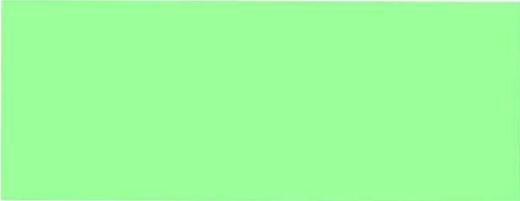
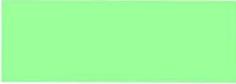




U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

(b)(6)



Date: NOV 17 2014 Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER FILE: 

IN RE: PETITIONER: 

PETITION: Petition for U Nonimmigrant Classification as a Victim of a Qualifying Crime Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,

  
Ron Rosenberg  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Director, Vermont Service Center (the director), denied the U nonimmigrant visa petition and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed and the petition will remain denied.

The petitioner seeks nonimmigrant classification under section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U), as an alien victim of certain qualifying criminal activity.

The director denied the petition because the petitioner did not submit a properly executed U Nonimmigrant Status Certification (Form I-918 Supplement B). In addition, the director noted that the petitioner failed to meet the eligibility requirements for U nonimmigrant classification or establish his admissibility to the United States. On appeal, counsel submits a statement, a copy of a Form I-918 Supplement B, and additional evidence.

#### *Applicable Law*

Section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Act provides U nonimmigrant classification to alien victims of certain qualifying criminal activity and their qualifying family members. Section 214(p)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(p)(1) states:

The petition filed by an alien under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i) shall contain a certification from a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, prosecutor, judge, or other Federal, State, or local authority investigating criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii). This certification may also be provided by an official of the Service whose ability to provide such certification is not limited to information concerning immigration violations. This certification shall state that the alien "has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful" in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii).

Regarding the application procedures for U nonimmigrant classification, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c) states, in pertinent part:

(2) *Initial evidence.* Form I-918 must include the following initial evidence:

(i) Form I-918, Supplement B, "U Nonimmigrant Status Certification," signed by a certifying official within the six months immediately preceding the filing of Form I-918. The certification must state that: the person signing the certificate is the head of the certifying agency, or any person(s) in a supervisory role who has been specifically designated by the head of the certifying agency to issue U nonimmigrant status certifications on behalf of that agency, or is a Federal, State, or local judge; the agency is a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, or prosecutor, judge or other authority, that has responsibility for the detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction, or sentencing of qualifying criminal activity; the applicant has been a victim of qualifying criminal activity that the certifying official's agency is investigating or prosecuting; the petitioner possesses information

concerning the qualifying criminal activity of which he or she has been a victim; the petitioner has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful to an investigation or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity; and the qualifying criminal activity violated U.S. law, or occurred in the United States, its territories, its possessions, Indian country, or at military installations abroad.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(4), prescribes the evidentiary standards and burden of proof in these proceedings:

The burden shall be on the petitioner to demonstrate eligibility for U-1 nonimmigrant status. The petitioner may submit any credible evidence relating to his or her Form I-918 for consideration by [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)]. USCIS shall conduct a de novo review of all evidence submitted in connection with Form I-918 and may investigate any aspect of the petition. Evidence previously submitted for this or other immigration benefit or relief may be used by USCIS in evaluating the eligibility of a petitioner for U-1 nonimmigrant status. However, USCIS will not be bound by its previous factual determinations. USCIS will determine, in its sole discretion, the evidentiary value of previously or concurrently submitted evidence, including Form I-918, Supplement B, "U Nonimmigrant Status Certification."

#### *Facts and Procedural History*

The petitioner is a native and citizen of Mexico who claims to have last entered the United States in November 2000 without inspection, admission or parole.<sup>1</sup> The petitioner filed the instant Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-918 U petition) on December 17, 2013 without a Form I-918 Supplement B. The director subsequently denied the petition because the petitioner failed to submit a properly executed Form I-918 Supplement B. The director also noted that the petitioner failed to meet the eligibility requirements for U nonimmigrant classification or establish his admissibility to the United States. The petitioner, through counsel, appealed the denial of the Form I-918 U petition.

On appeal, counsel submits a copy of a Form I-918 Supplement B dated April 21, 2014, and claims that a Form I-918 Supplement B is not required.

#### *Analysis*

The AAO conducts appellate review on a de novo basis. Upon review, we find no error in the director's decision to deny the petition based upon lack of required initial evidence.

The petitioner filed his Form I-918 U petition on December 17, 2013 and was required to submit a Form I-918 Supplement B as initial evidence. 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(2)(i). The record does not show that a completed Form I-918 Supplement B was filed with the Form I-918 U petition. Eligibility for a benefit request must be

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<sup>1</sup> The record shows that on April 30, 2001, a Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130) was filed on behalf of the petitioner, where he claimed to have initially entered the United States on May 1, 1992 without inspection, admission or parole.

established at the time of petition filing, particularly for individuals seeking U nonimmigrant classification, who are subject to an annual cap on U-1 nonimmigrant status and are placed on a waiting list, by filing date of petition, if they cannot be granted such status due solely to the cap. *See* 8 C.F.R. §§ 103.2(b)(1), 214.14(d); *Matter of Katigbak*, 14 I&N Dec. 45, 49 (Comm. 1971). The director properly denied the petition due to the lack of required initial evidence and the petitioner's submission of a complete Form I-918 Supplement B on appeal does not cure this defect. According to the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(8)(ii): "[i]f all required initial evidence is not submitted with the benefit request or does not demonstrate eligibility, USCIS in its discretion may deny the benefit request for lack of initial evidence or for ineligibility . . . ."

Even if we could consider the Form I-918 Supplement B submitted on appeal and dated April 21, 2014, it would fail to meet the regulatory requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(2)(i), as it was not signed by the certifying official within the six months preceding the December 17, 2013 filing date of the Form I-918 U petition. As the petitioner has failed to submit required initial evidence with his Form I-918 U petition, he has failed to establish his eligibility for U nonimmigrant classification and his Form I-918 U petition must remain denied.<sup>2</sup>

*Conclusion*

In visa petition proceedings, it is the petitioner's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. The petition remains denied.

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<sup>2</sup> The director also noted that the petitioner may be inadmissible to the United States and did not establish his statutory eligibility for U nonimmigrant status. The director did not, however, discuss these issues further because the petition was being denied due to the lack of initial evidence. We also do not discuss the petitioner's possible inadmissibility ground(s) or statutory eligibility for U nonimmigrant status, as he has failed to submit as initial evidence the required law enforcement certification at section 214(p)(1) of the Act.