\$545	\$545
I-192	Application for Advance Permission to Enter As a Nonimmigrant	\$265	\$545	\$545
I-193	Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa	\$265	\$545	\$545
I-212	Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States After Deportation or Removal	\$265	\$545	\$545
I-360	Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant	\$190	\$375	\$375
I-485	Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status	\$325	\$905	\$930
I-526	Immigrant Petition by Alien Entrepreneur	\$480	\$1,435	\$1,435
I-539	Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status	\$200	\$300	\$300
I-600/ I-600A	Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative/Application for Advance Processing or Orphan Petition	\$545	\$670	\$670
I-601	Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility	\$265	\$545	\$545
I-612	Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement	\$265	\$545	\$545
I-687	For Filing Application for Status as a Temporary Resident	\$255	\$710	\$710
I-690	Application for Waiver of	\$95	\$185	\$185

	Excludability			
I-694	Notice of Appeal of Decision	\$110	\$545	\$545
I-695	Application for Replacement Employment Authorization or Temporary Residence Card	\$65	\$130	\$130
I-698	Application to Adjust Status from Temporary to Permanent Resident	\$180	\$1,370	\$1,370
I-751	Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence	\$205	\$465	\$465
I-765	Application for Employment Authorization	\$180	\$340	\$340

Visas

Visa Type	Description
B-2	Tourist Visa
B-1/B-2	Visa Extension
C-1	Transit Visa
E-1	Treaty Trader Visa
E-2	Treaty Investor Visa
E-3	Visa for Australians
F-1	Student Visa
H-1B; H-2B; H-3	Work Visa; Work Visa; Trainee Visa
J-1	Exchange Visitor Visa
K-1	Fiancee/Fiance Visa
L-1	Intracompany Work Visa
	Nurse Work Visa
O-1	Extraordinary Ability
P Visa	Athlete/Entertainer
R-1	Religious Visa
TN	Nafta Work Visa
	Visa Waiver Program

<http://www.usimmigrationsupport.org/>

Notes on Immigration Status and Visas

Immigration Status

- *The legal relationship between the immigrant and the country in which they now find themselves.*
- *Specific right and responsibilities are attributed to status*
- *Protective services and foster care services are provided without regard to status*
- *Compliance with federal funding and other legal requirements make it essential to determine status*
- *Clarify your role so it may not be confused with immigration enforcement*
- *For ineligible children tap into State or County funds to pay for: Interpretation services; Visiting native country to identify potential placements; Hiring immigration counsel*
- *General cost of care CW-FC or IV-B foster care-UAS codes 530;529;562*
- *Check Immigration Status Processing: Never started; Application pending; Application Denied; Appeal Lost*
- ***Temporary Protected Status (TPS)** is a temporary immigration status granted to eligible nationals of designated countries.*
- *TPS beneficiaries will not be required to leave the United States and may obtain work authorization (I-765) for the initial TPS period and for any extensions of the designation.*
- ***TPS does not lead to permanent resident status.***
- *A TPS designation will be effective for a minimum of 6 months and a maximum of 18 months.*
- *When Homeland Security terminates a TPS designation, beneficiaries will return to **the same immigration** status they had **before** TPS (unless that status has expired or has been terminated) or to any other status they may have been granted while in TPS.*
- *Countries currently with TPS designation: Burundi, Somalia, Nicaragua, Sudan, El Salvador, Honduras, Liberia. Check Updated list at <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis> - Temporary Protected Status*

VISAS

Visa Expiration Date:

- The visa expiration date is shown on the visa. Visas can be issued for any number of entries, from as little as one entry to as many as multiple (unlimited) entries, for the same purpose of travel.
- This means the visa is valid, or can be used from the date it is issued until the date it expires, for travel for the same purpose, when the visa is issued for multiple entry.
- This time period from the visa issuance date to visa expiration date as shown on the visa, is called visa validity.
- The Expiration Date for the visa should not be confused with the authorized length of stay in the U.S., given by the U.S. immigration inspector at port-of-entry, on the Arrival-Departure Record, Form I-94, or I-94W for the Visa Waiver Program. The visa expiration date has nothing to do with the authorized length of your stay in the U.S. for any given visit.⁶

Authorized Length of Stay

- On the I-94, the U.S. immigration inspector records either a date or "D/S" (duration of status).
- If the I-94 contains a specific date, that is the date by which the visa holder must leave the United States
- This is the authorized length of stay in the U.S. The visa expiration date should not be used in determining or referring to one's permitted length of stay in the U.S.

GREEN CARD (Legal Permanent Resident) 1-551

- If you are not a United States permanent resident yet, there are several ways to apply for a Green Card, including:
 - Green Card through Marriage
 - Green Card through Relatives
 - Green Card through Employment
 - Green Card through Investment
 - Green Card Lottery⁷
- **Green Card through a Relative:** Husband or wife Widow or widower of a U.S. citizen ,Brother or sister (including half-brothers and half-sisters) ,Son or daughter (including illegitimate children), Stepson or stepdaughter, Stepparent of a U.S. citizen child, Adopted son or daughter, Adopted parent, Father or mother , Battered or abused spouse or child

Renewal of Green Card (\$370): Downloadable I-90 Form

- ***Expired Green Card:*** If the Green Card is expired, submit the application immediately.

⁶ www.unitedstatesvisa.gov

⁷ <http://www.usimmigrationsupport.org>

- **Green Card Within 6 Months of Expiration** : If the Green Card will expire within 6 months, submit the application immediately. Backlog at USCIS offices may delay the issuance of new Green Card. Early submission for Green Card renewal is highly recommended.
- **Older Green Card Versions**: The United States Permanent Resident Card commonly known as a "Green Card", has had several different versions and official names as: Form AR-3, Form I-151 and Form I-551. These versions should *renewed* for the new version.
- **Green Card with No Expiration Date**: It is not mandatory to renew your current Green Card **if it does not have an expiration date**

ADOPTION

There are two legal ways to bring an adopted child into the country:

- Immigration/Adoption of child based on 2-years residence **Form I-130**: If you adopt a child before the child turns 16 and you live with the child for two years as the child's primary caregiver, then you may file an I-130 petition for an alien relative.
- All qualifying criteria must be established BEFORE the child enters the U.S.)
- Immigration/Adoption of an orphan **Form I-600**: If you adopt or intend to adopt a child who meets the legal definition of an orphan, you may petition for that child at any time prior to the child's 16th even if the adoption takes place subsequently (and in certain cases, the adoption does not occur until the child comes to the U.S.).

Activity: What's the Status??...

TIME:	10 minutes <i>5 minutes Small Group</i> <i>5 minutes Large Group Debrief</i>
PURPOSE:	Apply terms and definitions to case work situations
MATERIALS:	Case information Worksheet
INSTRUCTIONS: DEBRIEF	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Complete the Worksheet in your assigned group by reading the cases and discussing responses to the questions posed.2. Be prepared to share your responses with the large group.

What's the Status Cases- Worksheet

Samed and Khadijah

Ms. Mohamed is a Sudanese refugee, her husband (of three years) Samed is undocumented (his visitor's visa expired thirteen years ago) and two of their four children were born here and are citizens. The two oldest children 13&14, are Samed's sons just arrived in Georgia having been sent here by their grandmother and have visitor's visas from Nigeria which will expire in six months. The family was initially referred for physical abuse of the 13 and 14 year old by both parents.

Status(es) indicated:

Fatmata 10 y/o

Fatmata was referred for chronic physical neglect and educational neglect. The case manager was told she and her mother were from Burundi where they had fled political oppression and were allowed to enter the U.S and remain temporarily for 12 months. Her mother was at work at the time the assessment began.

Status(es) Indicated:

Cudjoe 8 y/o

Cudjoe came into care after the death of both his parents in a car accident. The family of three all Haitian nationals were taking an American Holiday and visiting a cousin who was born in Texas but now lived in Atlanta. Cudjoe's dad had been a businessman. Immigration had allowed them to remain in the U.S. for three months as indicated on their I-94 in their passport.

Status(es) Indicated:

Svetlana 14 y/o

Svetlana was born in the Czech Republic and was brought to New York when she was 2 months old. She was left with her mother's cousin in Brooklyn who has raised her till now. The cousin Heidi, moved to Tifton in March this year but was arrested for meth possession leaving Svetlana deprived. Svetlana's dad was born in Oakland California, her mother was born in Berlin Germany and in the process of applying for Naturalization.

Status(es) Indicated:

Faith and Charity 7 y/o

Faith and Charity were born in Monrovia, Liberia. They arrived in Atlanta with their parents through World Relief having been persecuted during the civil war there and were resettled with their parents in Dekalb County. The family was provided with rent, cash assistance, employment assistance for 90 days after their arrival here. They had been here for four years when they were referred for child maltreatment.

Status(es) Indicated:

Activity The case is...

<i>ACTIVITY The case is....</i>	
TIME:	5 minutes <i>5 minutes Large Group Debrief</i>
PURPOSE:	Apply terms and definitions to case work situations
MATERIALS:	Case information Worksheet
INSTRUCTIONS: DEBRIEF	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Complete the Worksheet in your assigned group by reading the cases and discussing responses to the questions posed.2. Be prepared to share your responses with the large group.

Case Information

Pablo Munos 6 month old, is an undocumented infant from Guatemala placed in foster care one month ago. Prior to coming into care he was diagnosed with Neuroblastoma (cancer), potentially fatal without ongoing radiation and aggressive chemotherapy. He was discharged from the hospital before entering care.

Should the case manager, Haggis Foss try to use Emergency Medical condition funds to pay for his continued treatment?

How would you justify your decision?

Vladimir Kiminsky is 16. He entered the U.S through California and is an undocumented foster child recently placed in Foster Care. He has a serve emotional disorder and requires intensive treatment. Vladimir was chronically sexually and physically abused by his dad, his mom was un-protecting. His dad a lawful permanent resident took the family to Georgia 8 years ago with the promise to make a better life for them in Atlanta and to file immigration papers. His parents were never married. His mom abandoned him last year and he was removed from his dad after he was found chained to a bed in their basement. His dad never filed immigration papers to change his status. Vladimir's worker Candace Maitland wants to place him in the State's Cave Springs Residential Treatment Center. She talks with Maggie Bliss her supervisor who tells her Residential Treatment Centers are wholly funded by Medicaid dollars.

Could he be placed there under the emergency treatment exception?

Is Maggie correct? Could we include Special Immigrant Juvenile Status in his permanency plans?

(Resource Pages)

What do I need to apply for Medicaid?

What are the basic requirements to qualify for Medicaid?

Basic requirements to determine eligibility under any Aged Blind Disabled (ABD) Medicaid program includes:

- Aged (65 or older), Blind or Disabled
- Application for other benefits
- **Citizenship/Qualified Alien status**
- Valid social security number (SSN)
- Residency
- Assignment of medical benefits to the Division of Medical Assistance (DMA)

Basic requirements to determine eligibility under a Family Medicaid program includes:

- Age
- Application for other benefits
- **Citizenship/Qualified Alien status**
- Cooperation with Child Support Service (CSS)
- Valid SSN
- Residency
- Assignment of medical benefits to DMA
- Living with a Specified Relative (For Low Income Medicaid (LIM) and Newborn only).

What is considered income in Medicaid?

INCOME is **all** money, earned or unearned, cash or any type of support received from any source by you/or your household that can be used to meet basic needs for food, clothing or shelter. Income is considered on a monthly basis and is used to determine financial eligibility and benefit level. For a list of income limits click the link below.

[Income and Resource Requirements](#)

What do I need to verify my income?

Verification of income can be provided in a variety of ways, including:

- Pay stubs
- Award letter
- Written statement from source
- Computer match
- Copy of check reflecting gross income
- Form 809 - Wage Verification Form

For some Medicaid programs your statement of the source and amount of income, earned or unearned may be accepted unless questionable. For others all income must be verified. Verification of income is required when information available to the agency contradicts your statement or your statement is otherwise questionable.

What is the maximum value of items (resource) I can own and still qualify for Medicaid?

The appropriate resource limit is dependent upon several factors including the Medicaid program for which you are applying. For a list of resource limits click the link below.

[Income and Resource Requirements](#)

You have the primary responsibility for providing verification to support statements or to resolve questionable information. You will be given sufficient time to verify information. The agency will assist you in obtaining verification when assistance is requested.

Providing Verification of Citizenship for Medicaid

What is changing?

Congress passed a new law. Beginning on July 1, 2006, all people who get Medicaid or people who apply for Medicaid must be able to verify that they are U.S. citizens or nationals.

Note: If you are enrolled in Medicare or receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or are a "Qualified Alien", you will not be affected by this new law.

What kind of verification do you need?

The best way to verify that you are a citizen is with one of these:

- A U.S. Passport
- A Certificate of Naturalization (DHS Forms N-550 or N-570)
- A Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (DHS Forms N-560 or N-561)

(If you do not have any of these items, you will need two documents, one document to show you are a citizen and one document to show who you are.)

You can use any of the following to verify you are a citizen:

- Your birth certificate
- Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350)
- A Report of Certification of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen (Form FS-240 or FS-545)
- U.S. Citizen I.D. card (DHS Form I-197)
- Adoption Papers
- Military Record showing where you were born
- American Indian Card (I-872)
- Northern Mariana ID Card (I-873)
- Evidence of civil service employment by the U.S. government

You can use any of the following to verify who you are:

- Your picture on your current State driver's license or State ID card
- Your picture on your school ID card
- A U.S. Military ID card
- A Federal, State or Local government ID card with your picture or identifying information such as name, date of birth, sex, height, color of eyes, and address

For individuals under the age 16, verify who you are with:

- School record that shows date and place of birth with parent(s) name
- Clinic, doctor or hospital record showing date of birth
- Daycare or nursery school record showing date and place of birth
- Affidavit signed under penalty of perjury by a parent or guardian (U.S. citizen) attesting to their child's identity (your Case Manager will have the form needed)

What should you do if you don't have any of these things?

- Check with your local county Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) about other ways to verify you are a citizen and to show who you are
- Tell your local county DFCS why you can't get the verification, and
- Give your local county DFCS any documents you have

NOTE: Only original document or a copy certified by the Agency that has the original can be used. You cannot use a photocopy of a notarized copy of your document.

How much time do you have to show this documentation to Medicaid?

45 days is the normal time your local county DFCS office may need to work on your application. Check with your local county DFCS office if you need additional time to see exactly how much time you have to get your verification.

What if you still have questions?

If you still have questions, contact your local county DFCS office or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048. Information is also available on the cms.hhs.gov web site.

MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY

2215 – CITIZENSHIP AND ALIENAGE [DFCS/OFI/Medicaid Policy](#)

An individual must be a U.S. citizen or establish Department of Homeland Security (DHS) status as a lawfully admitted qualified alien in order to be eligible for Medicaid.

- **EXCEPTION:** An individual determined ineligible for Medicaid solely because s/he does not meet the citizenship/alienage requirement is potentially eligible for **Emergency Medical Assistance**.
- Persons who are ineligible for Medicaid due to citizenship or other reasons may apply to get assistance in paying bills that were incurred **due to a medical emergency**.
- This includes the cost of labor and delivery. Emergency medical assistance, however, **is not an ongoing coverage** plan. Applicants must apply for this service as each medical hardship is incurred.

- Refer to [Section 2054, Emergency Medical Assistance](#) (EMA). Or **contact your county Medicaid Specialist.**

GENERAL IMMIGRATION STATUS QUESTIONS

Eligibility Question and Answer Page from [Administration for Children and Families : quest/immigran.htm](#)
Immigrants

- ✓ **Is an Order from an Immigration Judge granting asylum under §208 of the INA acceptable proof of asylee status?**

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Waives Appeal. If, on the Order from the Immigration judge granting asylum, the DHS waives the right to appeal the Immigration Judge's decision, then, an Order from an Immigration Judge is acceptable proof of asylee status. An asylee's eligibility period for the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) assistance and services will begin on the date the Immigration Judge's Order granted asylum.

(b) DHS Reserves Appeal. If, on the Order from the Immigration Judge granting asylum, the DHS has reserved the right to appeal the Immigration Judge's decision, the order will NOT, on its own, verify asylee status.

If the DHS has reserved the right to appeal, eligibility workers must wait 30 days from the date on the Immigration Judge Order. On or after the 31st day**, the eligibility worker will need to call the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) case status line at (800) 898-7180 to determine whether DHS has appealed the case. If the DHS has appealed the case, the individual is not yet an asylee and is not eligible for benefits. If the DHS has not appealed the case and 30 days have passed since the date on the Immigration Judge Order, the individual is an asylee and is eligible for the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) assistance and services. Thirty days after the date on the Immigration Judge Order will serve as the "entry" date (i.e. the date the individual was granted asylum).

- ✓ **Is a "Recommended Approval" from an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Asylum Office an acceptable document proving asylee status?**

No, Recommended Approvals are NOT acceptable proof of asylee status. If an applicant is bringing an approval letter from an Asylum Office it must be an actual Approval Letter, NOT a Recommended Approval

- ✓ **How do I adopt my relative's child? How do I adopt my grandchild? How do I adopt my sister's child?**

Increasing numbers of relatives have stepped forward to care for vulnerable children who cannot live with their parents. Many relatives or "kin" proceed to adopt the child, while others prefer to be the child's guardian in order to preserve the child's legal ties to one or both parents.

If the child is in the custody of a public agency, you should contact that agency to express your interest in adoption. Child Welfare Information Gateway, a service of the Children's Bureau, provides a State-by-State listing of public adoption agencies in the *National Adoption Directory* at <http://www.childwelfare.gov/nad/index.cfm>. Most often, relatives care for children as foster parents before adoption takes place. State regulations vary, but you may be required to take training classes and complete a family assessment before you are licensed as a foster parent or allowed to adopt the child. Child Welfare Information Gateway provides additional information about adopting your relative's child from foster care in its fact sheet, *Kinship Caregivers and the Child Welfare System: A Fact sheet for Families*, at http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/f_kinshi/index.cfm.

For information regarding adopting a relative's child who is not in foster care, contact an attorney familiar with the adoption laws in the State(s) where you and the child live.

Adopting relatives from other countries can be difficult. The child must be defined as an orphan according to U.S. Immigration law. The definition is found at "How do I apply to bring a foreign-born orphan to the United States?" at <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=5da2194d3e88d010VgnVCM10000048f3d6a1RCRD&vgnextchannel=063807b03d92b010VgnVCM10000045f3d6a1RCRD>). If the child meets this requirement, an adoption agency that places children in the child's home country may be able to help you with the adoption. If the child does not meet this requirement, a lawyer familiar with immigration law can help you explore other options. The U.S. Department of State provides information on adopting relatives in *Intercountry Adoption of Relatives* online at http://travel.state.gov/family/adoption/notices/notices_474.html.

Child Welfare Information Gateway also has comprehensive information about adoption on its website at <http://www.childwelfare.gov/adoption>. The section of this site on Kinship/Relative Families has additional resources for kinship families at <http://www.childwelfare.gov/adoption/types/families/kinship.cfm>.

✓ **How do I adopt a child from a non-U.S. country? What are the laws regarding foreign adoptions?**

In intercountry adoption, (i.e., adoption of a child from a non-U.S. country), prospective adoptive parents need to follow the laws in their State as well as the laws of the country of origin, and the policies and regulations of the U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). In the United States, you must be a U.S. citizen 25 years of age or older to adopt from another country. If married, at least one spouse must be a U.S. citizen.

In order for U.S. citizens to adopt a child from another country and legally bring the child into the United States, the child must be considered an orphan under U. S. immigration law, and all proper paperwork must be completed and approved. Children adopted through intercountry adoption must be younger than 16 (unless a sibling was already adopted by that family) and must be brought to the United States under an "orphan visa." Adoptions cannot be used to change a child's visa status. The USCIS describes the intercountry adoption process in *The Immigration of Adopted and Prospective Adoptive Children* on its website at http://uscis.gov/files/nativedocuments/adopt_book.pdf. The State Department website at http://travel.state.gov/family/adoption/country/country_369.html includes information on country-specific adoption requirements.

Child Welfare Information Gateway, a service of the Children's Bureau, provides information on the basics of the intercountry adoption process in *Intercountry Adoption: Where Do I Start?*, available online at http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/f_inter/index.cfm.

A listing of licensed private agencies with intercountry adoption programs is available from Child Welfare Information Gateway, through the online *National Adoption Directory* at <http://www.childwelfare.gov/nad/index.cfm>. For additional information about intercountry adoption agencies, contact the Adoption Resource Center of Connecticut (ARCC) by calling 860.657.626. The Center publishes an annual *Report on Intercountry Adoption*. The report lists adoption agencies that work in various countries, as well as each agency's requirements, fees, and availability of children. Information on how to order this guide is available on the ARCC website at <http://www.arcct.org/included.htm>.

For more detailed information on intercountry adoption, see the Intercountry Adoption section of Child Welfare Information Gateway website at <http://www.childwelfare.gov/adoption/types/intercountry/>.

Slides Module 3

MODULE 3

Is this a CPS concern?

1. Mgali(10) has third degree burns over 40% of her body from an apartment fire resulting from a *cooking* fire set in the kitchen
2. School reports an 8 year old afraid to go home after getting a "B" on his report card.
3. Hospital calls to report 2 y/o with vaginal inflammation due to "traditional practice"
4. Julio 6 has reddened crusty eye margins. He explains his mom puts petroleum jelly on his eyes to make him sleep.

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How do you respond to the immigrant?

- Why is protective services visiting my home?
- What is child protective services?
- What does CPS do in an investigation?
- How long does it take to complete an investigation?
- What does risk of child abuse and neglect mean?
- Why should I have to change my culture/practices?

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How do you respond to the immigrant?

- Will CPS take my child away?
- Who will know what is in this record about me?
- Why do the police need to be called?
- Why is my immigration status important to you?
- Will I be reported to immigration services?
- What can I do if I disagree with the conduct or findings of the CPS investigations?
- What kind of services will I get? PUP/IE/ Homestead

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Legal Bases: Federal Legislation

- ✓The Immigration and Nationality Act
- ✓ The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIA)
- ✓The U.S. Patriot Act of 2001
- ✓The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997
- ✓The Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 amended Interethnic Adoption Provision of 1996 (MEPA-IEAP)

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Federal Law cont'd

- ✓Violence Against Women Act
- ✓The Medicare Modernization Act
- ✓The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 ("VTVPA"), Pub. L. No. 106-386
- ✓Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act 2006

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Legal Bases: State Law

- ✓Georgia's Security and Immigration Compliance Act (2007)
- ✓"Children and Youth Act"
- ✓Parent and Child Additional Identification and Reporting Procedures for Abused Children,
- ✓Confidentiality of Records Concerning Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect,
- ✓Juvenile Court Code of Georgia

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Laws on trafficking

- Were enacted to punish those engaged in trafficking in persons mostly women and children and provide rehabilitation services
- VTPA PL 106-386 mandates that minors forced into prostitution are victims of trafficking (modern day slavery)

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Legal Bases: State Law

- ✓ Georgia's Security and Immigration Compliance Act (2007)
- ✓ "Children and Youth Act"
- ✓ Parent and Child Additional Identification and Reporting Procedures for Abused Children,
- ✓ Confidentiality of Records Concerning Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect,
- ✓ Juvenile Court Code of Georgia

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Georgia Security and Immigration Compliance Act

- Every agency or a political subdivision of this state shall verify the lawful presence in the United States of any natural person 18 years of age or older who has applied for state or local public benefits, or for federal public benefits, that is administered by an agency or a political subdivision of this state.

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"Georgia Security and Immigration Compliance Act."(SB529) Exceptions

Verification of lawful presence under this Code section shall not be Required for:

1. Any purpose where lawful presence in the U.S. isn't required by law
2. Health care deemed an emergency medical condition
3. Short term non-cash in-kind emergency disaster relief
4. Assistance for Immunizations testing for communicable diseases
5. Services as soup kitchens, crisis counseling and short term shelter as specified by the U.S. attorney general
6. Pre-natal care
7. Post secondary education: benefits complying w/ federal law

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Web Based Resources

- www.uscis.gov; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
- www.lirs.org/whet/partners/ISP.htm; LIRS Immigration Service Providers (Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services)
- www.cliniclegal.org; Catholic Legal Immigration Network
- www.alia.org – American Immigration Lawyers Association

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Roles: Child Protective Services

- The immigrant parent like any other is expected to cooperate
- Permanency planning begins with intake
- Determine proof of citizenship
- Law enforcement in risk assessment may be confused with immigration enforcement
- Do not use children as interpreters for families

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Roles: Child Protective Services

- Pre-migratory experiences may influence family demographics and dynamics
- Explore the foreign born child's pre-migration and assimilation experiences
- Make reasonable efforts to offer and provide remedial, preventative or family preservation services to minimize risk

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Nyala's Case



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Role: Foster Care- Parents

- Participate in case plan development
- Cooperate with efforts to reduce risk and promote safety
- Maintain meaningful contacts- (literacy, language, inability to drive)
- Inform department about major life changes including immigration status changes
- Participate in court and review activities-(Language , Fear of I.C.E)
- Pay child support- dubious income sources
- Permanency planning even if this is outside the United States

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Role: Foster Care Case Manager

- Provide clear and convincing evidence of need for removal
- Show reasonable efforts were made
- Determine immigration status
- Notify consulate of placement decision
- Communicate to the immigrant parents the severity of the case and need for permanency
- Check for understanding of permanency timelines

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Role: Foster Care Case Manager

- Diligent search for both documented and undocumented kin
- Explore need for status relief – S.I.J.S
- Collaborate with consulates for out of country evaluations and placements
- Data management
- Utilize the Illegal Immigrant Child in DFCS Custody Referral Memo
- Remember government intervention in planning for children may be foreign concept

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Foster Care –Case Manager

- Explore Community and Consular Resources to assist parents
- Offer assistance for visitations
- Encourage participation in completing the Life Book
- Immigrant parents often carry financial obligation to family in the *home country* or *traffickers*
- **Staff cases with undocumented children**

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Role: Department of Homeland Security

- Prevent terrorist attacks in the U.S.
- Reduce the vulnerability of the U.S. to terrorism
- Minimize the damage, and assist in the recovery, from terrorist attacks that do occur in the U.S.

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The Role of the SAAG



- What the CM needs to know about the SAAG's Role in working with Immigrant Families

- www.georgia.org/Business/International/Consulates.htm
- www.state.gov/documents/organization/64190.pdf.

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Termination of Parental Rights

- Whenever the county department has reason to believe that a child may be an undocumented alien and the child is subject to Termination of Parental Rights action and/or any other legal action, the State Office- Family Services Director should be consulted and their recommendations carefully followed.

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Special Assistants Attorney General

- Cannot represent children in immigration proceedings
- If specific court findings are required as part of visa application, the SAAG should file a motion for a review or hearing
- The SAAG then presents evidence so the judge can make the necessary findings to support the visa application
- Workers provide justification based on case management

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Special Assistants Attorney General

Article 37 Vienna Convention or treaty on Consular Relationships:

- Notify a foreign national's consulate when a minor is the subject of a guardianship/trustee
- For undocumented after notification seek consular assistance in arranging for the safe return of the children to their country (Protocol being developed)

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Special Assistants Attorney General

- If a foster child exists FC before obtaining status relief they will be unable to obtain legal employment/ most public assistance
- Determine eligibility for SIJS
- Avoid filing petitions to TPR of undocumented children unless there is a viable plan them to become legal residents

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Special Assistants Attorney General

- If a minor is to obtain automatic citizenship through a parent, in order to qualify as a child of a US citizen for immigration purposes, the adoption **MUST** take place before the child is 16 and the child must live with the parent for 2 years before the age of 18.

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ACTIVITY

Policy and Practice Presentation

- 1011.19 Foreign National Consular Notification
- 1011.20 Immigration and Nationality Act
- Diligent Search 1002.3.1 and 1011.21 Service Needs of an Immigrant Child
- County Letter 2007-07 Transition Planning for Undocumented Immigrants in Foster Care and Special Immigrant Juvenile Status

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Consular Notification Process

Immigrant minor is adjudicated deprived:

- Determine Citizenship
- Continue to Provide Foster Care Services
- Notify consular **WITHOUT DELAY**, of deprivation/other legal actions **regardless** client's wishes
- Consular Office list at http://travel.state.gov/law/consular/consular_745.html
- Inform foreign national notification is being made
- Document on 452
- Insert fax confirmation in correspondences section



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Special Immigrant Juvenile Status

- Special visa category allowing eligible undocumented children in foster care to self petition for LPR
- Must be adjudicated deprived
- There is a time sensitive framework for these cases
- Submitting the application does expose the child to the risk of deportation
- There is a gap in knowledge about SIJS

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Special Immigrant Juvenile Status

Advantages

- Legal Status obtained
- Right to receive emancipation services
- Federal matching funding for foster care
- Student loans
- Health benefits
- Ability to work
- No fears of deportation
- Apply of citizenship after 5 years

Disadvantages

- Inability to file for parents or siblings
- Failure to achieve this status relief will eliminate identified advantages

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Activity: Forms Completion



Completing the Forms I-360, G-325A, I-485, I-693 & I- 765
<http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem>

Reference Section Module 3

Activity: The Law and Case Work Activities

ACTIVITY The Law and Case Work Activities	
TIME:	40 minutes <i>20 minutes Small Group</i> <i>20 minutes Large Group Debrief</i>
PURPOSE:	To identify ways in which Federal and State Law affects case work activities
MATERIALS:	Case information Worksheet
INSTRUCTIONS: DEBRIEF	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Complete the Worksheet in your assigned group by reading the law, its definition and by noting possible effects on case work activities2. Be prepared to share your responses with the large group.

The Law and Case Work Activities Worksheet

Law	Definition	Impact on Case Work Activities
The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)	The Act (INA), which, along with other immigration laws, treaties, and conventions of the United States, relates to the immigration, temporary admission, naturalization, and removal of aliens. ⁸ The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) also sets forth the conditions for the temporary and permanent employment of aliens in the United States and includes provisions that address employment eligibility and employment verification. These provisions apply to all employers.	
The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIA)	Revised the laws regarding government privacy and confidentiality of information collected by government agencies from immigrants applying for benefits. Under this law intentionally or unintentionally breaking immigration law has severe consequences including deportation, prohibition from naturalization, and prohibition from re-entering the U.S. The legislation increased concerns that acceptance of public benefits and social services would lead to deportation so families are wary to apply for such benefits even for their U.S. born children. IIRIA also defines domestic abuse as an aggravated felony that can lead to deportation of legal immigrants	

⁸ <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>

	without right to hearings.	
The U.S. Patriot Act of 2001	<p>Expanded the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies for fighting <u>terrorism</u> in the United States and abroad.</p> <p>The act increased the ability of law enforcement agencies to search telephone and email communications and medical, financial, and other records; eased restrictions on foreign intelligence gathering within the United States.</p> <p>It expanded authority to regulate financial transactions, particularly those involving foreign individuals and entities; and enhanced the discretion of law enforcement and immigration authorities in detaining and deporting <u>immigrants</u> suspected of terrorism.</p> <p>These laws have deterred immigrants from seeking housing food stamps Medicaid etc both when they initially entered the U.S. and during later period of financial difficulties.</p> <p>The undocumented parents have such fear of consequences that they do not seek help for their children in need. Even legal immigrants do not seek help because they fear this may jeopardize their becoming citizens.</p>	
The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA)	<p>The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89) establishes goals of safety, permanence and well-being.</p> <p>This was intended to shorten the length of time children spent in foster care propelling them</p>	

	<p>towards permanency, making reasonable efforts where possible to reunify or conversely making reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan when that was in the child's best interest. Failure to achieve these outcomes may lead to federal sanctions on the agency. With the Permanency Timelines in place, there is increased pressure on families to comply with case plans or risk termination of their parental rights (15 out of the most recent 22 months clause).</p>	
<p>The Multi-ethnic Placement Act of 1994 as amended by the Interethnic Adoption Provision of 1996 (MEPA/IEP)</p>	<p><i>No individual should be denied the opportunity to become an adoptive or foster parent on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the person or the child involved.</i></p> <p>Agencies should not systematically and inappropriately filter out potential trans-racial or interethnic placements. Agencies should not use race-neutral policies (income, age, education, family structure, ownership of housing, etc.) that also have the effect of excluding groups of prospective families on the basis of race, color, or national origin, where those standards are arbitrary or unnecessary (the Multiethnic Placement Act – the Interethnic Adoption Provisions [MEPA-IEP]). FC Manual 1014.1</p>	
<p>The Medicare Modernization Act</p>	<p>Enacted in 2003 to provide federal funds to States to assist hospitals and other providers with uncompensated care costs for undocumented immigrants' use of medical services. This pays doctors and hospitals for emergency care provided. The funds cover screening</p>	

	<p>examinations and necessary stabilizing treatment or appropriate transfer. The immigrants that qualify for these benefits are undocumented immigrants, Immigrants paroled into the U.S. by Homeland Security and Mexican Citizens permitted to enter the U.S. for thirty days under the authority of a Laser Visa. (Laser Visa is a machine readable border crossing identification card.)⁹</p>	
<p><u>SB 529</u> <u>Georgia's</u> <u>Security and</u> <u>Immigration</u> <u>Compliance</u> <u>Act (GSICA)</u> <u>Enacted</u> <u>07/01/2007</u></p>	<p>Outlines procedures and requirements for both governmental and private agencies in service delivery and provision of benefits to non-US citizens or legal permanent residents.</p> <p>Requires immigration status verification (lawful status determination) for individuals 18+ accessing Georgia's public services/benefits to ensure eligibility for those benefits.</p> <p>GSICA makes it unlawful for any agency to provide any state, local, or federal benefits to undocumented immigrants.</p> <p>This directly impacts immigrants 18 or older discharged from foster care</p> <p>Creates the offense of human trafficking and contributing to human trafficking, where the penalty is 10-20 years if the victim is under 18.</p> <p>Limits what services a FOR profit immigration assistance individual/business can provide and criminalizes certain actions.</p>	

⁹ Undocumented Immigrant Children: Legal Considerations Regarding Human Services Needs, The Colorado Lawyer/September 2005/ Vol. 34, No.9/93
Working with Immigrant Children and Families
DHR
Participant Resource Guide
March 2009

	<p>These groups including “notaries” must post signs saying they are NOT lawyers and cannot provide legal advice</p> <p>Requires law enforcement to check the Immigration Status of anyone charged with a felony or DUI</p>	
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"Georgia Security and Immigration Compliance Act".

- Every agency or a political subdivision of this state shall verify the lawful presence in the United States of any natural person 18 years of age or older who has applied for state or local public benefits, or for federal public benefits, that is administered by an agency or a political subdivision of this state.
- This Code section shall be enforced without regard to race, religion, gender, ethnicity, or national origin.

Exception

Verification of lawful presence under this Code section shall not be required for:

1. Any purpose where lawful presence in the U.S. isn't required by law
2. Health care deemed an emergency medical condition
3. Short term non-cash in-kind emergency disaster relief
4. Assistance for Immunizations testing for communicable diseases
5. Services as soup kitchens, crisis counseling and short term shelter as specified by the United States **Attorney** General, in the United States Attorney General's sole and unreviewable discretion after consultation with appropriate federal agencies and departments, which:
 - (A) Deliver in-kind services at the community level, including through public or private nonprofit agencies;
 - (B) Do not condition the provision of assistance, the amount of assistance provided, or the cost of assistance provided on the individual recipients income or resources; and
 - (C) Are necessary for the protection of life or safety.
6. Pre-natal care or
7. Post secondary education: benefits complying w/ federal law

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The Law and Case Work Activities Debrief Sheet

Law	Definition	Impact on Case Work Activities
The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)	The Act (INA), which, along with other immigration laws, treaties, and conventions of the United States, relates to the immigration, temporary admission, naturalization, and removal of aliens. ¹⁰ The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) also sets forth the conditions for the temporary and permanent employment of aliens in the United States and includes provisions that address employment eligibility and employment verification. These provisions apply to all employers.	<p>Documented immigrant families may not try to access services due to fear of this jeopardizing their citizenship applications</p> <p>Undocumented family members may not realize that they may also serve as CPS safety resources or kinship care providers if this supports the child's well being.</p> <p>Immigrants may not discuss employment related issues or data because of their status and not wanting to get employers in trouble</p> <p>Identify resources among immigrant populations to strengthen their understanding of the provisions of the act.</p>
The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIA)	Revised the laws regarding government privacy and confidentiality of information collected by government agencies from immigrants applying for benefits. Under this law intentionally or unintentionally breaking immigration law has severe consequences including deportation, prohibition from naturalization, and prohibition from re-entering the U.S. The legislation increased concerns that acceptance of public benefits and social services would lead to deportation so	<p>Child or domestic abuse goes unreported</p> <p>The child or non abusing caregiver does not seek or agree to protective services</p> <p>What may appear medical or physical neglect may be fear of deportation</p> <p>Assessments may not truly reflect the root cause of the reported child maltreatment because families are reluctant to discuss issues with workers.</p>

¹⁰ <http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis>

	families are wary to apply for such benefits even for their U.S. born children. IIRIA also defines domestic abuse as an aggravated felony that can lead to deportation of legal immigrants without right to hearings.	
The U.S. Patriot Act of 2001	<p>Expanded the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies for fighting <u>terrorism</u> in the United States and abroad.</p> <p>The act increased the ability of law enforcement agencies to search telephone and email communications and medical, financial, and other records; eased restrictions on foreign intelligence gathering within the United States.</p> <p>It expanded authority to regulate financial transactions, particularly those involving foreign individuals and entities; and enhanced the discretion of law enforcement and immigration authorities in detaining and deporting <u>immigrants</u> suspected of terrorism.</p> <p>These laws have deterred immigrants from seeking housing food stamps Medicaid etc both when they initially entered the U.S. and during later period of financial difficulties.</p> <p>The undocumented parents have such fear of consequences that they do not seek help for their children in</p>	<p>Reluctance to apply for and receive services</p> <p>Refer the family to Immigration Counsel and address any communication barriers</p> <p>Mistrust of all governmental agencies.</p> <p>Suspicion of any questioning related to the gathering of basic identifying information</p> <p>Gaps in the completion of forms</p> <p>Reliance on collaterals to fill in the gaps</p> <p>Identify resources from within the immigrant community who may help explain the case work process to the family</p> <p>Inform CCFA, and other providers of potential reticence on the part of families because of mistrust issues and other underlying fears the family may have demonstrated in the assessment process</p> <p>Children may lack the necessities for healthy growth and development</p>

	need. Even legal immigrants do not seek help because they fear this may jeopardize their becoming citizens.	
The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA)	<p>The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-89) establishes goals of safety, permanency and well-being. This was intended to shorten the length of time children spent in foster care propelling them towards permanency, making reasonable efforts where possible to reunify or conversely making reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan when that was in the child's best interest. Failure to achieve these outcomes may lead to federal sanctions on the agency. With the Permanency Timelines in place, there is increased pressure on families to comply with case plans or risk termination of their parental rights (15 out of the most recent 22 months clause).</p>	<p>The need to achieve permanency may scare families into eluding the state Case managers should identify resources from the immigrant group their mosque, temple religious support group to also assist with translation</p> <p>Contact Consulate to help identify services that may be available</p> <p>Depending on status the immigrant family may not be eligible for prescribed services or are not comfortable with the services identified in the case plan steps. The availability of bilingual services for domestic violence, parenting, substance abuse or even psychotherapy is significantly limited in Georgia. Added to this is the problem of dialects to further complicate communication.</p> <p>Determine what the agency's linguistic ability is and what languages it should develop capacity for</p> <p>Assess the immigrant group's ability for formal and informal substitute care practices for both the development of safety resources and foster care situations</p>
The Multi-ethnic Placement Act	<i>No individual should be denied the opportunity to become an adoptive or foster</i>	Diligent recruitment of foster/adoptive parents from

<p>of 1994 as amended by the Interethnic Adoption Provision of 1996 (MEPA/IEP)</p>	<p><i>parent on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the person or the child involved.</i></p> <p>Agencies should not systematically and inappropriately filter out potential trans-racial or interethnic placements. Agencies should not use race-neutral policies (income, age, education, family structure, ownership of housing, etc.) that also have the effect of excluding groups of prospective families on the basis of race, color, or national origin, where those standards are arbitrary or unnecessary (the Multiethnic Placement Act – the Interethnic Adoption Provisions [MEPA-IEP]). FC Manual 1014.1</p>	<p>among the immigrant community to help increase the pool of resources</p> <p>Address race neutral issues that may retard resource development or identification of safety resources among immigrant groups</p>
<p>The Medicare Modernization Act</p>	<p>Enacted in 2003 to provide federal funds to States to assist hospitals and other providers with uncompensated care costs for undocumented immigrants' use of medical services. This pays doctors and hospitals for emergency care provided. The funds cover screening examinations and necessary stabilizing treatment or appropriate transfer. The immigrants that qualify for these benefits are undocumented immigrants, Immigrants paroled into the U.S. by Homeland Security and Mexican Citizens permitted to enter the U.S. for thirty days under the authority of a Laser Visa. (Laser Visa is a machine</p>	<p>This is a resource for emergency medical care and case managers should be clear about what constitutes an emergency.</p> <p>Develop guidelines for this determination. Work closely with Rex Max and the Office of Family Independence to clarify benefits</p>

	readable border crossing identification card.) ¹¹	
<p><u>SB 529</u> <u>Georgia's</u> <u>Security and</u> <u>Immigration</u> <u>Compliance</u> <u>Act (GSICA)</u> <u>Enacted</u> <u>07/01/2007</u></p>	<p>Outlines procedures and requirements for both governmental and private agencies in service delivery and provision of benefits to non-US citizens or legal permanent residents.</p> <p>Requires immigration status verification (lawful status determination) for individuals 18+ accessing Georgia's public services/benefits to ensure eligibility for those benefits.</p> <p>GSICA makes it unlawful for any agency to provide any state, local, or federal benefits to undocumented immigrants.</p> <p>This directly impacts immigrants 18 or older discharged from foster care</p> <p>Creates the offense of human trafficking and contributing to human trafficking, where the penalty is 10-20 years if the victim is under 18.</p> <p>Limits what services a FOR profit immigration assistance individual/business can provide and criminalizes certain actions. These groups including "notaries" must post signs saying they are NOT lawyers and cannot provide legal advice</p> <p>Requires law enforcement to</p>	<p>As a part of CPS Assessment inform clients of the new stipulation for lawful status verification.</p> <p>Be able to recognize the signs of human trafficking</p> <p>CPS Family Preservation case managers will need to ascertain whether the service they are referring or attempting to utilize has residency verification in place. Undocumented parents need to be referred to informal resources. For example- Undocumented immigrants could not access state funded parenting classes. They may have to seek these through church or community organizations- informal resources or resources from within the immigrant community.</p> <p>They would not be eligible for P.U.P.</p> <p>In both family preservation family planning or foster care case planning: Advise client that substance abuse may result in law enforcement checking immigration status in DUI cases</p> <p>This law makes it even more important that youth that are about to age out of the system have SIJS (where applicable) as part of their Written Transitional Living Plan. If not they face</p>

¹¹ Undocumented Immigrant Children: Legal Considerations Regarding Human Services Needs, The Colorado Lawyer/September 2005/ Vol. 34, No.9/93
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	<p>check the Immigration Status of anyone charged with a felony or DUI</p>	<p>numerous hardships and will not be able to access ILP program benefits.</p> <p>The WTLP should document agency efforts to repatriate the child, seek immigration status relief and identify placement resources for post foster care discharge.</p> <p>Immigrants 18-21 who have aged out of the system and have lawful status may receive ILP services which are federally mandated. Achieving lawful status before emancipation an imperative.</p>
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HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS

The following is a listing of the entities that comprise the Department of Homeland Security:

Department Components

The [Directorate for National Protection and Programs](#) works to advance the Department's risk-reduction mission. Reducing risk requires an integrated approach that encompasses both physical and virtual threats and their associated human elements.

The [Directorate for Science and Technology](#) is the primary research and development arm of the Department. It provides federal, state and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland.

The [Directorate for Management](#) is responsible for Department budgets and appropriations, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance, procurement; human resources, information technology systems, facilities and equipment, and the identification and tracking of performance measurements.

The [Office of Policy](#) is the primary policy formulation and coordination component for the Department of Homeland Security. It provides a centralized, coordinated focus to the development of Department-wide, long-range planning to protect the United States.

The [Office of Health Affairs](#) coordinates all medical activities of the Department of Homeland Security to ensure appropriate preparation for and response to incidents having medical significance.

The **Office of Intelligence and Analysis** is responsible for using information and intelligence from multiple sources to identify and assess current and future threats to the United States.

The [Office of Operations Coordination](#) is responsible for monitoring the security of the United States on a daily basis and coordinating activities within the Department and with governors, Homeland Security Advisors, law enforcement partners, and critical infrastructure operators in all 50 states and more than 50 major urban areas nationwide.

The [Federal Law Enforcement Training Center](#) provides career-long training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently.

The [Domestic Nuclear Detection Office](#) works to enhance the nuclear detection efforts of federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments, and the private sector and to ensure a coordinated response to such threats.

The [Transportation Security Administration \(TSA\)](#) protects the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

[United States Customs and Border Protection \(CBP\)](#) is responsible for protecting our nation's borders in order to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

[United States Citizenship and Immigration Services](#) is responsible for the administration of immigration and naturalization adjudication functions and establishing immigration services policies and priorities.

[United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement \(ICE\)](#), the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security, is responsible for identifying and shutting down vulnerabilities in the nation's border, economic, transportation and infrastructure security.

The [United States Coast Guard](#) protects the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests—in the nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security.

The [Federal Emergency Management \(FEMA\)](#) prepares the nation for hazards, manages Federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident, and administers the National Flood Insurance Program.

The [United States Secret Service](#) protects the President and other high-level officials and investigates counterfeiting and other financial crimes, including financial institution fraud, identity theft, computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on our nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.

Activity: Policy Presentation

ACTIVITY Policy Presentation	
TIME:	60 minutes total <i>20 minutes Small Group</i> <i>40 minutes Large Group Debrief</i>
PURPOSE:	To demonstrate creative ways to share information contained in the policy references assigned
MATERIALS:	Policy References Easel chart/plain paper Tablets
INSTRUCTIONS:	This is intended to be fun review of current policy related to Immigration. In your small group review the assigned policy and come up with a creative way to share the information with the class. You may use slide shows in power point, easel chart/ plain paper, or may use oral dramatic traditions to share the information.
DEBRIEF	

Policy Review- Social Services Manual

REASONABLY DILIGENT SEARCH

A reasonably diligent search is required by law (O.C.G.A. § 15-11-55) to identify those individuals who may be considered a resource for placement or custody of the child. The search includes the parents or relatives of the child, as well as other persons who have demonstrated an ongoing commitment to the child. Information-gathering usually begins during the CPS investigation process. Once the child is removed, the search intensifies. The CPS and/or PLC case manager share in the responsibility of obtaining relevant information and documenting the search efforts. The law specifies a limited time frame in which the search must be completed, the results documented and filed with the court for review and approval. Conducting the search on the “front-end” increases the likelihood of making sound placement decisions for the child as well as expediting permanency.

1002.3.1

Requirement

At a minimum, the SSCM conducts the search by identifying the following individuals in the child’s life:

Parent of the child

Includes legal mother and legal father of the child. (Also includes the legal father who is not the biological father of the child.)

Relative of the child

Includes those related to the child by blood or marriage on both the maternal and paternal sides of the child’s family (great-grandparents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, adult cousins and adult siblings). Also includes the biological father who is not the legal father of the child and his relatives.

Other persons who have demonstrated an ongoing commitment to the child

Includes those considered “significant” to the child: i.e., one who has had a positive, meaningful and/or parent-like relationship to the child prior to his/her coming into care. Non-related persons such as a family friend, stepparent, “play” aunt, godparent; etc., may be identified by the child, family or others.

1002.3.1 Practice Issues

1. Some courts may provide the Department with suggestions and expectations concerning the diligent search. Every effort should be made to meet these expectations.
2. In conducting the search, degrees of relationship are not specified by the law. However, if there is a relative by blood or marriage whose relationship to the child is more distant than the ones specified above, then it would be appropriate to include that relative (within reason) in the scope of the search.
3. In the case of an American Indian Child who may have some degree of Indian Heritage, see the provisions in 1002.32 regarding the requirements of the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Guidelines for American Indian Children (inserted from FC Policy)

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 was enacted to address the alarming rate of removals of American Indian children from their homes for foster care and adoptive placements. The Act establishes standards as well as a protocol for providing child welfare services.

What should be done:

Whenever the county department has reason to believe that a child may have some degree of American Indian heritage and the child is subject to removal, placement and/or any other legal action, the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act (**See Foster Care Manual 1002.32 and Appendix L**) shall be carefully followed.

If the family declares Indian blood, the case manager shall:

- Identify the Tribe the child/youth may have lineal descendency or a minimum amount of tribal blood.
- Send a request to the United States Department of Interior (Easter Regional Office -) to the identified tribe with the child's name family or relatives who may be Indian with names, birth dates, place of birth and Tribal affiliation to:
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Easter Regional Office
545 Marriott Drive, Suite 700
Nashville, TN 37214

Highlights of the Act include:

- An Indian tribe has exclusive jurisdiction over any custody proceeding involving an Indian child who resides within the reservation of such tribe.
- Any state court proceeding involving the removal or termination of parental rights to an Indian child **not** residing within a reservation is transferred to the jurisdiction of the tribe under certain circumstances. (Note: The tribal court of the tribe may decline jurisdiction.)
- The parent or Indian custodian and the Indian child's tribe have the right to be notified by registered mail (return receipt requested) of the pending proceedings in juvenile court and their right to intervene;
- If the parent or tribe's location cannot be determined, notice is given to the Secretary of the Interior who shall have 15 days after receipt to provide the notice to the parent or Indian custodian or tribe;
- No foster care placement or termination proceeding is held until at least 10 days after the receipt or notice by the parent or Indian custodian or the tribe or the Secretary of the Interior;
- Any party to the foster care placement or termination proceeding has the

right to examine all reports or documents filed with the court;

- Any party must satisfy the court that “*active efforts have been made to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs to the family, and that these efforts have been unsuccessful.*”
- A foster care placement is only made if there is a determination, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that the continued custody of the child by the parent or Indian custodian is likely to result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child.

4. Should DFCS wish to pursue a placement with or establish the biological relationship of a child to an alleged father, the following options may assist in the search:
 - ✓ See 1002.16 regarding legitimation in juvenile court.
 - ✓ See 1003.20 regarding the Diligent Search Request for Parent Locator Services provided through Child Support Enforcement (CSE).
 - ✓ See 1003.21 regarding DNA testing by CSE as part of a referral for child support collection.
 - ✓ See 1016.15 regarding the use of Wrap-Around funds to pay for DNA testing.

B. CONDUCTING THE SEARCH

1002.3.2

Requirement

In conducting the search, the SSCM follows the steps:

- a. Interviews the child and the child’s family about the identification of extended family and others significant to the child;
- b. Reviews the Basic Information Worksheet (Form 450) to identify the names of household members, significant others, absent parents and other client information;
- c. Uses the Family Team Meeting, initial Case Planning meeting and/or the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) meeting as an opportunity to interview parents and other participants regarding extended family and others significant to the child. Obtains contact and any other information concerning who might be a potential placement resource (short-term and permanent, if necessary, for the child);
- d. Reviews the Family Assessment Report portion of the Comprehensive Child and Family Assessment that provides information about the family system. Attention is given to the following sections of the report:
 - Key Data (listing of key family members, their relationship and documentation of any contact)
 - Form 419 (Background Information for State Agency Child)
 - Genogram
 - Results of any reference contacts (if made by the Assessment provider)
- e. Checks the following DFCS data systems for information concerning individuals

identified in the search who may be potential placement resources:

- SUCCESS
 - IDS online: Click: Master Index” and “Other Links” for CPS (PSDS Screening) and Criminal Search (GBI Sex Offender Search and Georgia Department of Corrections)
 - Any other known source of information
- f. Contacts any other person involved with the child or family who may have information to share about those known by and interested in the child/family; e.g., CASA, Child Advocate, attorney guardian ad litem, CCFA Provider, day care or school staff, etc.
- g. Makes direct contact via telephone, mail or face-to-face to determine the individual’s interest and suitability in being a placement resource (See Sample Letter in Addendum to Section 1002.)

1002.3.2 Practice Issues

1. Since CPS case managers are usually involved with the family prior to and/or shortly after the removal of the child, identifying information is recorded in the Basic Information Worksheet (Form 450) from interviews with the child, family and others. The form 450 is updated, as additional information becomes known.
2. During an initial court hearing, the judge may request the parent to identify the names, addresses, phone numbers and other contact information of any related or non-related individual who may be a resource or potential resource for the child.
3. There are many informal ways to search for and/or obtain contact information on relatives and others. The SSCM may find it helpful to contact the postal service for establishing the last known address or a forwarding address; neighbors or landlords, the Department of Motor Vehicles, local law enforcement, telephone and utility companies, employers, etc.
4. The individual circumstances of the case may dictate how and to what extent the search is conducted. For example, if reunification is imminent, then conducting an extensive search for a placement resource for a child may not be necessary. In such case, the court may provide DFCS with the parameters and scope of conducting what is considered “reasonably diligent.”
5. For children who enter care as a result of a Voluntary Placement Agreement, search efforts will be required along with documentation of the results via Case Plan Reporting System. Should the county department obtain temporary custody at a later time, the results of the earlier search would be filed with the court, along with any revisions or updates known to DFCS.
6. For children who enter care as a result of a Voluntary Surrender, search efforts will require the SSCM to secure as much background information as possible using Form 419. The SSCM needs to explore with the parent contemplating surrender, all possible alternate plans, including relative assistance or placement. Note: If both parents voluntarily surrender rights to a child, no diligent search is required. The gathering of background information is still required by policy and law but it is for purposes of disclosure to prospective parents and to preserve

history for the adoptee's eventual access. (See Section 103.2, Adoption Services Manual.)

C. TIMELINESS of the SEARCH

1002.3.3

Requirement

The search is completed, the results summarized via the CPRS, and a hard copy printed and filed with the court no later than **60 days of the child's removal**. Only in rare and unusual circumstances would the search continue up to 90 days of the child's removal. In such case, the SSCM would file an amended report with the court documenting the department's **"Diligent Search Efforts."**

1002.3.3 Procedures

1. If the search is completed prior to the submission of the initial case plan to the court, print out the following CPRS screens: Face Sheet and Plan Group. Attach a cover letter to identify the documents as the department's **"Diligent Search Efforts"** and file with the court.
2. If both the search and the department's initial case plan are ready at the same time for submission to the court, separate the Face Sheet and Plan Group; attach a cover letter and file the written "Diligent Search Efforts" with the court. (The CPRS in its entirety may then be submitted to the court in the usual way, either electronically or in writing.)
3. If the initial case plan has already been submitted and the search continues up to 60 days, print out the screens identified above. Attach a cover letter to identify the documents as the department's "Diligent Search Efforts" and file with the court.
4. If there are extraordinary circumstances that prevent the SSCM from completing the search within 60 days of the child's removal, an explanation must be documented in the case record. Attach a cover letter to identify the documents as the department's "Diligent Search Efforts" and file with the court (no later than 90 days from removal). Note: Diligent Search is never extended beyond 90 days in any circumstance.

1002.3.4 Practice Issues

1. While the legal requirement for the reasonably diligent search states that the results must be documented in writing and filed "at the time of the first review," waiting until that time to file the search results is not good practice because the

first review may not be completed until six months following removal. Therefore, good practice dictates that the completion of the diligent search and the filing of the results occur within 60 days of the child's removal. Filing the results in the first 60 days will permit the court to study the report prior to the expiration of the 90-day search deadline.

2. The search results must be documented in writing and should summarize information contained in the following such source documents as Forms 450, 452, 419, the Comprehensive Child and Family Assessment (CCFA), etc.
3. Pending the completion of the search and the entering of the dispositional order, the child may be placed in the temporary legal custody of DFCS or any other appropriate person or entity.
4. All reasonable efforts should be made to conduct the search prior to the initial dispositional hearing. An order granting temporary custody cannot become the "final" until the search is completed, documented, filed and approved by the court.

Because the final disposition cannot be made until the diligent search is conducted, the final disposition order should address the diligent search. The court may include language such as "A reasonably diligent search for the parents, relatives, and person who have demonstrated an ongoing commitment to the child(ren) has been conducted by the _____ County Department of Family and Children Services and has been filed in this Court.

D. DOCUMENTING the SEARCH

1002.3.4

Requirement

The SSCM summarizes the results of the diligent search in CPRS via the completion of the following screens:

- **Face Sheet** and Plan Group (Including the Caretakers, Relative, Caseworkers, and Children); and the
- **Comment** field (for entering additional information concerning the identified individual).

Once completed the SSCM follows the normal print process to obtain a "hard" copy of the Face Sheet section of the case plan. This document summarizes the results of the department's diligent search that will be filed with the court for review and approval.

1002.3.5 Practice Issues

1. The **“Caretaker” screen** reflects any individual who may have cared for the child at the time of removal or at any time in the past. The mother of the child is always entered. The SSCM may also add non-related caretakers as long as the individual acted in a “caretaker” role at some point in the child’s life. The specific relationship of the individual to the child is entered on the “Child” screen.

2. The **“Relative” screen** reflects any other individual identified in the search. Always specify the individual’s relationship to the child in the “Comment” field. Fictive Kin, other persons who have demonstrated an ongoing commitment to the child, stepparents, godparents, etc., may be identified using this screen. The specific relationship to the individual to the child is entered and/or explained on the “Child” screen.

3. The SSCM enters as much identifying information as possible, but at least such basic information as the name, address, and phone number of the individual for contact purposes. It may be necessary to use other sources of information such as phone directories, directory assistance, etc., to obtain this type of specific information.

4. The purpose of the “Comment” field is to enter additional information on the identified person including the type of contact made, the date, the SSCM, the source of information, the outcome/response, the stated interest of the individual in being considered a resource, the specific checks performed to determine suitability, etc. Examples of remarks related to the outcome/response of contacts as documented in the “Comment” field are:

- “Paternal uncle checked and cleared the following DFCS data systems (specify)...”
- “Adult sibling to the child (age 23) has no prior CPS history with the agency”
- “Maternal grandmother responded favorably to the search letter sent on (date)...”
- “Maternal cousin interviewed (date) as part of the FP/BP Child and Family Assessment; placement not recommended due to...”
- Godparent of child called agency (date) and stated she was unable to be a placement resource due to health reasons”
- “Maternal great-grandmother cared for child from age 3 to 5 and stated via telephone interview on (date) that she is interested in becoming a short-term placement if needed”
- “Paternal aunt lives in Beach City, South Carolina and would like to be a relative foster home provider; ICPC request initiated 8/28/03 for foster home assessment”
- “Whereabouts of child’s father unknown; Diligent Search Request submitted 8/28/03 to Child Support Enforcement for Parent Locator Services – as of (date), awaiting results”
- Results of DNA testing dated 8/28/03 establish that Mr. Clark is the biological father of James.

Consular Notification Procedure

1011.19

The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR) establishes the provisions for obligations between the United States and other countries with respect to the treatment of foreign national minors and the performance of consular functions. Accordingly, VCCR addresses notification to a consular officer when a minor is from a foreign nation. For the purposes of consular notification, a "foreign national" is defined as any child who is not a U.S. citizen. If DFCS obtains legal custody of a child who is a foreign national, federal treaty obligations require that the foreign consulate be given notice.

Requirement

Whenever the County Department has reason to believe that a child is a foreign national and the child is subject to removal, placement and/or any other legal action, the closest consulate for the national's country must be notified.

1011.19 PROCEDURES

1. The Case Manager determines the child's country of birth and completes the Immigrant Child in Foster Care Form, and faxes it to the Program Planning and Policy Development (PPPD) Unit @ (404) 657-3486.
2. The Case Manager documents in the case record, the date and time the Immigrant Child in Foster Care Form was faxed to the State Office on Contact Sheet Form 452. The Case Manager must retain the fax and the fax confirmation sheet in the correspondence section of the child's case record.
3. The Case Manager informs the parent and/or child (if age fourteen or older) of the consulate notification protocol guidelines when the court considers or awards temporary custody.
4. The PPPD Unit Project Administrator verifies whether the child is a foreign national or has dual citizenship and notifies the child's closest consular official.

1011.19 PRACTICE ISSUES

1. The VCCR requirements are mutual obligations with foreign countries. In general, you should treat a foreign national parent and/or child as you would like for an American citizen to be treated in a similar situation in a foreign country.
2. The VCCR requires that the consular official be notified. The consular authorities should be notified and permitted to express any interest their government might have in the issue being addressed by the county department. However, the legal process for deprivation and foster care placement of a foreign national minor is not impeded by the VCCR.
3. The VCCR grants a consular officer the opportunity to assist with services for the foreign national minor. The actual services provided by the consular officer will vary in light of

numerous factors, including the foreign country's level of representation in the United States and available resources.

4. The VCCR requirements apply to all foreign national citizens. Therefore, all foreign national citizens are entitled to consular notification and access, regardless of their visa, refugee, or immigration status in the United States. There is no reason, for purposes of consular notification, to inquire into the foreign national child's legal status in the United States.
5. If the foreign national child's parents report being afraid of their government, the county agency must comply with Consular Notification and Access regardless of the foreign national minor's visa, refugee, or immigration status in the United States. However, under no circumstances should the fact that a foreign national has applied for asylum or refugee status be revealed to that foreign national government.

Immigration and Nationality Act

1011.20

The Immigration and Nationality Act establishes procedures for the admission of lawful immigrants into the United States and provides registration protocols for undocumented immigrants present in the United States.

1011.20

Requirement

Whenever the county department has reason to believe that a child is a foreign national and is unable to determine the child's lawful US residency status, the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be carefully followed.

Procedures

1. The SSCM determines child's place of birth, United States citizenship, or lawful residency status by documentary evidence such as a birth certificate, passport, visa, green card or by interview with the child, parent or relatives.
2. The SSCM must complete and fax the Immigrant Child in Foster Care Form to Program Planning and Policy Development Unit within 5 days of identifying a child who does not have US citizenship documentation. The Immigrant Child in Foster Care Form is faxed to (404) 657-3486.
3. The SSCM must request a non-citizen identification number when nationality documentation indicates child is not a US citizen or the child does not have documentation for legal residency. (See Chapter 60 Internal Data System Appendix A: Social Security Number)

SERVICE NEEDS OF AN IMMIGRANT CHILD

1011.21

All immigrant children can be provided foster care services without regard to their immigration status. However, compliance with federal funding restrictions and other legal requirements makes it essential to determine the immigration status of all children in care.

Requirement

1011.21 PROCEDURES

1. The SSCM ensures the child's nationality is entered on Form 223 Medicaid and IV-E Application with documentary evidence attached. If the SSCM is unable to secure the child's nationality documentation, then Form 223 must indicate attempts made to obtain nationality documentation.
2. The SSCM sends Interagency Communications Form 713 to the Revenue Maximization Unit to verify if legal immigrant or refugee status documentary evidence. The Medicaid Eligibility Specialist sends reply form 713 with refugee or immigrant status verification information to SSCM.
3. The SSCM must request an interpreter to assist with language interpretation when English is not the primary spoken language of the child, parents, or relatives. The LEP/SI request is accessed through the County Department's Client Language Services Coordinator.
4. Foster Care expenditures for an undocumented immigrant child are charged to UAS Programs 529, 530 or 562 (See Section 1016 Fiscal)
5. **(NOTE: An undocumented immigrant child is not IV-E eligible, including services funded through Chafee Foster Care Independence Program. Expenditures are absorbed through Title IV-B, county and local funds.)**
6. The SSCM completes the Comprehensive Child and Family Assessment (CCFA) referral (see Foster Care Policy 1006.) The SSCM ensures the CCFA is a culturally competent assessment that addresses the following information:
 - a. The child's, parent's and relative's nationality,
 - b. The child's, parent's or relative's immigration status,
 - c. The child's home country's Human Rights Conditions,
 - d. The child's Consulate Office input/response,
 - e. Recommendation to address if child should remain in this country when permanency planning considers petitioning court for approval of non-reunification goal.
 - f. **(NOTE: the above list is not all-inclusive and does not replace CCFA minimum standards)**

7. The SSCM completes the agency section on the Immigrant Child in Foster Care Form and sends to the Program Planning and Policy Development Unit's Project Administrator within five working days after the 72-hour hearing granting the Department temporary custody. The notification is faxed to (404) 657-3486.
8. The PPPD Unit's Project Administrator completes State Office section on the Immigrant Child in Foster Form and forwards a copy to the County Director.
9. The SSCM must staff case with the Supervisor, Director or designee, and Field Program Specialist within 14 working days after receipt of the Immigrant Child in Foster Care Form to incorporate immigration status issues into the child's case plan goals and assess placement with relatives.

10. (NOTE: Permanency planning should incorporate results of the above steps, with careful consideration of Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement/Long term Foster care and Placement with relatives.)

The County Director must request Social Services Director's approval for the following:

- ✓ County Department's decision to sign FORM 7 Consent To Remain In Foster Care.
 - ✓ County Department's decision to place an undocumented immigrant child with an undocumented immigrant relative placement resource.
 - ✓ County Department's decision to petition for termination of parental rights.
 - ✓ County Department's request for International Social Services relative care assessments.
11. The SSCM submits International Social Services Request for Services form to State Office ICPC Unit when the Consulate Office is unable to assist with the Relative Care Assessment on an identified relative resource who lives outside of The United States. (Refer to Foster Care Policy 1010.4 Procedures for Placement Out of Georgia)



Commissioner

B.J. Walker,

Department of Human Resources • Two Peachtree Street, NW • Suite 29-250 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3142
• 404-651-6314

SOCIAL SERVICES COUNTY LETTER 2007- 07

To: County Directors of Family and Children Services
Managers of Field Operations
Regional Directors
Field Program Specialists
State Office Staff

From: Mary Dean Harvey, Director
Division of Family and Children Services

Re: Transition Planning for Undocumented Immigrants in Foster Care and Special Immigrant
Juvenile Status

Date: July 24, 2007

PURPOSE

The purpose of this county letter is to provide guidance in the provision of foster care services for undocumented immigrant children who are in DFCS custody. In addition, this county letter incorporates measures to ensure compliance with the Georgia Security and Immigration Compliance Act (GSICA) enacted July 1, 2006 and which became effective July 1, 2007. GSICA provides regulations concerning immigrants in Georgia who do not have a lawful US immigration status. Also, this county letter requires the county department to ensure that IDS accurately reflects the citizenship status for each undocumented immigrant child currently being reported on the "Illegal Immigrant Child in DFCS Custody report" and to make the appropriate UAS code changes via form 529 and ensure that on form 590, the **No Federal Support** box is checked in the AFCARS/Financial Support section. Furthermore, county staff will need to work closely with the Rev Max Unit to reconcile any Medicaid eligibility discrepancies.

DISCUSSION

The Security and Immigration Compliance Act outlines procedures and requirements for both governmental and private agencies in the provision and delivery of benefits and services to non-US citizens or qualified aliens. In addition, GSICA provides guidelines for immigration status verification for persons who apply for public benefits. Also, effective July 1, 2007 all governmental agencies and certain contractors are required to conduct verification of lawful presence in the US for all persons age 18 or older who apply for federal, state, or local benefits. Furthermore, GSICA makes it unlawful for any agency to provide any state, local or federal benefits to undocumented immigrants. These regulations apply to and impact immigrants age 18 or older who are discharged from foster care. Therefore, under no circumstance shall a child in foster care be allowed to reach their 18th birthday without having an approved written transitional

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living plan. At a minimum the case plan goals and WTLP shall address the county department's efforts to repatriate the child, seek immigration status relief and/or secure placement with identified resources post foster care discharge.

Undocumented immigrant children in foster care experience a unique set of barriers which impacts the permanency planning process and may contribute to long term foster care until the child ages out of the system. Permanency planning for immigrant children in foster care requires developing a culturally competent Comprehensive Child and Family Assessment which extends to the human rights conditions of the child's home country to determine if repatriation-return to home country- is a viable option. When repatriation is not in the child's best interest and non-reunification is granted, the County Department may consider seeking immigration status relief for undocumented immigrant children in foster care.

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There are more than 20 immigration status categories for those who wish to reside permanently in the US. Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) is an immigrant visa status granted to undocumented immigrant children present in the United States who are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The SIJS application is filed and granted through the Department of Homeland Security's United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Filing the SIJS application allows the child to remain in the US; and if granted the child may seek to apply for permanent residency status and eventually US Citizenship. In addition, if SIJS is granted, the child may be eligible for federal benefits including federal foster care maintenance payments. The SIJS application process is a prelude to obtaining legal permanent resident status, which modifies the undocumented immigrant status to qualified alien status.

IMPLEMENTATION:

When the county department is granted temporary custody of an immigrant child, the SSCM must determine and verify that the child has a valid immigration status. When the child's immigration status has expired, the Social Services Case manager may initiate repatriation efforts or seek immigration relief to renew the child's visa.

The Social Services Case manager must determine within **sixty days** of an undocumented immigrant child entering foster care, whether reunification with the child's parents within the US or repatriation to the child's home country is in the child's best interest. When the county department determines that reunification with the parents or repatriation is not in the best interest for an undocumented immigrant child, the Social Services Case manager shall incorporate case plan goals to meet the special needs for an undocumented immigrant child.

The County Director may seek Special Immigrant Juvenile Status for an undocumented immigrant child in DFCS custody who meets the following criteria:

- Is under the Jurisdiction of a Juvenile Court, and has been deemed deprived in accordance with Georgia Law.
- Has a non-reunification court order from a court of competent jurisdiction and is eligible for long term foster care;
- Has a judicial finding that it is not in the child's best interest to return to his/her country of national origin (home country)
- Is not married and is between 0-17 years of age.

NOTE: Applying for SIJS for certain undocumented immigrant children may require referral to an expert immigration lawyer. The Regional Director, in consultation with the Legal Services Office, may approve the use of an expert immigration lawyer to seek SIJS on a case by case basis for undocumented immigrant children who:

- have an expired visa,
- are victims of human trafficking
- are within six months of turning age 18,
- are in deportation proceedings or previously deported,
- have juvenile delinquency records or proceedings,
- have a criminal record, or
- may have a communicable disease.

The County Department shall not seek SIJS for immigrant children who have a verified lawful immigrant status (i.e. refugee, asylee, permanent resident, etc.) To ensure county departments implement a successful and timely transition plan for undocumented immigrant children who are approaching their 18th birthday, the County Director must initiate a staffing with the Family Service Director, or designee within six months of the child's 18th birthday.

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PROCEDURES:

1. The Social Services Case manager must determine and verify the immigration status for all children who are not US citizens by review of immigration documents provided by the child, family, consulate or other individuals and submits the SAVE Document Verification Request, Form G-854S to USCIS.(See Appendix A)
2. The Social Services Case manager shall submit a written request to the child's Consular General or Foreign Embassy when:
 - Repatriation is the goal,
 - A diligent search for relatives is needed in the home country,
 - Birth certificate, passport, or photo identification is needed.

NOTE: When the child's Consulate is unable to assist, or is unresponsive to the agency's request to repatriate the child, the County Director shall determine if contact with the US Department of Homeland Security is appropriate and in the best interest of the child.

3. The Social Services Case manager must schedule a staffing with his/her supervisor no less than six months of a child entering foster care and prior to petitioning the court for non-reunification, to determine if SIJS is a viable option.
4. The County Department submits SIJS recommendation with the Regional Director's concurrence to Family Services Director for approval to initiate SIJS application process.

5. The Social Services Case Manager petitions the juvenile court to certify SIJS eligibility and assures that the court order includes the required SIJS language. (See Appendix B: SIJS model order)

NOTE: The SAAG may assist in preparation of the court order; however, they are not authorized to provide immigration status relief services.

6. The Social Services Case Manager completes and submits the SIJS application packet to the Field Program Specialist for review and approval:
 - a. I-360 Petition for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
 - Filing fee of \$190.00 (until July 30) thereafter, no fee is required.
 - Photo identification, birth certificate and translation or two affidavits as to the age, date and place of birth.
 - Court Orders demonstrating Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and SIJS certification.

NOTE: A fee waiver application may be submitted, however, it may delay obtaining SIJS if fee waiver is denied.

- b. I-485 Adjustment of Status
 - Filing fee if child is under age 14 is \$225 until July 30, 2007, thereafter filing fee is \$930.
 - Filing fee if child is 14 or older is \$325 until July 30, 2007, thereafter, filing fee is \$1,010.
 - Customs and Immigration Services Fingerprints fee (if child is 14 or older) is \$70.
 - I-693 Medical Evaluation fees may range up to \$100.00 (See Appendix C: CIS Approved Civil Surgeons List)
 - G-325a Biographic Information (if over 14)
 - c. I-765 Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and filing fee of \$180 until July 30, 2007, thereafter no additional fee when submitted EAD with the I-485 form. (Recommended for children age 16 and older)

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7. The Social Services Case managers files the SIJS petition and must ensure:

- Each check is payable to Citizenship and Immigration Services.
- SIJS application is submitted via mail to:

USCIS: Atlanta Field Office
2150 Parklane Drive
Atlanta, GA 30345

- The child receives and attends the interview with the USCIS officer.
- The child completes USCIS fingerprint process which includes securing a valid ID, for a child age 14 or older.

- The Immigrant Child in Foster care referral form is completed and indicates the interview date, disposition, requests for additional information, denial date and reason and any other communication received from the USCIS Office.

NOTE: When referral to an expert immigration attorney is approved, the SSCM may be required to complete or assist the immigration attorney with completing the SIJS package or securing supporting documents.

8. If SIJS is granted, the SSCM must ensure the following:
 - The Form 223 Medicaid and IV-E Application is completed and submitted with a copy of the USCIS approval letter to RevMax, indicating the adjusted immigration status type and effective date.
 - The immigration status adjustment is reflected in IDS.
 - Documentation in case file reflects when the child's status from legal permanent residence to US citizen is expected. **NOTE:** This date is calculated one year from the legal permanent residence card "green card" effective or issue date.
9. The Social Services Case manager must schedule a transition planning meeting within six months of an immigrant child reaching age 18.
 - The transition plan for an undocumented immigrant child in DFCS custody must be submitted to and approved by the Family Services Director.
 - The transition plan shall include, at a minimum, input from the ILP coordinator, child, foster parent, the child's Consular official and community resources, if available.
 - In the case of an undocumented immigrant child who will reach their 18th birthday, the transition plan must include goals to support the child's self-sufficiency which are in compliance with Georgia Immigration and Security Act.

NOTE: In accordance with the Georgia Immigration and Security Act, no federal, state or local funding is available for undocumented immigrant children who age out of foster care.

INSTRUCTIONS:

This county letter is effective July 1, 2007. The Special Immigrant Juvenile packet may be accessed in the Immigration Forms section of Forms On-Line. A portion of the Foster Care Manual is being revised to reflect the above procedures. Until the revised manual material is received, this County Letter details policy and procedures to be followed.

CONTACT REGARDING QUESTIONS:

Direct SIJS procedures and related immigration questions to Renee King at irking@dhr.ga.gov and for SIJS court order language or related legal issues, contact DFCS Legal Services at 404-463-3963.

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status Application Forms

Biographic Information

Purpose of Form :	To provide biographic information on an alien. You file this form only as instructed on another Immigration application or petition.
Number of Pages :	4
Edition Date :	7/14/06. Prior versions acceptable.
Where to File :	As instructed in another application or petition.
Filing Fee :	\$0.00
Special Instructions :	This version of the G-325A, Biographic Information, is a fillable form. You should install the latest version of Adobe Reader to make best use of the fillable features of this form. You should also read our instructions regarding fillable forms.

Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant

Purpose of Form :	To apply for certain benefits granted to Amerasians, Widow(er)s, battered spouses or children of U.S. citizens, or other special immigrants as defined in the form's instructions.
Number of Pages :	9
Edition Date :	10/26/05. 9/11/00 version also accepted.
Where to File :	Please see Special Instructions
Filing Fee :	\$190.00
Special Instructions :	Please note: This is a large file (1.36 MB). We recommend that you not fill out the form from within your web browser, but instead download it to your computer (by "right-clicking" on the link below and selecting "Save Target As") and open it from Adobe Reader.
Note on Where to File:	<p>Submit your filing to the USCIS Office identified with your petition category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-Petitioning Spouse or Child of an Abusive U.S. Citizen: File at the Vermont Service Center ▪ Special Immigrant - Juvenile: File your petition with the local office with jurisdiction over your place of residence.

Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status

Purpose of Form :	To apply to adjust your status to that of a permanent resident of the United States.
Number of Pages :	11
Edition Date :	07/24/06. Prior versions acceptable.
Where to File :	Please see Special Instructions
Filing Fee :	\$325.00
Special Instructions :	Original fee plus \$70.00 biometrics services fee if you are 14 years of age or older. If you are under 14 years of age, the fee is \$225.00 with no biometric services fee.
Note on Filing Fee:	If you are applying for permanent residence based on having been admitted to the U.S. as a refugee, there is no application fee; however, applicants age 14 - 79 will still need to pay a \$70.00 biometrics fee.

Medical Examination of Aliens Seeking Adjustment of Status

Purpose of Form :	This form is used to determine whether an applicant for adjustment of status is admissible to the United States on medical grounds. The medical examination must be conducted by a civil surgeon who has been designated by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).
Number of Pages :	10
Edition Date :	9/16/05. Prior versions acceptable.
Where to File :	To view instructions on Where to File, go to the Special Instructions section on this page.
Filing Fee :	\$0.00
Special Instructions :	<p>The medical examination must be conducted by a civil surgeon who has been designated by USCIS. For the most current list of civil surgeons in your area, please check our Civil Surgeons Channel. To obtain by telephone the names and phone numbers of the designated civil surgeons in your area, please call USCIS' National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283. You will be asked to provide your zip code. Please have a pen or pencil ready to write down the list of civil surgeons in your area. See Immigration Medical Exams at the end of this section.</p> <p>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have sent the I-693</p>

	vaccination supplement directly to the civil surgeons for them to photocopy, fill out on behalf of each applicant, and attach to Form I-693 for submission to USCIS. You may download the supplement from the Related Links to the right.
Note:	When Applicants Should Get Their Medical Exam: The results of the medical examination are generally valid for only 12 months. Applicants should schedule the medical examination as close as possible to the time you file for Adjustment of Status.
Note on Where to File:	If filing for adjustment of status at a Service Center, you should submit the completed Form I-693, sealed in an envelope from the physician, with Form I-485 package to the Service Center. If filing for adjustment of status at a local office, you should submit the completed Form I-693, sealed in an envelope from the physician, at the time of your adjustment of status interview. Please note: some local offices request that you file Form I-693 with your adjustment of status application packet to allow for quicker processing. Please check the web page of your local office under "Local Filing Procedures" to determine if your local office wants Form I-693 at the time of filing Form I-485 or at the time of interview.

Application for Waiver of Ground of Excludability

Purpose of Form :	For an alien who is ineligible to enter the United States to apply for a waiver of excludability.
Number of Pages :	7
Edition Date :	10/26/05. Prior versions acceptable.
Where to File :	If you are not in the United States, file this application with the American embassy or consulate where you are filing for a visa. If you are in the United States and are applying for status as a permanent resident, file with the local office having jurisdiction over your place of residence.
Filing Fee :	\$265.00
Special Instructions :	
Note on Filing Fee:	If the application is filed for an alien who has tuberculosis, is mentally retarded, or has a history of mental illness, there is no fee required.

Application for Employment Authorization

Purpose of Form :	Certain aliens who are temporarily in the United States may file a Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, to request an Employment Authorization Document (EAD). Other aliens who are authorized to work in the United States without restrictions should also use this form to apply for a document evidencing such authorization.
Number of Pages :	12
Edition Date :	7/26/06. Prior versions acceptable. NOTE: The form itself, was not changed with the 7/26/06 edition, only the instructions have changed.
Where to File :	Please see Special Instructions, below.
Filing Fee :	\$180.00
Special Instructions :	<p>You may be eligible to file this form electronically. Please see the related link "Introduction to Electronic Filing" for more information.</p> <p>Effective August 2, 2004, USCIS has changed its requirements for photographs to a standard passport-style photograph. Please see this informational flyer for more details.</p>
Where to File:	
	Where to file varies by which category of eligibility applies to your case and where you reside. 8 CFR 274a.12(a) and (c) detail these eligibilities. You will also find most categories listed on the instructions to the form.

274a.12(a)	Category	Filing location
(3)	Refugee	Nebraska Service Center
(4)	Paroled Refugee	Nebraska Service Center
(5)	Asylee	Nebraska Service Center
(9)	I-485 pending	Please see Immigration Medical Exams
(19)	Temp. Protected Status	For the filing address of your Form I-765, click on your country of origin listed below: Burundi, El Salvador Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan

Note on Filing Fee:	<p>If you are in one of the categories noted below, no fee is required.</p> <p>If filing for an initial EAD under one of these categories:</p> <p>refugee, asylee or paroled as a refugee;</p> <p>N-8 or N-9 Nonimmigrant;</p> <p>Citizen of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, or Palau;</p> <p>Granted Withholding of Deportation;</p> <p>Deferred Enforced Departure;</p> <p>Dependent of certain foreign government or international organization personnel; or,</p> <p>Applicant for asylum (applicant filing under special ABC procedures must</p>
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	<p>pay the fee however).</p> <p>If filing for a renewal EAD under one of these categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Citizen of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, or Palau; ✓ Granted Withholding of Deportation; ✓ Deferred Enforced Departure; or, ✓ Dependent of certain foreign government or international organization personnel. <p>If you are filing for a replacement EAD, and you are a dependent of certain foreign government or international organization personnel, no fee is required.</p>
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Please note the website for U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (U.S.C.R.I.) <http://www.refugees.org> identifying resources that provide general and state-specific information regarding SIJS. These resources include training manuals and general information, in addition to sample applications, documents and immigration court cases. The website also includes materials that address SIJS-specific issues, such as consent, abandonment, abuse and neglect.

Immigration Medical Examinations

Most applicants for adjustment of status are required to have a medical examination. The medical examination must be conducted by a civil surgeon who has been designated by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Medical examinations are needed for adjustment of status cases (**Form I-485**) and requests for V nonimmigrant status (Form I-539).

Finding A Designated Civil Surgeon in Your Area

For the most current list of civil surgeons in your area, please check our Civil Surgeons Locator, below. You will be asked to key in your zip code to help determine the list of designated civil surgeons close to you.

Doctors interested in being registered as a Designated Civil Surgeon should submit the following to their local District Office:

- A letter to the District Director requesting consideration
- A copy of a current medical license
- A current resume that shows 4 years of professional experience, not including a residency program
- Proof of U.S. Citizenship or lawful status in the United States
- Two signature cards showing name typed and signature below

This page can be found at <http://www.uscis.gov/civilsurgeons>

<http://www.uscis.gov>

Worker Challenges with SIJS

Challenge	Solutions
SIJS requires knowledge of complex areas of both child welfare, State court, Federal and Immigration Law	
Requires CM to determine the youth's eligibility, get a permanency plan court ordered that implies SIJS, and apply to Immigration authorities all before that youth reaches their majority	
Case load turn over issues may result in cases being missed, Court order expirations, lapse in responsibility for filing	
Worker have to identify lawyers with expertise in both Immigration Law and Juvenile Court	
Immigration Officials may take years to process youth identified for this visa	
Application for SIJS exposes the youth to deportation	

Guide for Providing Meaningful Language Access to LEP/SI Customers

1	Identify customers who do not speak English as their primary language and have a limited ability to read, speak, write or understand English (LEP) or are either deaf, deafened and hearing impaired, blind, visually impaired or deaf/blind (SI).
2	If LEP customer, use either bi-lingual staff, the "I SPEAK" Language Identification Card or telephone interpretation service to determine language spoken. Note that telephone interpretation services can identify the language spoken and provide interpretation for the LEP customer on the telephone via 3-way calling.
3	<p>If SI customer, communication with the deaf <u>and hearing impaired</u> is generally through sign language, video recording transmitter, a TeleTYpewriter (TTY) or a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD). Use of TTY/TDD services may be accessed through the Georgia Relay Service, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by dialing: 711 or 1-800-255-0135 (for hearing callers) or 1-800-255-0056 (for text telephones).</p> <p>If SI customer, communication with the <u>visually impaired</u> is generally through voice, Braille, large print and cassette audiotapes.</p>
4	Determine how communication with the customer will occur (i.e. bi-lingual employee interpreter, contract interpreter from the DHR List of Language Contractors maintained by the LEP/SI Office, Telephone Interpreter Service, or Other Services).
5	<p>Secure the language assistance resource needed to communicate with the LEP/SI customer. Please inform the customer of their right to FREE interpreter services. (DHR provides interpreter/translation services FREE to LEP/SI customers. Under <u>NO</u> condition will DHR require a LEP/SI customer to provide their own interpreter/translator. When free interpreter services are declined, the Waiver of Rights to Free Interpreter Services is signed by the customer and interpreter providing services for the customer).</p> <p>Place signed Waiver in customer file/record and provide a copy to the customer. (DHR will provide either an on-site or telephone interpreter to observe communication when interpreter services are not provided by DHR. Documentation is placed in the customer's file regarding the appropriateness or non-appropriateness (i.e., proficiency in English, understanding of terminology, sufficient knowledge of program, confidentiality is not breached, information is not compromised) of the non-DHR provided interpreter. If there are questions or concerns about the appropriateness of an interpreter providing services for a customer, DHR shall request the assistance of a DHR provided interpreter. The LEP/SI customer may revoke the Waiver at any time and request the services of a free Interpreter).</p>
6	Schedule an appointment within 2 business days for non-emergency cases. Service to the LEP/SI customer is consistent with service delivery to English speaking customers.
7	Create customer file/record. Complete LEP/SI Intake and Tracking Form or local reporting document/system. Information from the Intake and Tracking form is used for reporting and includes type of service provided (specific SI or language for LEP), number of times service is provided, resources provided, cost of services and if Waiver form was signed).
8	Confirm that the Policy/Notice of Non-Discrimination in Services sign is posted and that copies of the Discrimination Complaint Form are available at the front desk for the customer in the appropriate language.

9	Record all services provided on the LEP/SI Intake and Tracking Form or local reporting document/system. File completed LEP/SI Intake and Tracking Form in customer file/record and a copy in the central LEP/SI file. (NOTE: Central LEP/SI files are maintained for tracking and reporting purposes.)
10	Complete Employee Feedback Form if the services of a Contractor were utilized and mail, FAX or e-mail to the LEP/SI Office. Feedback forms are also provided to the Contractor and to randomly selected LEP/SI customers. Process invoice for payment of contractor for services upon receipt.

Client Language Coordinators County Contacts

	Name of Client Language Coordinator
Appling	Angela Watkins
Atkinson	Sylvia E. Godwin
Bacon	Dick Smith
Baker	Sylvia B. Jackson
Baldwin	Eva Stevenson
Banks	Freddie Lingerfelt
Barrow	Debra Griffin
Bartow	Susan Barfield
Ben Hill	Lisa Evans
Berrien	Brenda Mixon
Bibb	Gregory Jarres
Bleckley	Sue Phillips
Brantley	Rodney Carter
Brooks	Linda P. Peterson
Bryan	Cheryl Lamb
Bulloch	Alecia Evans
Burke	Kathy Hopkins
Butts	Nedra Hutter
Calhoun	Sylvia B. Jackson
Camden	Tonya Tresvant
Candler	Tami Lindsay
Carroll	Hilda Dutton
Catoosa	Cathy Driggers
Charlton	Rodney Carter
Chatham	Charlotte Rehmert
Chattahoochee	Charlene Williams
Chattooga	Kathy Bowen

	Name of Client Language Coordinator
Cherokee	Lindy Grindstaff
Clarke	Linda Phillips
Clay	Patricia Williams
Clayton	Charles Fischer
Clinch	Linda G. Lamie
Cobb	Judy Marotte
Coffee	Eartha Street
Colquitt	Susan A. Mims
Columbia	Crystal Eskola
Cook	Steve Meders
Coweta	Lou Morris
Crawford	Cynthia Simpson
Crisp	Alvita Coes
Dade	Kathy Bowen
Dawson	Amanda Morgan
Decatur	Barbara Fisher
DeKalb	Jacqueline Rivera
Dodge	Susan Moore
Dooly	Marjorie Yow
Dougherty	Adrienne D. Reddick
Douglas	Susan Denney

	Name of Client Language Coordinator
Early	Walter McDonald
Echols	Pamela Gayle Williams
Effingham	Sonya D. Manderville
Elbert	Dana Singer
Emanuel	Lisa Peebles
Evans	Tami Lindsay
Fannin	Brenda Crawford
Fayette	Mary Davis
Floyd	Diane Ray
Forsyth	Mark Todd
Franklin	Mark Aldridge
Fulton	Sharon Evans
Gilmer	Brenda Burgess
Glascok	Elaine Lynn
Glynn	
Gordon	Dottie Jarrett
Grady	Rebecca Willis
Greene	Donna Ellison
Gwinnett	Jaime Velasquez
Habersham	Sara Dailey
Hall	Amanda Morgan
Hancock	Robert L. Moore
Haralson	

	Name of Client Language Coordinator
Harris	Josephine Bray
Hart	Tom Mullenix
Heard	Mellie Golden
Henry	Sandra Chaves
Houston	LaQuisha Scudder
Irwin	Mary Jo Norman
Jackson	Jacklyn Jones
Jasper	Sandra Moss
Jeff Davis	Angie Watkins
Jefferson	Meredith Johnson
Jenkins	Linda Dailey
Johnson	Jacqueline Davis
Jones	Linda Tonn
Lamar	Bravid Harris
Lanier	Joe Mullis
Laurens	Freda Davis
Lee	Teesa Barr
Liberty	
Lincoln	Stacie Weeks
Long	Celia Rosaria
Lowndes	Joni Reece
Lumpkin	Linda Dixon
Macon	Kim Devane
Madison	Kathy Triplett
Marion	Charlene Williams
McDuffie	Kelly Phillips
McIntosh	
Meriwether	Myra Alexander
Miller	James Ard
Mitchell	Scott Miithen
Monroe	Karen Winters

	Name of Client Language Coordinator
Montgomery	Inez Kent
Morgan	Sandra Moss
Murray	Vonda Patterson
Muscogee	Julia Crocker
Newton	Leona Benkoski
Oconee	Catherine Bearden
Oglethorpe	May Rozier
Paulding	Sherry Bishop
Peach	Wendy Carter
Pickens	LeeAnna Adams
Pierce	Dick Smith
Pike	Sonya Watkins
Polk	Dianne Guy
Pulaski	Debbie Coley
Putnam	Cindy Willis
Quitman	Patricia Williams
Rabun	Linda Gragg
Randolph	Bonny K. Alligood
Richmond	Volante L. McGee
Rockdale	Cynthia Robinson
Schley	Kim Devane
Screven	Shannon Newsom
Seminole	James Ard
Spalding	
Stephens	Pam Kidd
Stewart	Neal Futch
Sumter	Albena Moore
Talbot	Mary McGill

	Name of Client Language Coordinator
Taliaferro	Stacie Weeks
Tattnall	Shelma Kitchens
Taylor	Mary McGill
Telfair	Linda W. Kelly
Terrell	Mavis L. Moore
Thomas	Becky Cain
Tift	Donald Lunsford
Toombs	Sandra Williams
Towns	Leslie Kelley
Treutlen	Inez Kent
Troup	Shawn Anderson
Turner	Theresa Paulk
Twiggs	Carol White
Union	Ami Perryman
Upton	Bravid Harris
Walker	Shannon Lueken
Walton	Russell Barksdale
Ware	Renarda Wesley
Warren	Elaine Lynn
Washington	Penny Pittman
Wayne	Alex Dixon
Webster	Neal Futch
Wheeler	Shirley W. McNeal
White	Kathy Shelnut
Whitfield	Francisco Cruz
Wilcox	Victoria Saxon
Wilkes	Stacie Weeks
Wilkinson	Alice Shinholster
Worth	Dorothy Price

The LAC will be able to tell the county staff if they can use the language line or if they have to use an interpreter.

Activity: Forms Completion

[illegible]

Case Name: Maureen Ramcharran

DOB 4/4/1992

Placement Info: Another Planned Living Arrangement (Long term Foster Care By agreement) Non-reunification Case plan, Regular Foster Home

Address: 4355 County Line Road, Lamar GA 34556
Social Security # 011-111-1111

Phone: 478-908-6788

Maureen was reported to DFCS by her school counselor when she had complained of severe stomach cramps which turned out to be psychosomatic the real problem being her sexual molestation by her aunt's boyfriend Dennis. It had progressed from fondling to penetration. When she reported the abuse to her aunt she hit her repeatedly on her back, sides and thighs with a broom calling her an "ungrateful ho" for rewarding her kindness with such a vile accusation. Her aunt Princess Rose Ramcharran brought her up from Port of Spain, Trinidad to her then home in 13456 54th street Queens, New York 11420 where they lived for three months before relocating to Georgia where the abuse took place. Maureen came to the U.S. May 3, 2006 on a 6 months visitor's visa # 4342313. The worker asked to see her passport and I-94 **Admission to the U.S. - Duration of Stay - Form I-94. Her Form I-94, a very important document kept in the passport showing permission to be in the U.S. showed she was only given permission by the immigration officer to stay till August 31st 2006 although her visa was valid for six months and did not expire till then. She appears to be Out of Status.**

Maureen has been in foster care for 11 months. She was picked up from 8 Azalea Court Lamar GA 34556. During this time her aunt visited only once to bring all the clothing Maureen had. Her aunt told the court Maureen was sexually active before she came to the states and that her mother was a prostitute who probably prostituted Maureen. She was only trying to help her out when she allowed Maureen to come stay for a visit. Maureen was adjudicated deprived and a non reunification case plan put in place. Maureen's birth mom is Queenie Ramcharran 33, a Trinidadian native and her father is Robert McIntosh (deceased) native of Guyana. Maureen is of mixed East Indian and African descent. She was born at her grandmother's home 12 Love Lane, Port of Spain, Trinidad where she has lived since birth and before leaving Trinidad for New York.

She is currently in good health and had all shots administered in Georgia prior to her enrollment in school. She was treated for Chlamydia (bacterial STD) and genital warts by Dr. Wallis Toogood after coming into care and is still in psychotherapy to deal with the issues of her abuse. She told her therapist Patience Horton, her mother was a "Movement Entertainment Specialist" and she sometimes provided escort services. She explained that she had so many "uncles" and one of them had promised to take her home with him so he could treat her "like a Queen. " Maureen is very attractive out going and somewhat sexually stylized, thinking she has to behave this way to be loved. She is in the gifted program and excels in all areas of academics. She works almost effortlessly but maintains an A average. She gets on very well with her foster parent (single) Marilyn Kennedy and occasionally helps with the other children in the foster home. Her permanency hearing is scheduled for next month and the worker indicates that return to her mother or aunt would be detrimental to her health and welfare.

G-325, Biographic Information

(Family Name)		(First Name)	(Middle Name)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Birth Date (mm/dd/yyyy)		Citizenship/Nationality	File Number A	
All Other Names Used (Including names by previous marriages)				City and Country of Birth			U.S. Social Security # (If any)		
Father Mother (Maiden Name)		Family Name	First Name	Date, City and Country of Birth (If known)			City and Country of Residence		
Husband or Wife (If none, so state.)		Family Name (For wife, give maiden name)	First Name	Birth Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	City and Country of Birth		Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	
Former Husbands or Wives (If none, so state.)		Family Name (For wife, give maiden name)	First Name	Birth Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Date and Place of Marriage		Date and Place of Termination of Marriage		
Applicant's residence last five years. List present address first.									
Street and Number		City	Province or State	Country	From Month Year		To Month Year		
							Present Time		
Applicant's last address outside the United States of more than one year.									
Street and Number		City	Province or State	Country	From Month Year		To Month Year		
Applicant's employment last five years. (If none, so state.) List present employment first.									
Full Name and Address of Employer				Occupation (Specify)		From Month Year		To Month Year	
								Present Time	
Show below last occupation abroad if not shown above. (Include all information requested above.)									
This form is submitted in connection with an application for:				Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalization <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): _____									
<input type="checkbox"/> Status as Permanent Resident									
Submit all copies of this form.				If your native alphabet is in other than Roman letters, write your name in your native alphabet below:					

Penalties: Severe penalties are provided by law for knowingly and willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact.

Applicant: Be sure to put your name and Alien Registration Number in the box outlined by heavy border below.

Complete This Box (Family Name)	(Given Name)	(Middle Name)	(Alien Registration Number)

G-325, Biographic Information

(Family Name)		(First Name)	(Middle Name)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Birth Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Citizenship/Nationality	File Number A
All Other Names Used (Including names by previous marriages)				City and Country of Birth		U.S. Social Security # (If any)	
Father Mother (Maiden Name)		Family Name	First Name	Date, City and Country of Birth (If known)		City and Country of Residence	
Husband or Wife (If none, so state.) Family Name (For wife, give maiden name)		First Name	Birth Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	City and Country of Birth	Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	
Former Husbands or Wives (If none, so state.) Family Name (For wife, give maiden name)		First Name	Birth Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Date and Place of Marriage	Date and Place of Termination of Marriage		
Applicant's residence last five years. List present address first.							
Street and Number		City	Province or State	Country	From Month Year	To Month Year	
						Present Time	
Applicant's last address outside the United States of more than one year.							
Street and Number		City	Province or State	Country	From Month Year	To Month Year	
Applicant's employment last five years. (If none, so state.) List present employment first.							
Full Name and Address of Employer				Occupation (Specify)	From Month Year	To Month Year	
						Present Time	
Show below last occupation abroad if not shown above. (Include all information requested above.)							
This form is submitted in connection with an application for: <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalization <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input type="checkbox"/> Status as Permanent Resident				Signature of Applicant Date			
Submit all copies of this form.				If your native alphabet is in other than Roman letters, write your name in your native alphabet below:			

Penalties: Severe penalties are provided by law for knowingly and willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact.

Applicant: Be sure to put your name and Alien Registration Number in the box outlined by heavy border below.

Complete This Box (Family Name)	(Given Name)	(Middle Name)	(Alien Registration Number)
(Other Agency Use)			USCIS Use (Office of Origin)
			Office Code:
			Type of Case:
			Date:

(2)Rec. Br.

See Instructions on **Page 3**

Form G-325 (Rev. 07/14/06)Y Page 2

START HERE - Please type or print in black ink.

Part 1. Information about person or organization filing this petition.

(Individuals should use the top name line; organizations should use the second line.) If you are a self-petitioning spouse or child and do not want USCIS to send notices about this petition to your home, you may show an alternate mailing address here. If you are filing for yourself and do not want to use an alternate mailing address, skip to part 2.

Family Name		Given Name	Middle Name
Company or Organization Name			
Address - C/O			
Street Number and Name		Apt. #	
City		State or Province	
Country		Zip/Postal Code	
U.S. Social Security #	A #	IRS Tax # (if any)	

Part 2. Classification Requested (check one):

- a. ☐ Amerasian
- b. ☐ Widow(er) of a U.S. citizen who died within the past two (2) years
- c. ☐ Special Immigrant Juvenile
- d. ☐ Special Immigrant Religious Worker
- e. ☐ Special Immigrant based on employment with the Panama Canal Company, Canal Zone Government or U.S. Government in the Canal Zone
- f. ☐ Special Immigrant Physician
- g. ☐ Special Immigrant International Organization Employee or family member
- h. ☐ Special Immigrant Armed Forces Member
- i. ☐ Self-Petitioning Spouse of Abusive U.S. Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident
- j. ☐ Self-Petitioning Child of Abusive U.S. Citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident
- k. ☐ Other, explain: _____

Part 3. Information about the person this petition is for.

Family Name		Given Name	Middle Name
Address - C/O			
Street Number and Name		Apt. #	
City		State or Province	
Country		Zip/Postal Code	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		Country of Birth	
U.S. Social Security #		A # (if any)	
Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed			
Complete the items below if this person is in the United States:			
Date of Arrival (mm/dd/yyyy)		I-94#	
Current Nonimmigrant Status		Expires on (mm/dd/yyyy)	

For USCIS Use Only

Returned	Receipt
Resubmitted	
Reloc Sent	
Reloc Rec'd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner/Applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Interviewed Beneficiary Interviewed	
<input type="checkbox"/> I-485 Filed Concurrently <input type="checkbox"/> Bene "A" File Reviewed	
Classification	
Consulate	
Priority Date	
Remarks:	
Action Block	
To Be Completed by <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney or Representative, if any Fill in box if G-28 is attached to represent the applicant	
VOLAG#	
ATTY State License #	

Part 4. Processing Information.

Below give information on U.S. Consulate you want notified if this petition is approved and if any requested adjustment of status cannot be granted.

American Consulate: City

Country

If you gave a United States address in **Part 3**, print the person's foreign address below. If his or her native alphabet does not use Roman letters, print his or her name and foreign address in the native alphabet.

Name

Address

Gender of the person this petition is for.

☐ Male

☐ Female

Are you filing any other petitions or applications with this one?

☐ No

☐ Yes (How many? _____)

Is the person this petition is for in deportation or removal proceedings?

☐ No

☐ Yes (Explain on a separate sheet of paper)

Has the person this petition is for ever worked in the U.S. without permission?

☐ No

☐ Yes (Explain on a separate sheet of paper)

Is an application for adjustment of status attached to this petition?

☐ No

☐ Yes

Part 5. Complete only if filing for an Amerasian.

Section A. Information about the mother of the Amerasian

Family Name

Given Name

Middle Name

Living? ☐ No (Give date of death _____) ☐ Yes (complete address line below) ☐ Unknown (attach a full explanation)

Address

Section B. Information about the father of the Amerasian: If possible, attach a notarized statement from the father regarding parentage. Explain on separate paper any question you cannot fully answer in the space provided on this form.

Family Name

Given Name

Middle Name

Date of Birth
(mm/dd/yyyy)

Country of
Birth

Living? ☐ No (give date of death _____) ☐ Yes (complete address line below) ☐ Unknown (attach a full explanation)

Home Address

Home
Phone # ()

Work
Phone # ()

At the time the Amerasian was conceived:

The father was in the military (indicate branch of service below - and give service number here):

☐ Army ☐ Air Force ☐ Navy ☐ Marine Corps ☐ Coast Guard

☐ The father was a civilian employed abroad. Attach a list of names and addresses of organizations which employed him at that time.

☐ The father was not in the military, and was not a civilian employed abroad. (Attach a full explanation of the circumstances.)

Part 6. Complete only if filing for a Special Immigrant Juvenile Court Dependent.

Section A. Information about the Juvenile

List any other
names used.

Answer the following questions regarding the person this petition is for. If you answer "No," explain on a separate sheet of paper.

Is he or she still dependent upon the juvenile court or still legally committed to or under the custody of an agency or department of a state?

☐ No

☐ Yes

Does he or she continue to be eligible for long term foster care?

☐ No

☐ Yes

Part 7. Complete only if filing as a Widow/Widower, a Self-petitioning Spouse of an Abuser, or as a Self-petitioning Child of an Abuser.

Section A. Information about the U.S. citizen husband or wife who died or about the U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident abuser.

Family Name		Given Name	Middle Name
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Country of Birth	Date of Death (mm/dd/yyyy)	
He or she is now, or was at time of death a (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. citizen born in the United States.		<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. citizen through Naturalization (Show A #) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. citizen born abroad to U.S. citizen parents.		<input type="checkbox"/> U.S. lawful permanent resident (Show A #) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, explain _____			

Section B. Additional Information about you.

How many times have you been married?	How many times was the person in Section A married?	Give the date and place where you and the person in Section A were married. (If you are a self-petitioning child, write: "N/A")
When did you live with the person named in Section A? From (Month/Year) _____ until (Month/Year) _____		
If you are filing as a widow/widower, were you legally separated at the time of the U.S. citizen's death? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, (attach explanation).		
Give the last address at which you lived together with the person named in Section A, and show the last date that you lived together with that person at that address:		

If you are filing as a self-petitioning spouse, have any of your children filed separate self-petitions? ☐ No ☐ Yes (show child(ren)'s full names):

Part 8. Information about the spouse and children of the person this petition is for.

A widow/widower or a self-petitioning spouse of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident should also list the children of the deceased spouse or of the abuser.

A. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #
B. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #
C. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #
D. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #
E. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #
F. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #

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Part 8. Information about the spouse and children of the person this petition is for. (Continued.)

G. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #
H. Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Child		A #

Part 9. Signature.

Read the information on penalties in the instructions before completing this part. If you are going to file this petition at a USCIS office in the United States, sign below. If you are going to file it at a U.S. consulate or USCIS office overseas, sign in front of a USCIS or consular official.

I certify, or, if outside the United States, I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that this petition and the evidence submitted with it is all true and correct. If filing this on behalf of an organization, I certify that I am empowered to do so by that organization. I authorize the release of any information from my records, or from the petitioning organization's records, that the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services needs to determine eligibility for the benefit being sought.

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature of USCIS or Consular Official	Print Name	Date
--------------------------------------------	------------	------

NOTE: If you do not completely fill out this petition or fail to submit required documents listed in the instructions, the person(s) filed for may not be found eligible for a requested benefit and the petition may be denied.

Part 10. Signature of person preparing form, if other than above. (Sign below.)

I declare that I prepared this application at the request of the above person and it is based on all information of which I have knowledge.

Signature	Print Your Name	Date
-----------	-----------------	------

Firm Name
and Address

START HERE - Please type or print in black ink.

Part 1. Information about you.

Family Name		Given Name	Middle Name
Address- C/O			
Street Number and Name		Apt. #	
City			
State		Zip Code	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Country of Birth:		
	Country of Citizenship/Nationality:		
U.S. Social Security #		A # (if any)	
Date of Last Arrival (mm/dd/yyyy)		I-94 #	
Current USCIS Status		Expires on (mm/dd/yyyy)	

Part 2. Application type. (Check one.)

I am applying for an adjustment to permanent resident status because:

- a. ☐ an immigrant petition giving me an immediately available immigrant visa number has been approved. (Attach a copy of the approval notice, or a relative, special immigrant juvenile or special immigrant military visa petition filed with this application that will give you an immediately available visa number, if approved.)
- b. ☐ my spouse or parent applied for adjustment of status or was granted lawful permanent residence in an immigrant visa category that allows derivative status for spouses and children.
- c. ☐ I entered as a K-1 fiancé(e) of a United States citizen whom I married within 90 days of entry, or I am the K-2 child of such a fiancé(e). (Attach a copy of the fiancé(e) petition approval notice and the marriage certificate).
- d. ☐ I was granted asylum or derivative asylum status as the spouse or child of a person granted asylum and am eligible for adjustment.
- e. ☐ I am a native or citizen of Cuba admitted or paroled into the United States after January 1, 1959, and thereafter have been physically present in the United States for at least one year.
- f. ☐ I am the husband, wife or minor unmarried child of a Cuban described above in (e) and I am residing with that person, and was admitted or paroled into the United States after January 1, 1959, and thereafter have been physically present in the United States for at least one year.
- g. ☐ I have continuously resided in the United States since before January 1, 1972.
- h. ☐ Other basis of eligibility. Explain (for example, I was admitted as a refugee, my status has not been terminated, and I have been physically present in the U.S. for one year after admission). If additional space is needed, use a separate piece of paper.

I am already a permanent resident and am applying to have the date I was granted permanent residence adjusted to the date I originally arrived in the United States as a nonimmigrant or parolee, or as of May 2, 1964, whichever date is later, and: (Check one.)

- i. ☐ I am a native or citizen of Cuba and meet the description in (e) above.
- j. ☐ I am the husband, wife or minor unmarried child of a Cuban, and meet the description in (f) above.

For USCIS Use Only

Returned	Receipt
Resubmitted	
Reloc Sent	
Reloc Rec'd	
Applicant Interviewed	
Section of Law <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 209(b), INA <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 13, Act of 9/11/57 <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 245, INA <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 249, INA <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 1 Act of 11/2/66 <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 2 Act of 11/2/66 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Country Chargeable	
Eligibility Under Sec. 245 <input type="checkbox"/> Approved Visa Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Dependent of Principal Alien <input type="checkbox"/> Special Immigrant <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Preference	
Action Block	
To be Completed by Attorney or Representative, if any <input type="checkbox"/> Fill in box if G-28 is attached to represent the applicant. VOLAG # ATTY State License #	



Form I-485 (Rev. 07/30/07) Y

Part 3. Processing information.

A. City/Town/Village of Birth		Current Occupation	
Your Mother's First Name		Your Father's First Name	
Give your name exactly as it appears on your Arrival/Departure Record (Form I-94)			
Place of Last Entry Into the United States (City/State)		In what status did you last enter? (Visitor, student, exchange alien, crewman, temporary worker, without inspection, etc.)	
Were you inspected by a U.S. Immigration Officer? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Nonimmigrant Visa Number		Consulate Where Visa Was Issued	
Date Visa Was Issued (mm/dd/yyyy)	Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	
Have you ever before applied for permanent resident status in the U.S.?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. If you checked "Yes," give date and place of filing and final disposition.	

B. List your present husband/wife, all of your sons and daughters (If you have none, write "none." If additional space is needed, use separate paper).

Family Name	Given Name	Middle Initial	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship	A #	Applying with you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family Name	Given Name	Middle Initial	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship	A #	Applying with you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family Name	Given Name	Middle Initial	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship	A #	Applying with you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family Name	Given Name	Middle Initial	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship	A #	Applying with you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family Name	Given Name	Middle Initial	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Country of Birth	Relationship	A #	Applying with you? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

C. List your present and past membership in or affiliation with every organization, association, fund, foundation, party, club, society or similar group in the United States or in other places since your 16th birthday. Include any foreign military service in this part. If none, write "none." Include the name(s) of organization(s), location(s), dates of membership, from and to, and the nature of the organization(s). If additional space is needed, use a separate piece of paper.

Form I-485 (Rev. 07/30/07)Y Page 2

Part 3. Processing information. (Continued)

Please answer the following questions. (If your answer is "Yes" on any one of these questions, explain on a separate piece of paper and refer to "What Are the General Filing Instructions? Initial Evidence" to determine what documentation to include with your application. Answering "Yes" does not necessarily mean that you are not entitled to adjust status or register for permanent residence.)

1. Have you ever, in or outside the United States:
 - a. knowingly committed any crime of moral turpitude or a drug-related offense for which you have not been arrested? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - b. been arrested, cited, charged, indicted, fined or imprisoned for breaking or violating any law or ordinance, excluding traffic violations? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - c. been the beneficiary of a pardon, amnesty, rehabilitation decree, other act of clemency or similar action? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - d. exercised diplomatic immunity to avoid prosecution for a criminal offense in the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Have you received public assistance in the United States from any source, including the United States government or any state, county, city or municipality (other than emergency medical treatment), or are you likely to receive public assistance in the future? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Have you ever:
 - a. within the past ten years been a prostitute or procured anyone for prostitution, or intend to engage in such activities in the future? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - b. engaged in any unlawful commercialized vice, including, but not limited to, illegal gambling? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - c. knowingly encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted or aided any alien to try to enter the United States illegally? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - d. illicitly trafficked in any controlled substance, or knowingly assisted, abetted or colluded in the illicit trafficking of any controlled substance? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Have you ever engaged in, conspired to engage in, or do you intend to engage in, or have you ever solicited membership or funds for, or have you through any means ever assisted or provided any type of material support to any person or organization that has ever engaged or conspired to engage in sabotage, kidnapping, political assassination, hijacking or any other form of terrorist activity? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Do you intend to engage in the United States in:
 - a. espionage? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - b. any activity a purpose of which is opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the government of the United States, by force, violence or other unlawful means? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - c. any activity to violate or evade any law prohibiting the export from the United States of goods, technology or sensitive information? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Have you ever been a member of, or in any way affiliated with, the Communist Party or any other totalitarian party? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. Did you, during the period from March 23, 1933 to May 8, 1945, in association with either the Nazi Government of Germany or any organization or government associated or allied with the Nazi Government of Germany, ever order, incite, assist or otherwise participate in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion? ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Have you ever engaged in genocide, or otherwise ordered, incited, assisted or otherwise participated in the killing of any person because of race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion? ☐ Yes ☐ No
9. Have you ever been deported from the United States, or removed from the United States at government expense, excluded within the past year, or are you now in exclusion, deportation, removal or rescission proceedings? ☐ Yes ☐ No
10. Are you under a final order of civil penalty for violating section 274C of the Immigration and Nationality Act for use of fraudulent documents or have you, by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact, ever sought to procure, or procured, a visa, other documentation, entry into the United States or any immigration benefit? ☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Have you ever left the United States to avoid being drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Have you ever been a J nonimmigrant exchange visitor who was subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement and have not yet complied with that requirement or obtained a waiver? ☐ Yes ☐ No
13. Are you now withholding custody of a U.S. citizen child outside the United States from a person granted custody of the child? ☐ Yes ☐ No
14. Do you plan to practice polygamy in the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Part 4. Signature. *(Read the information on penalties in the instructions before completing this section. You must file this application while in the United States.)*

Your registration with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

"I understand and acknowledge that, under section 262 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as an alien who has been or will be in the United States for more than 30 days, I am required to register with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. I understand and acknowledge that, under section 265 of the Act, I am required to provide USCIS with my current address and written notice of any change of address within **ten** days of the change. I understand and acknowledge that USCIS will use the most recent address that I provide to USCIS, on any form containing these acknowledgements, for all purposes, including the service of a Notice to Appear should it be necessary for USCIS to initiate removal proceedings against me. I understand and acknowledge that if I change my address without providing written notice to USCIS, I will be held responsible for any communications sent to me at the most recent address that I provided to USCIS. I further understand and acknowledge that, if removal proceedings are initiated against me and I fail to attend any hearing, including an initial hearing based on service of the Notice to Appear at the most recent address that I provided to USCIS or as otherwise provided by law, I may be ordered removed in my absence, arrested and removed from the United States."

Selective Service Registration.

The following applies to you if you are a male at least 18 years old, but not yet 26 years old, who is required to register with the Selective Service System: "I understand that my filing this adjustment of status application with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services authorizes USCIS to provide certain registration information to the Selective Service System in accordance with the Military Selective Service Act. Upon USCIS acceptance of my application, I authorize USCIS to transmit to the Selective Service System my name, current address, Social Security Number, date of birth and the date I filed the application for the purpose of recording my Selective Service registration as of the filing date. If, however, USCIS does not accept my application, I further understand that, if so required, I am responsible for registering with the Selective Service by other means, provided I have not yet reached age 26."

Applicant's Certification

I certify, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that this application and the evidence submitted with it is all true and correct. I authorize the release of any information from my records that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) needs to determine eligibility for the benefit I am seeking.

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Print Your Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Daytime Phone Number</i>
			()

NOTE: *If you do not completely fill out this form or fail to submit required documents listed in the instructions, you may not be found eligible for the requested document and this application may be denied.*

Part 5. Signature of person preparing form, if other than above. (sign below)

I declare that I prepared this application at the request of the above person and it is based on all information of which I have knowledge.

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Print Your Full Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Phone Number (Include Area Code)</i>
			()

<i>Firm Name and Address</i>	<i>E-Mail Address (if any)</i>

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

**I-693, Medical Examination of
Aliens Seeking Adjustment of Status**

(Please type or print clearly in black ink.)		3. File Number (A Number)	
I certify that on the date shown I examined:			
1. Name (Last Name in CAPS)		4. Gender	
(First Name)	(Middle Name)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
2. Address (Street Number and Name)		5. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	
(City)	(State) (Zip Code)	6. Country of Birth	
		7. Date of Examination (mm/dd/yyyy)	
General Physical Examination: I examined specifically for evidence of the conditions listed below. My examination revealed:			
<input type="checkbox"/> No apparent defect, disease, or disability. <input type="checkbox"/> The conditions listed below were found (check all boxes that apply).			
Class A Conditions			
<input type="checkbox"/> Chancroid	<input type="checkbox"/> Hansen's disease, infectious	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental defect	<input type="checkbox"/> Psychopathic personality
<input type="checkbox"/> Chronic alcoholism	<input type="checkbox"/> HIV infection	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental retardation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual deviation
<input type="checkbox"/> Gonorrhea	<input type="checkbox"/> Insanity	<input type="checkbox"/> Narcotic drug addiction	<input type="checkbox"/> Syphilis, infectious
<input type="checkbox"/> Granuloma inguinal	<input type="checkbox"/> Lymphogranuloma venereum	<input type="checkbox"/> Previous occurrence of one or more attacks of insanity	<input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis, active
Class B Conditions			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hansen's disease, not infectious	<input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis, not active	<input type="checkbox"/> Other physical defect, disease or disability (specify below).	
Examination for Tuberculosis - Tuberculin Skin Test		Examination for Tuberculosis - Chest X-Ray Report	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reaction _____ mm	<input type="checkbox"/> No reaction <input type="checkbox"/> Not Done	<input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal	<input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Not done
Doctor's name (please print)	Date read	Doctor's name (please print)	Date read
Serologic Test for Syphilis		Serologic Test for HIV Antibody	
<input type="checkbox"/> Reactive Titer (confirmatory test performed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonreactive	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive (confirmed by Western blot)	<input type="checkbox"/> Negative
Test Type		Test Type	
Doctor's name (please print)	Date read	Doctor's name (please print)	Date read
Immunization Determination (DTP, OPV, MMR, Td-Refer to <i>PHS Guidelines</i> for recommendations.)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant is current for recommended age-specific immunizations.		<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant is not current for recommended age-specific immunizations and I have encouraged that appropriate immunizations be obtained.	
REMARKS:			
Civil Surgeon Referral for Follow-up of Medical Condition			
The alien named above has applied for adjustment of status. A medical examination conducted by me identified the conditions above which <input type="checkbox"/> require resolution before medical clearance is granted or for which the alien may seek medical advice. Please provide follow-up services or refer the alien to an appropriate health care provider. The actions necessary for medical clearance are detailed on the reverse of this form.			
Follow-up Information:			
The alien named above has complied with the recommended health follow-up.			
Doctor's name and address (please type or print clearly)	Doctor's signature	Date	
Application Certification			
I certify that I understand the purpose of the medical examination, I authorize the required tests to be completed, and the information on this form refers to me.			
Signature		Date	
Civil Surgeon Certification:			
My examination showed the applicant to have met the medical examination and health follow-up requirements for adjustment of status.			
Doctor's name address (please type or print clearly)		Doctor's signature Date	

I-693

ORIGINAL: USCIS A-FILE

Form I-693 (Rev. 09/16/05) Y

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

**I-765, Application for
Employment Authorization**

Do not write in this block.

Remarks	Action Block	Fee Stamp
A#		
Applicant is filing under §274a.12 _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Approved. Employment Authorized / Extended (<i>Circle One</i>) until _____ (Date). Subject to the following conditions: _____ (Date). <input type="checkbox"/> Application Denied. <input type="checkbox"/> Failed to establish eligibility under 8 CFR 274a.12 (a) or (c). <input type="checkbox"/> Failed to establish economic necessity as required in 8 CFR 274a.12(c)(14), (18) and 8 CFR 214.2(f)		

I am applying for:

- ☐ Permission to accept employment.
☐ Replacement of lost Employment Authorization Document.
☐ Renewal of my permission to accept employment (*attach previous Employment Authorization Document*).

1. Name (Family Name in CAPS) (First) _____ (Middle) _____	11. Have you ever before applied for employment authorization from USCIS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, complete below) <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Other Names Used (Include Maiden Name) _____	Which USCIS Office? _____ Date(s) _____
3. Address in the United States (Number and Street) _____ (Apt. Number) _____ (Town or City) _____ (State/Country) _____ (ZIP Code) _____	Results (Granted or Denied - attach all documentation) _____
4. Country of Citizenship/Nationality _____	12. Date of Last Entry into the U.S. (mm/dd/yyyy) _____
5. Place of Birth (Town or City) _____ (State/Province) _____ (Country) _____	13. Place of Last Entry into the U.S. _____
6. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) _____ 7. Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	14. Manner of Last Entry (Visitor, Student, etc.) _____
8. Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	15. Current Immigration Status (Visitor, Student, etc.) _____
9. U.S. Social Security Number (Include all numbers you have ever used, if any) _____	16. Go to Part 2 of the Instructions, Eligibility Categories. In the space below place the letter and number of the category you selected from the instructions. (For example, (a)(8); (c)(17)(iii); etc.)
10. Alien Registration Number (A-Number) or I-94 Number (if any) _____	Eligibility under 8 CFR 274a.12 () () ()

Certification.

Your Certification: I certify, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that the foregoing is true and correct. Furthermore, I authorize the release of any information that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services needs to determine eligibility for the benefit I am seeking. I have read the Instructions in **Part 2** and have identified the appropriate eligibility category in **Block 16**.

Signature _____ Telephone Number _____ Date _____

Signature of person preparing form, if other than above: I declare that this document was prepared by me at the request of the applicant and is based on all information of which I have any knowledge.

Print Name _____ Address _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Remarks	Initial Receipt	Resubmitted	Relocated		Completed		
			Rec'd	Sent	Approved	Denied	Returned

Form I-765 (Rev. 07/26/06)Y

Written Transitional Living Case Plan

Eligibility:	<input type="checkbox"/> IV-E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non IV-E
Living arrangement:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family Foster Care <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional/Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Other If Other, describe below. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Group Home <input type="checkbox"/> Parent/Guardian/Relative </div> </div>
Type of WTLP:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 Day Case Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Case Review
Custody status:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DFCS <input type="checkbox"/> Other If Other, describe below. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> DFCS/DJJ </div> </div>
Marital status:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced </div> </div>
Parental status:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Children <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Father/Father Child Unborn <input type="checkbox"/> W/Children If W/Children above, enter qty.: <input style="width: 40px; text-align: center;" type="text" value="0"/> </div> </div>
Authority for placement:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary W/ If Voluntary W/, describe below. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent </div> </div>
Types of goals:	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Basic Daily Living (tangible) <input type="checkbox"/> Health Education/Maintenance </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational/Employment Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Developmental/Counseling (intangible) </div> </div>
WTLP date:	<input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/> (mm/dd/yyyy)
Duration:	From: <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/> To: <input style="width: 80px;" type="text"/> (mm/dd/yyyy)
<b style="color: red;">Strengths:	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; height: 100px; width: 100%; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 5px; right: 5px;"> <input type="button" value="↑"/> <input type="button" value="↓"/> <input type="button" value="↶"/> <input type="button" value="↷"/> </div> </div>

Needs:	<div></div>
Copy data to all children:	<input type="checkbox"/>
<div>Save</div> <div>Cancel</div>	

[Road Map](#)

WTLP Goal

f8df926d9cdee81f1	17	4
Reason:	<div>Other</div> <div>If Other, explain below.</div> <div>Ineligibility for employment/self sufficiency</div>	
Change/Goal:	<div>Life skills enahncement, employment and self sufficiency</div>	

Step

Check or un-check Select to include or exclude a step from this goal. Click on Reset to restore the default text for a step.

Action	Step
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Select <div></div> <input type="radio"/> Reset <div>1</div> <div>-1</div> <div>1</div>	<div>Resp.: DFCS</div> <div>Status: New</div> <div>To be completed: (mm/dd/yyyy)</div> <div>Step:</div> <div>Comment:</div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Select	<div>Resp.: </div>

Slide Section Module 4

MODULE 4

Module 4



Case Process, Assessment & Case Management Practice with Foreign Born Families

Assessment & Case Management Practice with Foreign Born Families

- Data collection and documentation: Georgia Shines, Immigration and Citizenship
- Conducting Risk Assessment with Foreign Born children- Families-Indicators
- Identifying the role of ethnic identity in assessment
- Demonstrating culturally competent services Delivery
- Pulling it all together Case Application CPS

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Cultural Competence

- “The ability of individuals and systems to respond respectfully and effectively to people of all cultures, classes, races, ethnic background, faiths or religions in manner that recognizes, affirms, and values the worth of individuals, families, tribes and communities and protects and preserves the dignity of each.” Child Welfare League of America

EAS/GSU

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Cross Cultural Service Delivery

- “Government should serve as a resource rather than a substitute for families
- Building strong families lessens dependency and protects children BJ Walker ”
- Identify and broker culturally relevant resources to help families take better care of children

EAS/GSU

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Critical Thinking For Working Cross Culturally

Involves:

- Recognizing information relevant to your case
- Determining what it means
- Making decisions to protect the child
- Clearly communicating the process in place
- Being mindful of your own cultural filter

EAS/GSU

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GA SHINES Functionality

- Allows a single point of entry for all Clients and easy access
 - Person Search allows ability to search clients in the system and reduce duplication
- Populates basic information and Case identification based on stage
 - Basic client information is populated

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Risk and Safety Indicators

- Maltreatment-Sexual/physical/emotional/neglect
- Changes in the resettlement arrangements
- Relatives overwhelmed by biological- child caring responsibilities having to care for immigrant
- Re-tooling for American child rearing housekeeping expectations
- Strong reliance on corporal punishment
- Runaways
- Mistrust of services
- Higher tolerance of domestic violence
- Issues of family loyalty and duty, never challenging elders

EAS/GSU

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Look Beneath the Surface

SOLD

EAS/GSU

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Child Trafficking

- **17,000 children 12-17 y/o are trafficked into the U.S. for sexual exploitation**
- They are tricked, coerced, sold or forced into situations of slavery-like exploitation from which they are unable to escape.

EAS/GSU

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Ethnographic Interviewing

- The **focus** of the interview is on the client's perception of his/her world
- The case manager gains understanding of the social situations in which immigrant and their families exist and how they perceive and understand those situations.

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The cultural guide through assessment

The immigrant is the cultural guide who:

- Identifies aspects of their culture
- Identifies their place within that culture

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Activity: Pulling it all together



Case Situations

Reference Section Module 4

Preparing for Risk Assessment

In preparing for the assessment ask yourself: ¹²

- ? What knowledge do I have of this people group (avoid stereotypical assumptions)
- ? Is this family from a culture with any concept of child protection especially at the state government level
- ? How will you determine English proficiency
- ? Who will help you communicate with the family
- ? How will your preparation for this meeting impact the family's responsiveness to your intervention
- ? Is this a case of values collision? (Example the family is now immersed in a culture where teen autonomy is projected when their parenting is parental autonomy)
- ? Is the referral rooted in a cultural norm (where disrespect is met with fierce retribution) or possibly related to immigration status
- ? Will immigration status affect their ability to access benefits or services
- ? What alternative resources can help meet those needs
- ? What state, federal or community resources exist to help you gather information
- ? Are you able to access the agency's client system data base and does it capture immigration specific fields
- ? How might your understanding of their pre-migration experience affect your assessment of risk
- ? Are there supports that may allow the family to keep the child safe in their own home
- ? How will you determine that the family has understood the risk assessment process and its implication for their family

General Questions for Gathering Information to Help With Risk and Safety Determinations With Immigrant Families

As you gather information you should also collect information as to:

- Who in the family is/are United States born?
- Who are naturalized US citizens/American nationals?
- Who are legal permanent residents?
- Who are legal temporary residents?
- Who are undocumented?
- Who are the identified extended families (here and abroad) and their legal resident status?
- Is there a child care plan already in place should something happen to the parents- asks parents to list the children's school and teacher; the names, phone numbers, workplaces and relationships of those who are allowed to pick children up; the names of those who **should not** be allowed to get the children

¹² Effective Child Welfare Practice with Immigrant and Refugee Children and their Families Pine and Drachman, Child Welfare/vol. LXXXIV.#5 September/October 2005

As you identify risk indicators assess for:

- Abandonment due to Deportation/Separated children
- Abusive household labor required of a child
- Arranged marriages
- Couch Surfing- moving from one friend or family home to another
- Delinquency or criminal activity that may affect immigration status
- Parent -child tensions from being immersed in US culture
- Loss of parental control, particularly with youth
- Youth forced to leave school to find employment to help the family
- Pressure for educational success: Children are mainstreamed too quickly into school and placed on grade level by age not academic knowledge or performance. Parents may not understand this problem and think the child lazy or even dumb and use inappropriate actions to correct the problem
- Inadequate parenting skills by adult sibling
- Medical including existence of communicable diseases (TB/HIV)/mental health /PTSD or substance abuse issues
- Physical/sexual abuse
- Changes in the resettlement arrangements
- Relatives overwhelmed by biological- child caring responsibilities having to care for immigrant
- Re-tooling for American child rearing and housekeeping expectations
- Reliance on corporal punishment. Parents are unaware of
- Runaways
- Mistrust of services
- Higher tolerance of domestic violence within refugee families
- The preeminence family loyalty and duty, never challenging elders

Risk Assessment Justification Checklist

Concepts/Concerns	Check Relevant Concern(X)	Cultural/Immigration Factors to consider
1. Child Vulnerability		Age, cultural issues, ethnic identity issues, immigration status, refugee/Undocumented, accompanied or not, trafficking victim, language barriers, educational differences, health issues, isolation Poor dentition, PTSD
1.1. Child Fragility/Protection		
1.2. Child Behavior		
2. Caregiver Capability		Caregiver's perception about being abused or neglected as a child, language, Green card expiration date immigration status, law enforcement involvement, USCIS involvement, cultural parenting practices, Are they aware of other forms of discipline apart from corporal punishment, Labor/sex trafficking victim or offender, torture victim, non related child treated as slave, Domestic Violence
2.1. Knowledge/Skills		
2.2. Control		
2.3. Functioning		
3. Quality of Care		Lack of supervision and essential medical treatment, adult sibling caregiver, unrealistic expectations, parentification, over reliance on punitive/corporal punishment Gender biases may impact care
3.1. Emotional Care		
3.2. Physical Care		
4. Maltreatment Pattern		Indicators of Torture, incarceration, isolation, prostitution, slavery, bizarre physical punishments Sleeping and eating disorders Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, pelvic pain, rectal trauma and urinary difficulties Chronic back, hearing, cardiovascular or respiratory problems
4.1. Current Severity		
4.2. Chronicity		
4.3. Trend		

5. Home Environment		<p>Immigration Status as a possible stressor, cultural differences in what may be viewed as overcrowding</p> <p>Rare or sporadic school attendance in the U.S.</p> <p>Child lives at workplace /with the employer/ with multiple people</p> <p>Family members are sometimes traffickers or sometimes condition their victims to refer to them by familial titles (e.g., uncle, aunt, cousin).</p> <p>Victims may experience Traumatic Bonding (Stockholm Syndrome)</p>
5.1. Stressors		
5.2. Dangerous Exposure		
6. Social Environment		<p>Existing Social Support, Reliability of support, Isolation, Inappropriate placement in school based on chronological age rather than academic stage or ability or language proficiency on grade level</p> <p>Refugee parents feel disconnected from their children's education because they have limited English</p> <p>They cannot offer homework support and are often lost in teacher –parent meetings.</p> <p>Most parents view education as critical to their child's success in America. They make many sacrifices to realize this goal.</p> <p>They work long hours and may leave children unsupervised in the process</p> <p>Criminal/gang involvement, Cultural shock from being immersed in a strange country</p>
6.1. Social Climate		
6.2. Social Violence		

7. Response To Intervention		Fear of deportation may present as reticence, uncooperativeness. Mistrust of the government may present as denial, deception, being economic with the truth
7.1. Attitude		
7.2. Deception		

This tool is not an addendum to the risk assessment but intended only to support your decision making.

Operation Return to Sender

Case #1

Elena Arroyo, got a phone call saying that her husband had been detained in a raid on *undocumented immigrants*. She was seven months pregnant and her husband was the sole provider for herself and her two-year-old daughter born in Chamblee GA.

She had to go back to work to try to pay the rent and buy food for her daughter. She sold her car and had cashed out all of the savings just to pay rent. She had to leave her daughter with a neighbor and was separated from her most of the time. Elena had come into the U.S. as a migrant farm worker but over stayed her visa. Her daughter was with the neighbor when she (the neighbor) was reported to DFCS for lack of adult supervision of children in her care and substance abuse.

Case # 2

Rita and Jose Cedeno, the mother and father were both deported leaving their four children all U.S. citizens. The parents took the one- and three-year-old to Mexico and left the 11- and 15-year-old boys with their godmother. She has no guardianship papers for them. "They miss their parents and want to visit them in the summer, but they are minors. The godmother asks DFCS, "Who's going to sign for them to cross the border?" A CPS case was opened because at the time of the raid the one and three year olds were in daycare and no one showed up to pick them up after their parents arrest. The godmother was the emergency contact.

Case # 3

ICE picked up Rafael Brown while he was out buying milk for his two-year-old son Elijah. His wife Annmarunke has since lost their apartment—the family is "couch surfing", mostly sleeping on other people's couches. They were referred because the family is now homeless and Elijah shows severe signs of chronic malnutrition, poor hygiene, and scabies.

Adapted from <http://www.4children.org/news/707immhe.htm> July-August 2007 issue of the *Children's Advocate*, published by Action Alliance for Children Re-printed with permission

Indicators of Child Trafficking

Physical Indicators
Sleeping and eating disorders
Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, pelvic pain, rectal trauma and urinary difficulties
Chronic back, hearing, cardiovascular or respiratory problems
Hunger or malnourishment
Never reach their full height, have poorly formed or rotting teeth, and later may experience reproductive problems

Emotional Indicators
Depression, mood changes
Fear and anxiety
Guilt and shame
Cultural shock from being immersed in a strange country
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
Victims may experience Traumatic Bonding (Stockholm Syndrome) – a form of coercive control in which the perpetrator instills in the victim fear as well as gratitude for being allowed to live or for any other perceived favors, however small.
Medical and psychological needs must be addressed

Environmental Indicators
Lives in a cramped space
Rare or sporadic school attendance in the U.S.
Child lives at workplace /with the employer/ with multiple people
Traffickers are sometimes family members or sometimes condition their victims to refer to them by familial titles (e.g., uncle, aunt, cousin).

How do they end up in the traffic jam?

- Traffickers use a variety of techniques to **recruit** or entrap their victims including physical force. They make false promises of a better life or threats against the victims or their families.
- Traffickers entice their victims through word-of-mouth, newspaper and telephone book ads, brochures, Web sites and fake or dubious employment, adoption or mail-order bride agencies.
- The victims vulnerability increases the longer they are with the trafficker. They are isolated from family and support systems. They are unfamiliar with the laws and customs and have no idea where to find help or are afraid to seek help
- **For the victim it is easier to stay out than to get out.** Traffickers may **keep** their victims in forced labor or commercial sex by: threats of deportation or imprisonment. They confiscate their victims' immigration, identification or travel documents. They keep their money. They isolate their victims geographically or by limiting their contact with the outside world. They impose debts on their victims for having brought them into the country, for having "provided" them with food and shelter or for having arranged "work" for them, and then tell them that they must pay off the debt by doing what the traffickers tell them to do.
- They threaten to expose them by telling friends and family so paralyzing them with the guilt and shame of their experience

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)

This law is intended to:

- protect victims and help rebuild their lives in the U.S. with state and federal support
- prevent human trafficking overseas
- Prosecute traffickers under Federal Law
- The law has preventive, protective and prosecutorial components. The preventive measures authorize public awareness and educational initiatives. The protective and assistance measures provides victims with housing, education, health care job training, and access to federally funded social welfare programs and benefits.
- Under this law Victims may become temporary residents of the U.S. by obtaining T Visas
- Based on a quota after three years the temporary residence may have their status changed to become permanent residents
- Victims may also be eligible for the witness protection program
- Adult victims may be eligible for the same benefit as refugees including cash assistance, medical and other social services benefits
- The adults must first be certified in order to qualify for these benefits
- Minor do not need certification. They would be issued letters of eligibility from Health and Human Services to be given to benefit providers.¹³
- Georgia Law created the offense of human trafficking and contributing to human trafficking with a penalty 1-20 years and 10-20 years if the victim is under 18. This becomes effective July 1st 2007.

Eligibility for the T-1 Visa

Person demonstrates:

- They are a victim of severe form of trafficking
- They physically present in the United States or its territories as a result of such trafficking
- If over 15 they complied with the investigative process
- They would be at extreme risk if removed from the United States

¹³ http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking/about/TVPA_2000.pdf

- Minors under 15 do not have to comply with the criminal investigation process to establish eligibility, but must do so once they turn 15.¹⁴

Next Steps

If you suspect a child to be a child trafficking victim

- ✓ Call the Office of Refugee Resettlement 202-401-4631
- ✓ Try to obtain a **reputable** immigration attorney Traffickers sometimes provide attorneys for victims in order to secure the release of the victim back to them.
- ✓ Call the trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task force Complaint Line
888-428-7581.¹⁵

Human Trafficking Resources in Georgia

- In Georgia direct services to Trafficked Victims may be accessed through Tapestri, Inc. (404) 299-2185, an Immigrant and Refugee Coalition Challenging Gender Based Oppression committed to ending violence and oppression in immigrant and refugee communities by using culturally competent and appropriate methods. They serve immigrant and refugee families affected by domestic violence, sexual assault and exploitation.
- They provide free training to helping professionals and others serving the immigrant community
- They provide shelter, food, clothing, immigration attorneys
- Provide assistance with obtaining T-Visas
- Job training
- English Classes

<http://www.tapestri.org/>

¹⁴ Internal Migration Vol. 41(5) 2003 Bump and Duncan

¹⁵ Serving Foreign Born Foster Children: A Resource for Meeting the Special Needs of Refugee Youth and Children 2004

Ethnographic Interviewing Revisited

Ethnographic interviewing is a method of information gathering that allows the case manager to develop a basic understanding of the immigrant's viewpoint in determining their needs and preferences.

1. **Ask friendly questions first** – Engage the client. Make them feel at ease by asking friendly questions that also get you information.
2. **Express interest** – It's important to be genuine and demonstrate “active listening” to signal to the client that you are interested and what he/she is saying is interesting. Minimal encouragers are critical.
3. **Express cultural ignorance** – The client becomes the “expert” regarding his/her culture and experiences. You should assume nothing and question everything. Ask for clarification for any terms that may be new to you or seem to be used in a different manner than you are accustomed.
4. **Ask descriptive questions** – Asking the client to describe the activity or event is a good way to get him/her talking. This is not an investigative interview to determine maltreatment. This is an interview to understand the individual's culture. Moreover, in their descriptions, there will be many normative (pattern of) statements.
5. **Repeat questions, but ask them in a different way** – Follow-up questions are helpful in case the answer you receive is overly brief. It is also a good way to get more detailed information.
6. **Restate client's answers in your questions** – This signals that you are paying attention. Restating what is said by the client lets the person know that you are listening and ensures that you are not interpreting the client's statements from your own perspective.
7. **Summarize for clarity** – It is beneficial to summarize not only at the end of an interview, but also at transitions. As we discussed earlier in this module, summarization allows for the client to correct you if the message is not understood the same by him/her. Also it is beneficial to check for understanding by asking the client to tell you what they have understood you to say.

Ethnographic interviewing employs two classifications of questions: Descriptive questions and Structural questions.

Descriptive questions employ Global Questions or Big Picture Questions:

- They may be used to uncover the immigrant's experiences, their daily activities and objectives, and people in their lives. You begin with broad questions.

EXAMPLE: "Tell me about a typical day in your family."

or more targeted:

EXAMPLE: "Tell me about a typical mealtime?"

- They may be used to identify the client's perception of their cultural views.

EXAMPLE: What do you pass from generation to generation?

What are your traditions?

- They clarify how the client relates to the cultural views:

EXAMPLE: What is your place in the culture?

What do you value?

Structural questions explore the responses to the Descriptive questions to understand the culture in terms of the immigrant's motives, feelings, and normative statements. The benefit of Ethnographic interviewing is that we DO NOT assume client's world through our "Cultural Filters". Structural questions strengthen our understanding of the immigrants view points.

- **Define Cover Terms** - Explore further frequently used words or terms used by the client by asking the client to help define the cover terms – Never assume you know what an immigrant means by a term.

EXAMPLE: Sumaya tells you that "Amina is a wicked child." A descriptive question might ask: "Give me an example of how Amina is a wicked child?" The issue of wickedness may really be one of respect which is intimately linked to honor in child rearing. Things you may think of as normal in a particular stage of development may be construed as wicked and disrespectful in others so clarify.

- **Explore Motives and Feelings** – Ask questions that help the child or family member define what motivates them and why are they doing these things? Focus on the behaviors when there is difficulty identifying the feelings. Solution focused questions work well in these situations.

EXAMPLE: Hounq tells you that she frequently feels “overwhelmed.” The case manager might ask:

“What kinds of things do you do when you are overwhelmed?”

“What is different when you are not feeling overwhelmed?”

- **Normative Scripts** – Determine what the client believes is the “norm.” The client's culture is going to define what he/she believes is the way things should be.

EXAMPLE: How should children behave? What is appropriate conduct?

What is the parent's role in promoting appropriate behavior?

Providing Culturally Competent Services Delivery

As you provide services to diverse groups consider the following:

- Where possible, as in foster homes/child's room make the environment more welcoming and attractive based on child's cultural mores
- Avoid stereotyping and misapplication of knowledge of the culture
- Include continuous family/significant other persons within the culture input at the assessment meetings, family team meetings
- Use educational approaches and materials that will capture the attention of children and families served
- Identify mentors from within the specific culture who share values of family preservation/safety and well being of the child to work with the child and family. These may even be recruited through nearby colleges
- Identify ways in which the community may undertake initiatives to promote the Prevention of Child Abuse within immigrant groups
- Advocate for a balance between community needs and agency mission
- Recognize each family situation has unique elements and there is no template for successful intervention with all families referred
- Encourage the identification and hiring of cultural or bicultural staff that reflect the population served
- Understand cultural competency is a direction we move in rather than a destination to be achieved. Retooling, self assessing are ways to keep momentum going
- Be creative in finding ways to communicate with population groups that have limited English-speaking proficiency
- Communication provides an opportunity for persons of different cultures to send and receive messages and so learn from each other. Strengthen communication skills and be open, honest, respectful, nonjudgmental, and - most of all - willing to listen and learn.
- Listening and observational skills ensure that messages sent are received as intended. Check for understanding of messages sent by asking client to repeat what was told to them. Letting people know that you are interested in what they have to say is vital to building trust. Communication strategies have to capture the attention of your audience. Be sure that not only the language of the people group is understood but also the dialects. Haitians for example may speak French or they speak a patois or non standard version of the language.
- Note: Where written material is used to share information even Multilingual brochures will not help those persons who cannot read no matter in what language they are written.
- Develop resources from federally and privately funded technical assistance centers that catalog information on cultural and linguistic competence, primary health care, and health care issues specific to racially, ethnically, culturally and linguistically diverse groups (e.g., treatment, interventions, how to work with natural healers, outreach approaches, consumer education programs etc).
- http://www.aoa.gov/prof/adddiv/progmod/addiv_progmod_section_two_pf.asp

Pulling it all together casework application

Activity: Pulling it all together

ACTIVITY: Pulling it all together	
TIME:	60 minutes <i>40 minutes Small Group</i> <i>20minutes Large Group Debrief</i>
PURPOSE:	To allow case managers to apply the information presented to case information
MATERIALS:	Policy References, relevant participant guide tools General Questions for Gathering Information to Help With Risk And Safety Determinations With Immigrant Families tool Providing Culturally Competent Services Delivery Tool Easel chart/plain paper Pulling it together cases Pulling it together worksheet

ACTIVITY: Pulling it all together

INSTRUCTIONS:

DEBRIEF

1. Read the case information
2. Discuss in your group how you would manage the case. Complete the worksheet together.
3. Make sure you review the policy references and tools and include the information in your discussion.
4. In the foster care cases discuss how you would document the information in Georgia Shines.

DEBRIEF

Pulling it all together Worksheet

What are the indicators of maltreatment and the risk areas of concern?

What questions should be answered in the risk and safety determinations with these Immigrant Families?

How may immigration status affect service delivery?

How may ethnic identity, cross cultural issues impact this case?

Which item(s) of Culturally Competent Services Delivery maybe applied?

Scenario 1 Israel Perez 15

Lilburn County Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) received a call from the Lilburn County Sheriff's Department on the morning of December 25, 2005. It was reported that the above-named child was being detained due to the fact that he was involved in under-age drinking and Criminal Trespassing. He was also charged with driving without a license. The only issue with that is one of the brothers of Israel has the exact same name as he does, so there is some uncertainty about the validity of the paperwork they did have. It was reported that Israel and the persons with whom he was residing were all in the United States illegally. It was reported that his name is Emanuel, but other paperwork that has been gathered states otherwise. No one had proper identification that morning and the police did not feel comfortable releasing him to any party that did not have legal custody of Israel. Israel was then taken into Protective Custody by the police and then into foster care by Lilburn County DFCS.

Lilburn agency has made contact with the Mexican Consulate and has attempted to find out what should be done with Israel. Currently, Israel is placed in a DFCS Foster Home in Lilburn County. SSCM is unable to determine how he ended up in Lilburn County. He stated that he has been here for 1 year and has been working to send money back to his family. He has not been to school during this time. Also, he has given bogus dates for his birthday. It has been reported to us that Israel's parents do not wish for him to come back to Mexico, but that they need for him to continue to work so that he may send money to his family. He is not going to school because we do not have proper paperwork for him to attend.

We are preparing for the ten day hearing.

Scenario 2 Illano Rodriguez

Mother: Rita
Putative Father: Paul Hernandez
Legal Father: Jesus

Illano Rodriguez (DOB 5/14/96) was removed from his mother's custody on 9/23/1999 due to abuse, neglect and caretaker's inability to cope. Illano contracted meningitis around the age of one. This resulted in

profound developmental delay and cerebral palsy. He has significant self-abusive behaviors when he is unhappy with his environment. A school psychologist stated that Illano was severe / profound mentally retarded. At the time, Illano came into care, he was on Depakote sprinkles to reduce his seizure activity.

A non-reunification order was granted on September 26, 2002 as to the mother Rita and on October 17, 2002, as to the fathers. Ms. Rita worked (without documentation) and failed to establish a care plan for Illano during her work hours. She also failed to visit with the child unless transportation was provided by the DFCS case manager.

In April 2004, Program Consultant with DFCS Foster Care Unit, notified Juvenile Court judge that “in the case of this specific youth who is ‘impaired’, guardianship would always be a last resort and only then, if there is no other way to protect the youth from abuse, neglect or exploitation. The deciding factor is whether continuing foster care services beyond 18 will serve a need for the youth until we can transition him.

At this time, Illano wears a padded helmet because he bangs his head; he has seizures; he is unable to talk; and has limited ability to feed himself. His care giver has to bathe him. He is currently taking Zoloft, Depakote, Risperdal and Seroquel at the cost of approximately \$1110.00/month. Due to the change in Emergency Medicaid regulations as of January 1, 2006, Medicaid will no longer pay for his medication.

The case manager has contacted GA Cares and was told that no prescription plans were available for illegal immigrants. She has also contacted the pharmaceutical companies Pfizer and Abbot and was told that they do not provide reduced cost medication to illegal immigrants.

Recently, the case manager has spoken to Rita, mother of Illano, she stated that she is barely able to pay her rent and is occasionally without funds to pay for a taxi to work. According to the case manager, Rita has not visited with or had any contact with Illano in two years.

Case scenario 3

Kingston County has been working with Ms. Martinez for 8 months after placement of her 3 children into foster care. During this 8 month period the county has exhausted the maximum amount allowed in wrap-around funds.

Mr. Gonzalez who is the father of one of the children legitimated all 3 children and has taken legal responsibility for all 3. Mr. Gonzales and Ms. Martinez have stated that he did not live in the home until recently. Our juvenile court judge has stated that we need to provide services to Mr. Gonzalez to work on reunification of the family. Mr. Gonzales is an "Illegal Immigrant" and therefore Peachland Mental Health stated that they were not able to service this customer. Mr. Gonzalez would benefit from structured substance abuse treatment that may need to include detoxification if Mr. Gonzalez has resumed consuming alcohol. Mr. Gonzalez has limited command of English and limited vocational skills. Mr. Gonzalez has a poorly developed social support system and is at extremely high risk for relapse and continued alcohol use. Mr. Gonzalez also needs a full medical evaluation to assess medical needs. Mr. Gonzales states he cannot afford these services.

The main reason these children were put into care was because Mom "Ms. Martinez" went to work and left the father "Mr. Gonzalez" in charge of the children. He was drunk and passed out when we received the call and went out to find the children in that situation. Mr. Gonzalez is undocumented. Father is the one with the substance abuse problem.

Case scenario 4

Javon (8), Chhyya (4), Bebe(2), and Michael Jordan(1), Bagheera were referred to CPS intake by an anonymous reporter concerned for the children's safety. The reporter said all she knew was that they were *foreigners and* that lived in a trailer and that the kids were all left alone with the 8 year old in charge. They did not come out of the trailer and the parents did not talk with anyone but the reporter KNEW they were into drugs. She once saw the mother, she could not pronounce or spell her name at the health department with the children and only remember the last name because it sounded like a character in a Disney movie. When she inquired about their "good color" the mom had said she was from Malaysia and she lived in America since Javon was 2. Ms Bagheera asked whether she thought she could use his Malaysian Birth certificate to get a Medicaid card like she got for the younger children who were born in California.

When the risk assessor got to the residence she found the front door open with the screen door locked. The children were watching a black and white television. There was no sign of the baby. The room was cluttered with numerous bags and clothing items and wreaked of urine. The walls and roof were blackened with smoke and the children had streaks of dirt all over. The two year old wore a kind of cloth diaper that was badly stained and seemed in need of changing.

Javon told the worker his grandmother was home but she was sleeping. When asked why he was not in school he replied that he did not go to school but would soon be able to go to work to help his mother. The assessor asked him to go and get his grand mother. About 15 minutes later a very elderly, crumpled looking woman shuffled to the door. She did not speak English and communicated with Javon to tell the worker to come back later.

Case scenario 5

Sharina Husenni 6 years old was reported to the agency for physical abuse. She presented with multiple bruises and welts on her legs and arms, back and face. Her mother Fatmata told the risk assessor she did not know how she got hurt. She told the assessor she could not answer her questions and would not till her husband came home. She said she can't speak good English. The worker indicated that measures have been taken to protect Sharina. Law enforcement had transported her to the DFCS office. At the county office Sharina would not eat anything offered to her. They offered her hot dogs, ham sandwiches, chips and sodas. Sharina had her hands and hair painted with henna. Mrs Husseni had told the risk assessor it was Ramadan (Islamic event dominated by fasting, charity, self-accountability).

Slides Module 5

MODULE 5

Module 5: Solution Building



- Identify Barriers to working with immigrant families
- Competencies that promote collaboration
- Creating Solution building strategies

A Mosaic



- We have become not a melting pot but a beautiful mosaic. Different people, different beliefs, different yearnings, different hopes, different dreams.

President Jimmy Carter

EAS/GSU

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Evaluations



EAS/GSU

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Reference Section Module 5

Competencies that promote collaboration

Check which competencies you demonstrate effectively.

	Collaborative Competencies
	An open attitude characterized by respect for the perceptions of others
	An ability to notice, comment on, and negotiate conflict
	Ability to focus a group's efforts (for example, create a unified idea so that the group can narrow its tasks)
	Understanding of the political realities within your agency/organization and how best to utilize those conditions to achieve the goals of a partnership with other entities
	Willingness to shift paradigms, accommodate approaches, to utilize creative thinking (elastic mindsets) to bridge concepts and focus on common ground
	We have a planned purpose and practice which focuses more on achieving results than on sustaining detailed procedures
	Recognizing existing resources and finding ways for them to contribute toward achieving goals
	Ability to guide the group toward solution oriented discussions
	Clarity about the core values that will guide your work with this collaborative
	Recognizing the financial cost of all activities that will impact the collaborative work for the family
	Working knowledge of the "mandatory partners" systems, i.e. Homeland Security, Law enforcement, Refugee services, mental health, physical health, local government, Rev Max
	Flexibility about the ways you work within groups
	Knowledge of best/promising practices in working with immigrant communities
	Awareness of the ways other partnerships have addressed issues to accomplish improved results for children, youth and families

Solution Building Strategies

- Explore the creation of a county level guide to Georgia's Child Protection and Foster care Services and have it translated into the main languages spoken in the communities served
- Develop a cheat sheet for staff and immigrant families to let them know about the different immigration statuses including associated benefits. Consider providing an overview to the community
- Find out from the different people groups and families served what is important to them for raising children
- Identify possible community partners who may help with resource development/funding/health care/employment
- Identify community leaders interested in partnering with DFCS to better serve their children and families
- Encourage them to develop and tap into resources to establish their own after school programs. Mentoring, tutoring, home work assistance, volunteers for transportation of parents or even visitation, summer programs. All these may help with risk assessment and promote greater safety, well being and or permanency.
- For children in foster care carefully review birth certificates to help early determination of their need for immigration assistance.
- Create a listing of immigration resources including refugees services providers, immigration attorneys, ethnic organizations
- When necessary due to immigration status help youth in care transition to independence by assessing SIJS in permanency planning
- Creating informational resources for Immigrant Families regarding the child protective and foster care process

- ### Are there other solutions to add to this list?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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