

Immigration and Law Enforcement Tools for Working with Immigrant Survivors Human Trafficking and Other Crimes

IACP

San Diego, California

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NIWAP

Faculty Introductions

- Elizabeth Dallam: US Citizenship and Immigration Services-Policy Analyst
- Beau Thurnauer: East Hartford Police Department-Deputy Chief, Chair IACP Crime Prevention Committee
- Michael LaRiviere: Investigator, Criminal Investigations Division Salem Police Department
- Leslye E. Orloff, Adjunct Professor, Director NIWAP, American University, Washington College of Law

How Best Practices in Domestic Violence Investigations Promote Officer Safety

Audience Poll

- Have you work on a case(s) involving:
 - U Visa
 - T Visa
 - Continued Presence
 - VAWA self-petition
 - Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
- Have you provided certifications for
 - U visa
 - T visa
 - Requested Continued Presence

Participant Introductions, Goals and Expectations



Purpose of Crime Victim Protections

Congress enacted VAWA self-petitioning (1994) and the U and T visas (2000) to:

- Improve community policing and community relationships
- Increase prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against immigrant victims
- Allow victims to report crimes without fear of deportation
- Enhance victim safety
- Keep communities safe
- Why “Criminal Activity”

Major Forms of Relief

- VAWA self-petition
 - Abuse by US citizen or lawful permanent
 - Spouse, former spouse, parent, step-parent, over 21year old child
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
 - Immigrant children abused, abandoned or neglected by one of their parents
 - (US or Abroad)
- U Visa
- T Visa
- Continued Presence

LONG-TERM IMMIGRATION RELIEF: T AND U VISAS

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



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DHS Video Part 1.mpg

U Visa Requirements

- Victim of a qualifying criminal activity
- Has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful in
 - Detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction or sentencing
- Suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of the victimization
- Possesses information about the crime
- Crime occurred in the U.S. or violated U.S. law

U Visa Criminal Activities (11/2011 data)

- Domestic violence **45.9%**
- Rape, sexual assault, incest, trafficking **30.4%**
- Felonious assault, murder, manslaughter **9.9%**
- Kidnapping, being held hostage, unlawful criminal restraint, torture **8.47%**
- Blackmail, extortion, perjury, obstruction of justice, attempts, conspiracy, solicitation **5.3%**

Qualifying Criminal Activity

- Domestic violence
- Sexual assault
- Rape
- Incest
- Prostitution
- Torture
- Female genital mutilation
- Felonious assault
- Manslaughter
- Murder
- Kidnapping
- Abduction
- Trafficking
- Involuntary servitude
- Slave trade
- Being held hostage
- Peonage
- **Fraud in Foreign Labor Contracting**
- False Imprisonment
- Blackmail
- Extortion
- Witness tampering
- Obstruction of justice
- Perjury
- **Stalking**

*Attempt, conspiracy or solicitation to commit any of these crimes
any similar activity

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 (some exceptions apply)**
- Victim must show removal from U.S. would cause extreme hardship



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HUMAN TRAFFICKING: FEDERAL DEFINITION

Sex Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment ▪ Harboring ▪ Transportation ▪ Provision ▪ Obtaining of a person 	for the purpose of a commercial sex act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ induced by force, fraud, or coercion OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ victim under 18
Labor Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment ▪ Harboring ▪ Transportation ▪ Provision ▪ Obtaining of a person 	for purpose of subjection to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ involuntary servitude ▪ peonage ▪ debt bondage ▪ slavery 	through use of force, fraud, coercion



SMUGGLING V. TRAFFICKING

Smuggling	Trafficking
Undocumented	Citizen or Undocumented
Voluntary	Involuntary
Crime Against Government	Crime Against Person
Involves Transportation	Exploitation

Both smuggling and trafficking

- are profitable businesses involving humans
- often involve criminal networks



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IMMEDIATE SHORT-TERM RELIEF FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS: CONTINUED PRESENCE

Benefits for trafficking victims:

- 1 year renewable legal protection
- Work permit
- Refugee-type benefits
- Peace of mind, greater ability to cooperate

Benefits for law enforcement:

- Potential witness and stronger case
- Builds trust and goodwill



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CONTINUED PRESENCE REQUIREMENTS

- Meant to be early and often
- Must be trafficking victim and potential witness
- Case does not need to be accepted for prosecution
- Trafficking charges do not need to be brought
- Victims not required to cooperate
- Can be revoked and carries no liability

The Facts about Continued Presence

- 2011** CP applications should be submitted immediately upon identification of a victim regardless of whether or not the victim has cooperated. In some cases, due to the nature of trafficking crimes, victims are too traumatized to cooperate at the outset of an investigation; however, this should not preclude the submission of a CP application.
- 2012** CP applications can be approved with an unaccompanied victim statement. A victim's statement alone is sufficient as long as the law enforcement official finds it credible under the circumstances.
- 2013** CP approval is not dependent on the case being accepted for prosecution. A victim must only be a potential witness to the human trafficking crime.
- 2014** CP approval is not dependent on human trafficking charges being brought. CP is available to all trafficking victims even if a human trafficking violation is not charged or if charges are never brought.
- 2015** Deferred action should never be used in place of CP. Deferred action is a form of prosecutorial discretion, such as not placing an individual in removal proceedings, and is done as an act of administrative convenience to the government. It precludes a victim from receiving TVPA benefits and services.
- 2016** CP does not require that the victim has suffered a violent form of human trafficking. Human traffickers may employ a range of non-violent forms of coercion to hold victims against their will such as threats of deportation, document control and psychological coercion.
- 2017** CP is initially granted for one year and may be renewed in one-year increments. CP renewals are submitted by the federal law enforcement official and evaluated by their agency on a case-by-case basis.
- 2018** CP can be revoked. If it is later determined that the individual is not a victim of human trafficking and/or is no longer a potential witness, CP can be revoked.
- 2019** CP is not a guarantee of a long-term form of immigration status. Receipt of CP does not guarantee that USCIS will favorably adjudicate other long-term immigration status applications.
- 2020** CP recipients are permitted to travel domestically and may have their family members join them in the U.S. At the discretion of the federal law enforcement official and their agency, a victim may be granted authorization to have their family member enter the U.S. to join them.

Long-Term Immigration Status

Victims may qualify for other forms of immigration benefits depending on their unique circumstances. Law enforcement officials are encouraged to work with the local ICE victim assistance coordinator to obtain referrals to non-governmental victim service providers. These providers may offer a variety of services to assist crime victims such as immigration legal assistance, crisis intervention, counseling, medical care, housing, job-skills training and case management.

Trafficking victims are eligible to self-petition to USCIS for T and U nonimmigrant status which permits them to remain in the U.S. for up to four years and can lead to lawful permanent residence. These applications may require a law enforcement certification. Federal, state and local law enforcement should, upon request, provide law enforcement certifications for human trafficking victims. USCIS will complete a comprehensive review of these applications prior to adjudication.

Important Numbers

- ICE Law Enforcement Parole Branch
202-732-8164 (law enforcement only)
- ICE Headquarters Victim Assistance
866-872-4973 or victimassistance.ice@dhs.gov

For human trafficking-related policy issues, please contact the ICE Headquarters Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit at ICETHumanTrafficking.help@dhs.gov.

Homeland Security
Department of Homeland Security
Report Suspicious Activity:
1-866-DHS-2-ICE (1-866-347-2423)
www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking

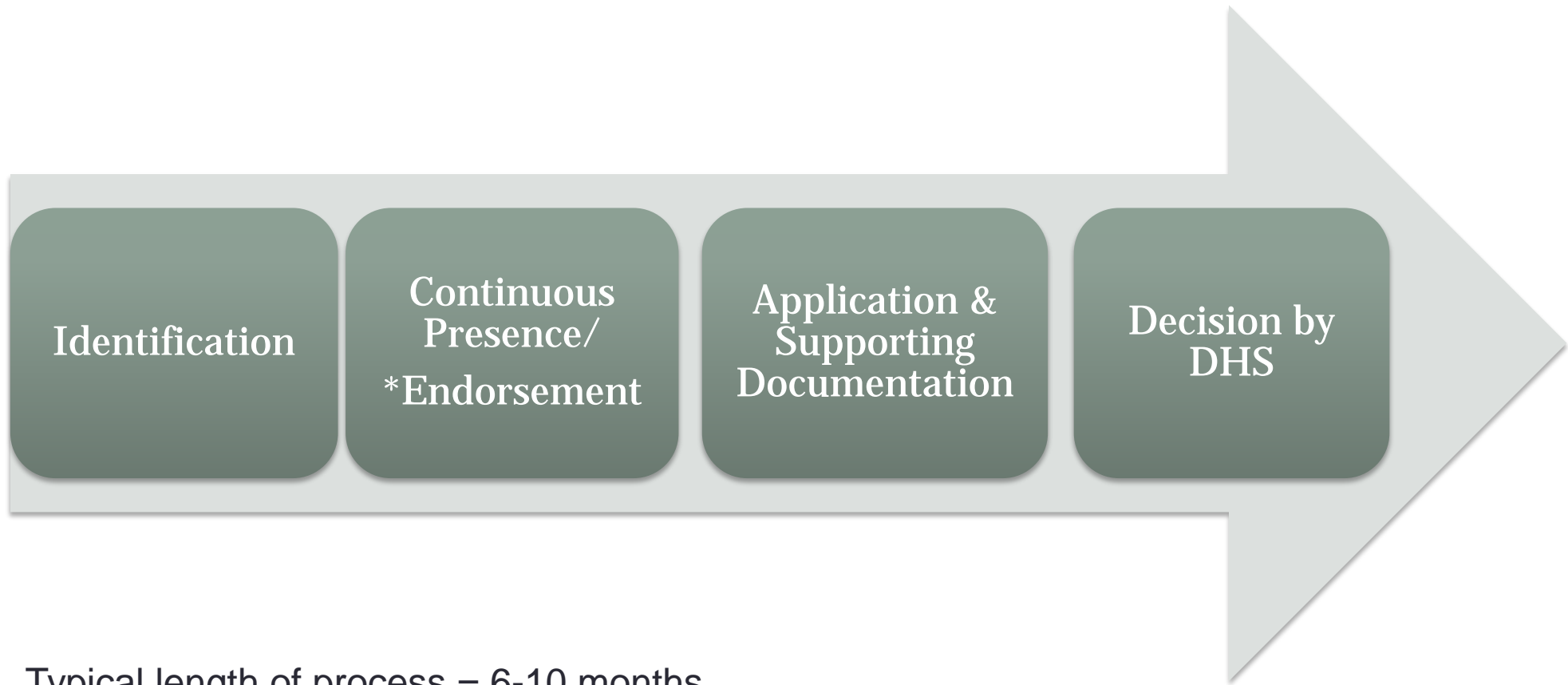
Continued Presence
Temporary Immigration Status
for Victims of Human Trafficking

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement



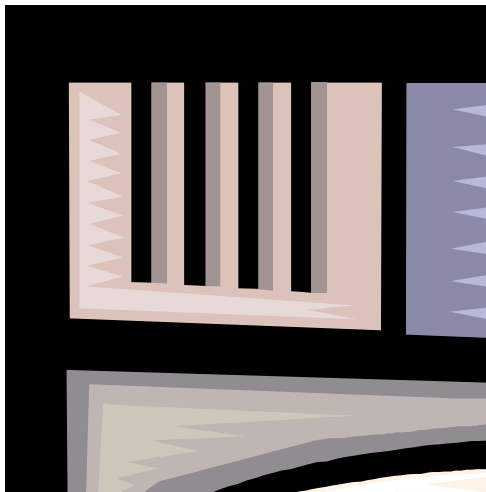
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The T Visa Application Process



Typical length of process = 6-10 months

How does law enforcement and prosecution benefit from the U visa?

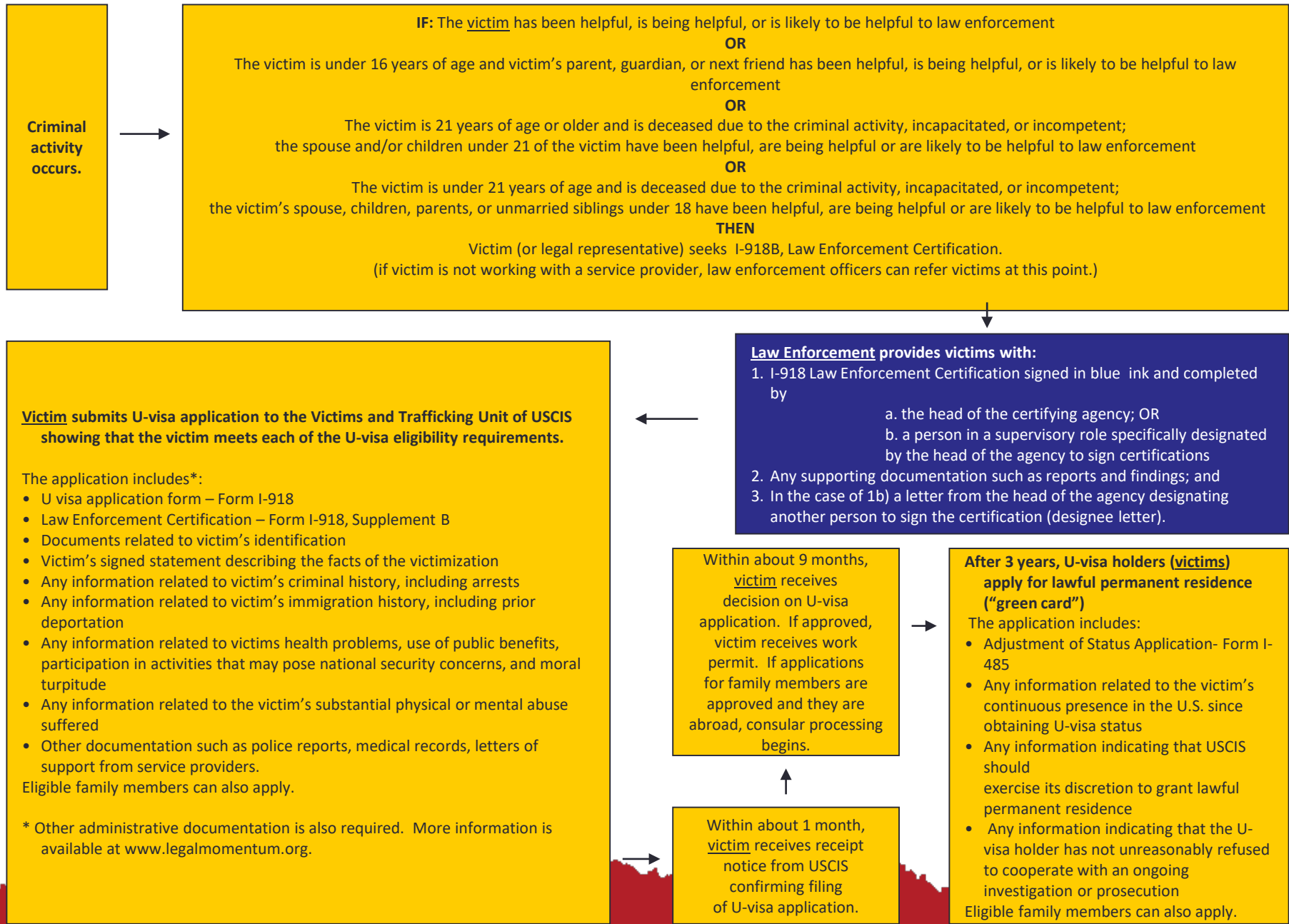


U Visa Benefits to Law Enforcement and Prosecutors

- Encourages victims to report crimes
- Improves investigation and prosecution of violent crimes
- Increases potential to convict most dangerous criminals
- Demonstrates commitment to protecting immigrant community members
- Enhanced immigrant community involvement
- Makes it easier to identify victim witnesses
- Reduces repeat calls and recanting victims
- Fosters community policing partnerships
- Enhances Officer and Community Safety

Law Enforcement's Role

U-visa Application Victim Flow Chart



Law Enforcement provides victims with:

1. I-918 Law Enforcement Certification signed in blue ink and completed by:
 - a. the head of the certifying agency; OR
 - b. a person in a supervisory role specifically designated by the head of the agency to sign certifications
2. Any supporting documentation such as reports and findings; and
3. In the case of 1b) a letter from the head of the agency designating another person to sign the certification (designee letter).

Law Enforcement Certification

FORM I-914 SUPPLEMENT B LAW ENFORCEMENT DECLARATION

- Supplement B not required for T visa, but USCIS gives it significant weight
- Provides evidence that applicant is a victim of severe form of trafficking
- Provides information on whether applicant has complied with law enforcement requests
- The form is law enforcement's opportunity to provide any relevant case information to USCIS



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FORM I-914 SUPPLEMENT B LAW ENFORCEMENT DECLARATION

What kind of agencies can sign?

- Any Federal, State, or local law enforcement office or agency that has authority to detect, investigate, or prosecute human trafficking.
- Federal, State, local, tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges or other agencies with criminal, civil, or administrative investigative or prosecutorial authority
- Federal and State Departments of Labor



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HOW TO REQUEST CONTINUED PRESENCE

- Federal law enforcement agencies apply directly
- Local law enforcement agencies apply through sponsoring federal partner
- Submit requests to:
 - ICE Law Enforcement Parole Section
 - SPBP.LEPS@ice.dhs.gov



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U Visa Certification Considerations

- What criminal activity occurred?
- Identify the victim or indirect victim
 - Note injuries observed, if any
- Determine helpfulness of the victim
- Determine if any family members were implicated in the crime

U Visa Basics

- Law enforcement certification is just one part of the overall process it does not = Citizenship
- Meant to promote reporting of crime
- Targets offenders who prey on most vulnerable victims
- Offender may be citizen or non-citizen
- Can be “revoked”
- Increases immigrant victim participation in criminal justice system

Who can apply?

- Victims of qualifying criminal activity
- Parents and guardians can apply as an “indirect victim” if:
 - the victim is a child under 21 years of age and/or
 - is incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased due to murder or manslaughter
- Bystanders victimization – very limited
- For child victims a “next friend” can provide helpfulness

How will a U visa certification request come to you?

- From victim advocate or immigration attorney
- As a police officer you are the first responder
- As a prosecutor you might have continued contact with the victim and might be first to identify victim's U visa eligibility

Who Can Certify?

“law enforcement” & “law enforcement agencies” =

- Federal, state, and local
 - Police, sheriffs, FBI, HSI, ATF...
 - Prosecutors
 - Judges, Magistrates, Commissioners
- Departments of Labor (DOL) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
- Child and Elder Abuse investigators and agencies
- Other government agencies

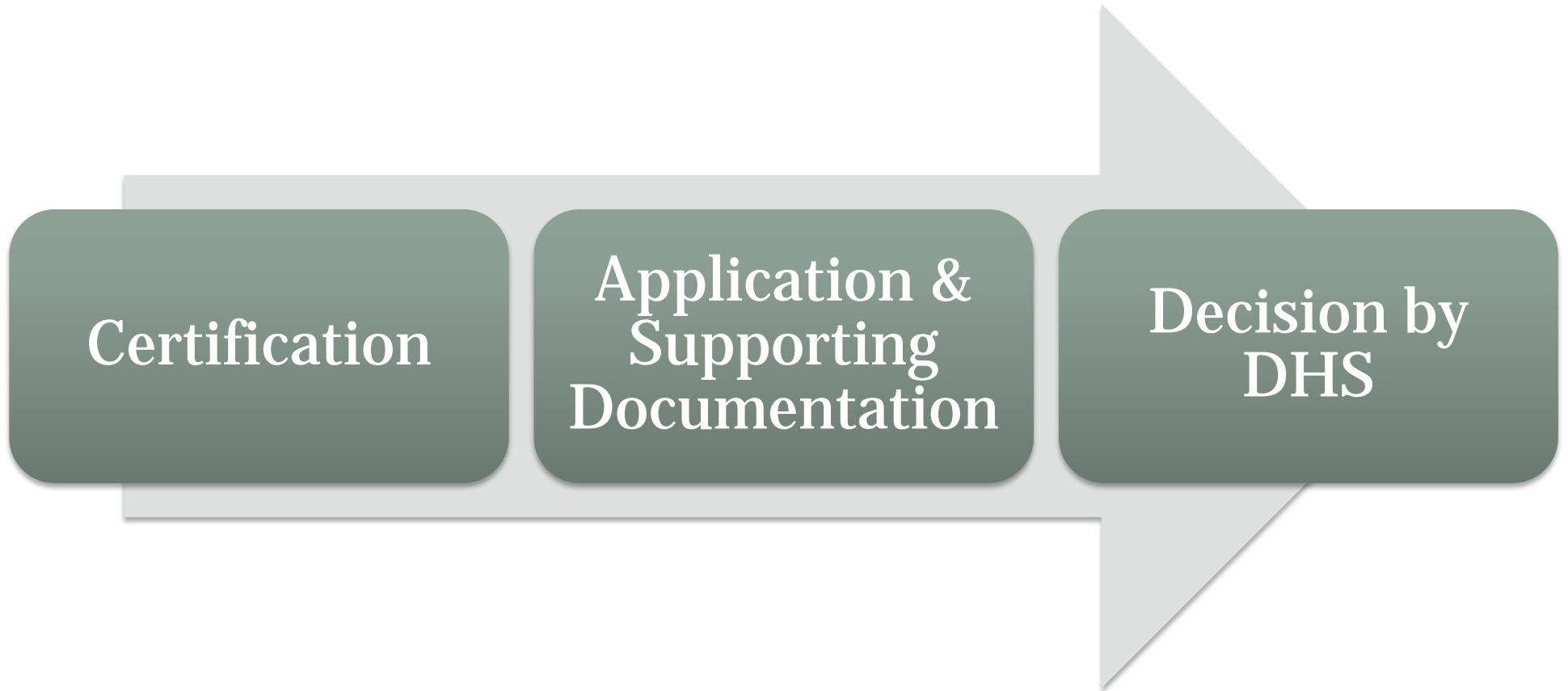
U Visa Certification Considerations

- What criminal activity occurred?
- Identify the victim or indirect victim
 - Note injuries observed, if any
- Determine helpfulness of the victim
- Determine if any family members were implicated in the crime

Things to Know About Certifying

- “Do I believe this person was a victim of a qualifying crime?”
- “Did the person assist or willing to assist in detection, investigation, conviction, prosecution and/or sentencing?”
- Question is **NOT**:
 - Can we prosecute the crime?
 - Can I arrest the offender?
 - Do I have proof beyond a reasonable doubt?
 - Will the prosecutor’s office file charges?
 - Is this within the statute of limitations?
 - Did we get a conviction?

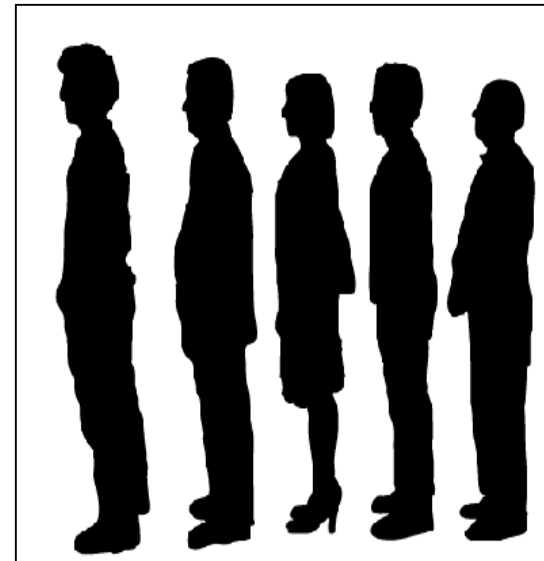
The U Visa Application Process



Typical length of process = 28 months

U VISA WAITING LIST

- After 10,000 approvals of principal petitioners are issued in a fiscal year, we cannot approve more until additional visas become available the next fiscal year (Oct 1).
- All eligible cases that cannot be granted solely because of the cap are put on a waiting list.
- VSC sends written notification and grants Deferred Action if petitioner/derivatives are in the U.S.
- When next fiscal year begins, if petitioner and derivatives are still eligible, cases are processed on a “first in, first out” basis.



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Who is responsible for

- Deciding eligibility
- Conducting background check
- Granting a victim a T or U visa
- Role of certification
 - Provides evidence to USCIS
 - Mandatory prerequisite to filing a U visa

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

- All applicants for Continued Presence, and T and U visas are fingerprinted and prints are run through background checks
- T visa applicants and U visa petitioners are subject to grounds of inadmissibility; all cases are reviewed a second time at adjustment of status phase
- USCIS has fraud protection mechanisms in place
- Law enforcement is not liable in any way
- Law enforcement can update or disavow certification at any time



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U Visa Certification Overview

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

Form I-918 Supplement B,
U Nonimmigrant Status Certification



NIWAP

Form I-918 Supplement B,

U Nonimmigrant Status Certification

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

START HERE - Please type or print in black ink.

Part 1. Victim Information

Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Other Names Used *(Include maiden name/nickname)*

Date of Birth <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>	Gender
<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female

For USCIS Use Only	
Returned	Receipt
Date	
Date	
Resubmitted	
Date	
Date	



This is usually filled out by the victim's immigration attorney or advocate.



This should be left blank

Usually one person within an agency is designated as the “Certifying Official”



Part 2. Agency Information		
Name of Certifying Agency		
<input type="text"/>		
Name of Certifying Official	Title and Division/Office of Certifying Official	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Name of Head of Certifying Agency		
<input type="text"/>		
Agency Address - Street Number and Name		
<input type="text"/>		
Suite No.		
<input type="text"/>		
City	State/Province	Zip/Postal Code
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Daytime Phone No. <i>(with area code and/or extension)</i>		Fax No. <i>(with area code)</i>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
Agency Type		
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local		
Case Status		
<input type="checkbox"/> On-going <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Certifying Agency Category		
<input type="checkbox"/> Judge <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Case Number		FBI No. or SID No. <i>(if applicable)</i>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

Part 3. Criminal Acts

1. The applicant is a victim of criminal activity involving or similar to violations of one of the following Federal, State or local criminal offenses. *(Check all that apply.)*

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abduction | <input type="checkbox"/> Female Genital Mutilation | <input type="checkbox"/> Obstruction of Justice | <input type="checkbox"/> Slave Trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abusive Sexual Contact | <input type="checkbox"/> Hostage | <input type="checkbox"/> Peonage | <input type="checkbox"/> Torture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blackmail | <input type="checkbox"/> Incest | <input type="checkbox"/> Perjury | <input type="checkbox"/> Trafficking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Involuntary Servitude | <input type="checkbox"/> Prostitution | <input type="checkbox"/> Unlawful Criminal Restraint |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extortion | <input type="checkbox"/> Kidnapping | <input type="checkbox"/> Rape | <input type="checkbox"/> Witness Tampering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> False Imprisonment | <input type="checkbox"/> Manslaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault | <input type="checkbox"/> Related Crime(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Felonious Assault | <input type="checkbox"/> Murder | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Exploitation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>(If more space needed, attach separate sheet of paper.)</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt to commit any of the named crimes | <input type="checkbox"/> Conspiracy to commit any of the named crimes | <input type="checkbox"/> Solicitation to commit any of the named crimes | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> |

You can & should certify multiple offenses when present. Other can include criminal activity present, but not listed specifically; e.g. “stalking”



Dates do not have to be precise – you can use months, seasons or years.

Part 3. Criminal Acts *(continued)*

2. Provide the date(s) on which the criminal activity occurred.

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

3. List the statutory citation(s) for the criminal activity being investigated or prosecuted, or that was investigated or prosecuted.

4. Did the criminal activity occur in the United States, including Indian country and military installations, or the territories or possessions of the United States? Yes No

a. Did the criminal activity violate a Federal extraterritorial jurisdiction statute? Yes No

b. If "Yes," provide the statutory citation providing the authority for extraterritorial jurisdiction.

c. Where did the criminal activity occur?

Part 3. Criminal Acts *(continued)*

5. Briefly describe the criminal activity being investigated and/or prosecuted and the involvement of the individual named in Part 1. Attach copies of all relevant reports and findings.

Make copies of all reports and attach.

6. Provide a description of any known or documented injury to the victim. Attach copies of all relevant reports and findings.

**Be as specific as possible, highlighting visible injuries observed (even if not photographed).
If you are aware of mental injury, include as well.**

Helpfulness

Part 4. Helpfulness of the Victim

The victim (or parent, guardian or next friend, if the victim is under the age of 16, incompetent or incapacitated.):

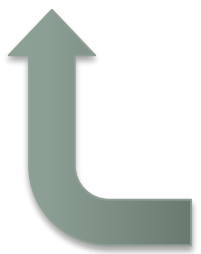
- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Possesses information concerning the criminal activity listed in Part 3 . | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Has been, is being or is likely to be helpful in the investigation and/or prosecution of the criminal activity detailed above. <i>(Attach an explanation briefly detailing the assistance the victim has provided.)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Has not been requested to provide further assistance in the investigation and/or prosecution. <i>(Example: prosecution is barred by the statute of limitation.) (Attach an explanation.)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Has unreasonably refused to provide assistance in a criminal investigation and/or prosecution of the crime detailed above. <i>(Attach an explanation.)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Part 5. Family Members Implicated in Criminal Activity

1. Are any of the victim's family members believed to have been involved in the criminal activity of which he or she is a victim? Yes No

2. If "Yes," list relative(s) and criminal involvement. *(Attach extra reports or extra sheet(s) of paper if necessary.)*

Full Name	Relationship	Involvement



Because many applications will include domestic violence, this may likely be the defendant.



Part 6. Certification

I am the head of the agency listed in **Part 2** or I am the person in the agency who has been specifically designated by the head of the agency to issue U nonimmigrant status certification on behalf of the agency. Based upon investigation of the facts, I certify, under penalty of perjury, that the individual noted in **Part 1** is or has been a victim of one or more of the crimes listed in **Part 3**. I certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I have made, and will make no promises regarding the above victim's ability to obtain a visa from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, based upon this certification. I further certify that if the victim unreasonably refuses to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity of which he/she is a victim, I will notify USCIS.

Signature of Certifying Official Identified in Part 2.

Date (*mm/dd/yyyy*)

REMEMBER: This is merely a certification that you believe they were a victim of a crime. This does not automatically mean that the victim will be granted immigration relief.

Helpfulness in the Regulations

- Statute and DHS Regulations: has been helpful, is being helpful or is likely to be helpful in the
 - Detection, or Investigation, or
 - Prosecution, or Conviction or
 - Sentencing
- There is no degree of helpfulness required
- Law enforcement may complete U visa certification once they assess victim's helpfulness
- The investigation or prosecution can still be ongoing

Helpfulness can be satisfied even if:

- Victim reports a crime where there's no further investigation
- Report is of past crime that the victim did not report at the time
- Perpetrator absconds or is subject to immigration removal
- The perpetrator is being prosecuted for a different crime
- Victim is not needed as a witness
- Victim is dead (indirect victim qualifies)
- Perpetrator is dead
- Victim has a criminal history or is subject to immigration enforcement
- Victim fully discloses story after better understanding rights, the U-visa and meaningful language access

Ongoing Cooperation Requirement

- U visas continuing requirement to offer helpfulness examined by DHS at
 - Waitlist approval
 - U visa approval
 - Granting lawful permanent residency
- T visas
 - Victim must comply with reasonable requests to help investigate or prosecute traffickers

Helpfulness Exceptions

- T visa exceptions
 - Under 18
 - Psychological trauma
- U visa exception
 - Victim may not unreasonably refuse to cooperate with reasonable requests from law enforcement and prosecutors

Why would a victim report a crime and then refuse to participate in the ensuing investigation and trial?

Evaluating Whether Victim's Refusal to Provide Assistance/Cooperation was "Unreasonable"

- Considerations:

- totality of the circumstances, including the nature of the victimization
- Fear of reprisal from the abuser
- Abuser's threats to victim or her family members
- trauma suffered
- force, fraud or coercion

If you still believe the victim is unreasonably refusing...

- Note on the certification, sign, and return to victim or victim's attorney
- Burden shifts to victim to prove the refusal is not unreasonable
- DHS makes the ultimate decision

WITHDRAWING AN I-914B OR I-918B

Written notification should include:

- Agency's name and contact information
- Name, DOB and alien number of victim
- Name of person who signed certification and the date it was signed
- Reason agency is withdrawing/disavowing
- Signature and title of official withdrawing/disavowing
- Attach copy of original certification (if copy was kept)



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When should you certify?

Timeline

- Certification must be included in the initial application for a U Visa
- Once the initial application is processed:
 - Victim is entered into a database and flagged as an applicant for a U Visa



- Immigration proceedings will not be initiated
- Offender can not intimidate with threats

Rebuttal

- Establish timeline of when victim was told about U Visa
- Introduce prior consistent statements

Victim statements including 911 call and statements to first responders, friends, family, and advocate

Motive to Lie

Rebut charge that victim is lying to get U Visa

Use these statements

Which Cases To Certify

- Meet basic requirements
 - Victim of criminal activity + helpfulness
- No statute of limitations
- Old and closed cases OK
- When appropriate to decline certification
 - Case examples
- Waitlist not affect certification

Best Practice

- Model policies
- Sample developed with input from Chiefs from 8 jurisdictions and DHS supported by
 - BJA
 - OVW

Training Opportunities

- USCIS trainings
- NIWAP trainings funded by
 - Office on Violence Against Women
 - Office of Victims of Crime TTAC

Resources

- ▶ **Technical Assistance**

- ▶ Call: 202.274.4457
- ▶ Email: niwap@wcl.american.edu

- ▶ **Materials on U visa and Immigrant Victims Legal Rights**

- ▶ Visit <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu>
- ▶ U Visa Certification Toolkit
- ▶ DHS Answers to Law Enforcement Reasons for Not Certifying
- ▶ USCIS Q & A on U Visa Certification
- ▶ Roll call training videos
- ▶ All available at:
[www.http://niwap.org/lawenforcement](http://niwap.org/lawenforcement)

www.niwap.orf/go/iacp

- U Visa Toolkit For Law Enforcement Agencies And Prosecutors
- DHS: U and T Visa Law Enforcement Resource Guide
- DHS: Policies including victim-witness
- Tools for officers to promote language access
- Bluecard Tool Screening Victims for Immigration Protections

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HOW TO CONTACT US

To Withdraw Certification:

USCIS Vermont Service Center

Attn: Humanitarian Division
75 Lower Welden Street
St. Albans, VT 05479

For Questions to VSC:

Law Enforcement Specific Email Box:

LawEnforcement_UTVAWA.VSC@uscis.dhs.gov

VSC Hotline: 802-527-4888

To Request Law Enforcement Training:

USCIS Public Engagement Division

T_U_VAWATraining@uscis.dhs.gov

To Follow up on CP Submissions:

ICE Headquarters Parole Unit:

SPBP.LEPS@ice.dhs.gov

For Assistance with CP Requests or to Direct Victims to Services:

Contact your local ICE Victim Assistance Specialist or Coordinator:

Phone: (866) 872-4973

Email: victimassistance.ice@ice.dhs.gov

For Policy-Related Questions:

USCIS Office of Policy and Strategy

Phone: (202)272-1470

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Jessica.M.Salsbury@uscis.dhs.gov

Eric Tijerina (VAWA)

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RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

- USCIS Law Enforcement Resource website:
<http://www.uscis.gov/tools/resources/information-law-enforcement-agencies-and-judges>
- DHS Blue Campaign Resources: www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign
- ICE Continued Presence Pamphlet:
<https://www.ice.gov/doclib/human-trafficking/pdf/continued-presence.pdf>
- DHS U and T Visa Law Enforcement Resource Guide:
<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/u-visa-law-enforcement-certification-resource-guide>



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Important Notes Regarding the USCIS Parts of This Presentation

About this Presentation

- Author(s): USCIS
- Date of last revision: June 14, 2016
- Any references in documents or text, with the exception of case law, relate to fictitious individuals.
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