

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT & OTHER AGENCIES



Immigration Options Available for Victims of Crime

February 17, 2022

OVERVIEW



- T and U nonimmigrant status (T/U visas) for victims of human trafficking and other qualifying criminal activity
- Continued Presence designation for victims of human trafficking
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) benefits for domestic violence victims
- 8 U.S.C. §1367 Protections
- Resources
- Frequently Asked Questions

INTRODUCTION: T AND U VISAS



- * Strengthen law enforcement's ability to detect, investigate, and prosecute trafficking in persons (T visa) and certain qualifying crimes (U visa)
- Encourage trafficked, exploited, and abused victims to report crimes committed against them and participate in the investigation, even if they don't have lawful immigration status
- Offer protections to victims of human trafficking and other qualifying crimes in keeping with the humanitarian interests of the United States

2000 Law







2002-2008 Regs

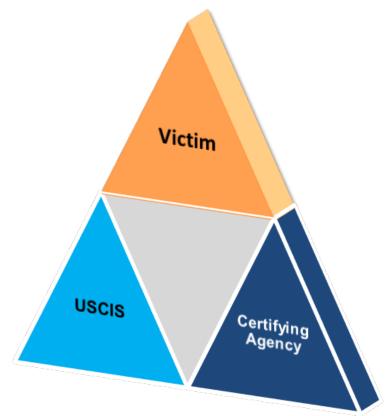
IMMIGRATION RELIEF: TAND U VISAS



- Lawful status for 4 years (with possibility for permanent status)
- Work permit
- Lawful status for certain family members
- Subject to an annual cap for "principals"
 - T visas—5,000
 - U visas—10,000

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES





BASIC T VISA REQUIREMENTS



- Victim of a "severe form of trafficking in persons"
- ♣ Victim physically present in U.S. on account of trafficking
- Victim must comply with reasonable requests to help investigate or prosecute traffickers (exemption for age and exception for trauma)
- Victim must show removal from U.S. would cause extreme hardship
- Victim is admissible to the U.S.



- Is completed as part of a victim-centered approach to combat human trafficking
- Provides valuable evidence of the victim's cooperation but is not required to establish eligibility for a T visa
- Confirms law enforcement's view that the applicant is a trafficking victim
- Is law enforcement's opportunity to provide relevant case information to USCIS



	Victim of Trafficking in Persons Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		0	USCIS Form I-9 MB No. 161 xpires 12/31
ST	ART HERE - Type or print in ink. This form should be completed by Federal, state, I, or tribal law enforcement agencies for victims under the Victims of Trafficking and	For USCIS Us		e Only
Vio	lence Protection Act (VTVPA), Public Law 106-386, as amended.	Returned		Receipt
_	RT 1. Victim Information	Date		
1.	Full Legal Name	Date		
	Family Name (Last Name) Given Name (First Name) Middle Name (if any)	Resubmitte	d	
		Date		
2.	Other Names Used	Date		
	Provide any other names you have used since birth, including aliases, maiden names, and nicknames. If you need extra space to complete this section, use the space	Reloc Sent		
	provided in Part 9. Additional Information.	Date		
	Family Name (Last Name) Given Name (First Name) Middle Name (if any)	Date		
		Reloc Rec'o	-	
		Date		
3.	Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy) 4. Gender or Sex	Date		
	Male Female Other		Remarks	
	-			
_	rt 2. Agency Information	I		
1.	Name of Certifying Agency	1		
_		1		
2.	Name of Certifying Official	1		
3.	Title of Certifying Official			
4.	Division/Office of Certifying Official			
5.	Agency Mailing Address		ausps	ZIP Code Lo
	Street Number and Name	Ap	ot. Ste. Flr.	Number
		i i		
	City or Town	Sta	ate	ZIP Code
			~	
6.	Daytime Telephone Number 7. Fax Number			

T VISA LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE GUIDE



On October 20, 2021, USCIS published the first ever standalone <u>T Visa Law Enforcement</u> <u>Resource Guide</u> for certifying officials

- Highlights include:

 - Best Practices for Certifying Agencies and Officials



T VISA LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE GUIDE

For Federal, State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Judges and other Government Agencies









T VISA POLICY MANUAL UPDATES



- On October 20, 2021, USCIS issued updated policy guidance in <u>Volume 3, Part B</u> and <u>Volume 9, Part O</u> of the Policy Manual regarding the adjudication of T visa applications
- ♣ The USCIS Policy Manual is the agency's centralized online repository for USCIS' immigration policies

Part B - Victims of Trafficking

<u>aidance</u> <u>Resources (3)</u> <u>Appendices (1)</u> <u>Updates (2)</u> <u>History</u>

- Chapter 1 Purpose and Background
- Chapter 2 Eligibility Requirements
- . Chapter 3 Documentation and Evidence for Principal Applicants
- Chapter 4 Family Members
- · Chapter 5 Documentation and Evidence for Family Members
- · Chapter 6 Bona Fide Determinations [Reserved]
- · Chapter 7 Adjudication
- · Chapter 8 Annual Cap and Waiting List
- · Chapter 9 Applicants in Removal Proceedings
- . Chapter 10 Duration and Extensions of Statu
- . Chapter 11 Federal Benefits and Work Authorization
- · Chapter 12 Travel
- Chapter 13 Revocation of Status
- . Chapter 14 Confidentiality Protections and Prohibitions Against Disclosure

Current as of December 09, 2021

8 CFR

BASIC U VISA REQUIREMENTS



- Victim of qualifying criminal activity
- Crime occurred in U.S. or violated U.S. law
- Victim has specific, credible, and reliable information about qualifying criminal activity
- Victim was, is being, or is likely to be helpful to law enforcement in detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction, or sentencing of criminal activity ongoing requirement

Additional eligibility requirements:

- Victim suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of qualifying crime
- Victim is admissible to the U.S. or has all applicable grounds of inadmissibility waived

U VISA STATUTORY LIST OF CRIMES



- Abduction
- Abusive Sexual Contact
 Incest
- Blackmail
- Domestic Violence
- Extortion
- False Imprisonment
- Felonious Assault
- Female Genital **Mutilation**
- Fraud in Foreign Labor Contracting

- Hostage Taking
- Involuntary Servitude
- Kidnapping
- Manslaughter
- Murder
- Obstruction of Justice
- Peonage
- Perjury
- Prostitution

- Rape
- Sexual Assault
- Sexual Exploitation
- Slave Trade
- Stalking
- Torture
- Trafficking
- Unlawful Criminal Restraint
- Witness Tampering

Includes:

- -- Attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit these crimes
 - -- Substantially similar crimes

U VISA LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE GUIDE





U VISA LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCE GUIDE

For Federal, State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Judges and other Government Agencies









FORM I-918 SUPPLEMENT B LAW ENFORCEMENT CERTIFICATION



- **4** This form is **REQUIRED INITIAL EVIDENCE for U visa petitions**
- Certifying official specifies:
 - which crime petitioner suffered
 - statutory citation for crime
 - victim's helpfulness
 - any observations of injury to victim
 - any other relevant information

FORM I-918 SUPPLEMENT B LAW ENFORCEMENT CERTIFICATION (cont.)



- ♣ The certifying agency can certify a Form I-918B based on past, present, or the likelihood of a victim's future helpfulness.
- Federal U visa regulations do not set a specific statute of limitations for signing the Form I-918B.
- ♣ There is no requirement that the certifying agency sign the certification at a specific stage of the detection, investigation, prosecution or sentencing.





- Provides a pathway to immigration relief to victims of domestic violence.
- Victim can submit own petition without abuser's knowledge.

WHO CAN FILE A VAWA SELF-PETITION



- * **Spouse**—The abused spouse of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident (child may be included as a derivative beneficiary)
- ♣ Spouse The spouse of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident whose child has been abused (child may be included as a derivative beneficiary)
- ♣ Child—The abused child(ren) of a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident
- **Parent** − The abused parent(s) of a U.S. citizen son or daughter

VAWA SELF-PETITION ELIGIBILITY



- Has or had a qualifying relationship to the U.S. citizen or LPR abuser
- Subjected to battery or extreme cruelty by the U.S. citizen or LPR abuser
- Resides or resided with the abuser
- Good moral character
- Married in good faith (for self-petitioning spouses only)

BEST PRACTICES FOR COMPLETING CERTIFICATION / DECLARATION



- Establish and Periodically Update Local Procedures and/or Policies
- Keep Records of Signed Forms
- Update USCIS When Signing Authority Changes
- Provide Specific Details
- Verify All Information on the Form Prior to Signing
- Provide an Original Ink Signature
- Return the Form to the Victim

BEST PRACTICES (continued)



- Make two copies of the originals
- Keep one copy and give petitioner other
- Assist petitioner with submission to USCIS
 - Place Form I-914/I-918, Supplement B and any supporting documents into envelope
 - 2. Seal envelope
 - 3. On envelope front, write in capital letters: DO NOT OPEN. FOR USCIS USE ONLY
 - 4. On envelope back, write your initials across the seal
 - 5. Seal entire flap with clear tape
 - 6. Give sealed envelope to the petitioners for submission



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Please see T/UVAWA for Law Enforcement Q&A document located in the Electronic Reading Room

RESOURCES



- USCIS Policy Manual: https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual
- Adjudications Data: https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/immigration-and-citizenship-data
- # Humanitarian Programs (VAWA, T, U): https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian
- ♣ Request Technical Assistance via the T and U Visa Hotline for Certifying Agency Inquiries: 240-721-3333. NOTE: This line is for certifying agencies only.

Continued Presence



What is Continued Presence?

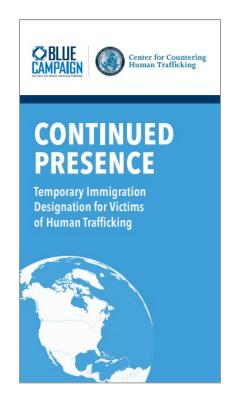
- Requested only by law enforcement
- Assists trafficking victims
- Benefits victims and law enforcement.

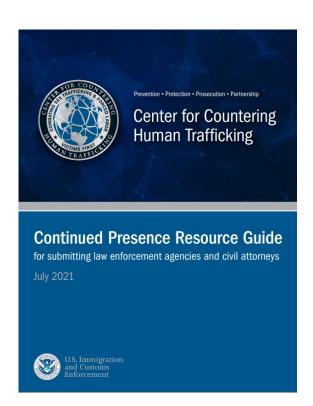
Who is Continued Presence for?

 Victim of a "severe form of trafficking in persons" who may be a potential witness; or who has filed a federal civil action under 18 USC 1595

Continued Presence







Continued Presence 12 Minute Video



Brochure, Resource Guide & Video www.DHS.gov/CCHT

Law Enforcement Webinar Registration
https://www.ice.gov/partnerships-centers/ccht/continued-presence-webinar

Questions & Form Request

ContinuedPresence@CCHT.dhs.gov

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