


<p>California Department of Justice Division of Law Enforcement</p> <p>Larry J. Wallace, Director</p>		<h1>INFORMATION BULLETIN</h1>	
<p><i>Subject:</i> <b>New and Existing State and Federal Laws Protecting Immigrant Victims of Crime</b></p>	<p>No. DLE-2015-04</p>	<p>Contact for information:</p>	<p>Larry Wallace, Director, Division of Law Enforcement 916-319-8200</p>
<p>Date: October 28, 2015</p>			

**TO:** All California State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

This bulletin provides a summary of a new state law that requires agencies that investigate or prosecute criminal matters to assist crime victims without authorized immigration status in applying for a U nonimmigrant visa – a federal immigration visa set aside for victims of crime who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse because of criminal activity, and who are willing to assist federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies or government officials in the investigation of that criminal activity. California’s Immigrant Victims of Crime Equity Act (Senate Bill 674), which takes effect on January 1, 2016, requires state and local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and other officials to certify the helpfulness of victims of qualifying crimes on a federal U Nonimmigrant Status Certification (Form I-918 Supplement B), also known as a “U visa certification.” **Unlike federal law, which provides certifying state and local agencies and officials with discretion in determining whether to complete the certification, California’s new law mandates that state and local agencies and officials submit certifications when certain conditions are met.** U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) considers these certifications in determining whether to grant a qualifying immigrant a U nonimmigrant visa (U visa).

In addition to providing guidance on the new state law, this bulletin summarizes existing federal law governing U visas, answers relevant questions regarding U visa eligibility, and encourages state and local law enforcement agencies and officials to be vigilant in identifying and supporting immigrant crime victims who may be eligible for U visas. These visas are an important tool for encouraging the cooperation of witnesses, investigating, prosecuting, and convicting criminals, and increasing public safety.

### **Federal Law Governing U Visas for Certain Crime Victims**

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act (VTVPA) of 2000<sup>1</sup> is a federal law that, among other things, provides temporary immigration benefits to individuals without immigration status who are victims of specified qualifying crimes. Under the VTVPA, an immigrant victim of certain crimes can file a Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-918) with USCIS. The U visa provides eligible victims with nonimmigrant status (including victims who are no longer in the United States) the opportunity to be temporarily present in the United States to help law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity at issue. Under certain

<sup>1</sup> VTVPA, Pub. L. No. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464-1548 (2000).

circumstances, a person with a U visa may be able to adjust to lawful permanent resident status if USCIS determines that the individual qualifies for that status.

In order to file a Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-918), an immigrant victim *must* provide a certification form (Form I-918 Supplement B) from a federal, state, or local law enforcement official certifying that he or she has knowledge of the following:

- The victim has been a victim of qualifying criminal activity;
- The victim possesses information about the qualifying criminal activity; and
- The victim has been, is being or is likely to be helpful to the investigation and/or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity.

The petitioner is ineligible for a U visa without the certification, which the petitioner must file with his or her U visa petition. The VTVPA was designed both to encourage victims of crime to report crimes and assist in the investigations and prosecutions of those crimes regardless of their immigration status *and* to support law enforcement efforts in investigating and prosecuting crimes committed against immigrant victims.

### **New California Law Regulating U Visa Certifications by Law Enforcement—Effective January 1, 2016**

Senate Bill 674 (De León)—the Immigrant Victims of Crime Equity Act (the Act) was signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. on October 9, 2015. The law adds a new provision to the California Penal Code. **This new law, Penal Code section 679.10, mandates that certain state and local agencies and officials complete U visa certifications, upon request, for immigrant crime victims who have been helpful, are being helpful, or are likely to be helpful in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of specified qualifying crimes.**

Significantly, under the Act:

- There is a rebuttable presumption that an immigrant victim is helpful, has been helpful, or is likely to be helpful, if the victim has not refused or failed to provide information and assistance reasonably requested by law enforcement.
- A certifying official may withdraw a previously granted certification only if the victim refuses to provide information and assistance when reasonably requested.
- In addition, a certifying official must fully complete and sign the U visa certification and include “specific details about the nature of the crime investigated or prosecuted and a detailed description about the victim’s helpfulness or likely helpfulness to the detection or investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.”

The Act also requires certifying entities to complete the certification **within 90 days** of the request, except in cases where the applicant is in immigration removal proceedings, in which case the certification must be completed **within 14 days** of the request.

The Act applies to the following California state and local entities and officials:

- State and local law enforcement agencies;
- Prosecutors;
- Judges;
- Agencies with criminal detection or investigative jurisdiction in their respective areas of expertise, including but not limited to child protective services, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, and the Department of Industrial Relations; and
- Any other authority responsible for the detection or investigation or prosecution of a qualifying crime or criminal activity.

Additional provisions of the Act include:

- Certifying agencies are prohibited from disclosing the immigrant status of a victim or person requesting a U visa certification, except to comply with federal law or legal process, or if authorized by the victim or person requesting the certification.
- A current investigation, the filing of charges, and a prosecution or conviction are not required for the victim to request and obtain the certification from a certifying official.
- Certifying agencies that receive certification requests must report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, the number of victims that requested certifications from the particular agency, the number of certifications signed, and the number of certifications denied.

## **Questions and Answers Regarding Eligibility for U Visas**

### ***1. Who is eligible for a U visa?***

Eligibility for U visas is governed by the VTVPA and determined by USCIS. Under those federal provisions, individuals without authorized immigrant status are eligible to apply for a U visa if they: (1) are victims of specified qualifying crimes, (2) have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of criminal activity, (3) have specific knowledge and details of a qualifying crime committed within the United States, and (4) are currently assisting, have previously assisted, or are likely to be helpful in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of the qualifying crime.

Victims may apply for a U visa even if they are no longer in the United States. Individuals presently in removal proceedings or with final orders of removal can also apply. Moreover, a parent without authorized immigrant status can petition for their own U visa as an “indirect victim” of the qualifying crime, if their child is: (1) under 21 years of age, (2) the victim of a qualifying crime, and (3) incompetent or incapacitated such that she or he is unable to provide law enforcement with adequate assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the crime. (An immigrant parent can petition for a U visa regardless of his/her child’s citizenship status or whether his/her child died as the victim of murder or manslaughter.)

### ***2. What is a qualifying crime?***

Under the relevant state and federal laws, qualifying crimes include rape, torture, human trafficking, incest, domestic violence, sexual assault, abusive sexual conduct, prostitution, sexual exploitation,

female genital mutilation, being held hostage, peonage, perjury, involuntary servitude, slavery, kidnaping, abduction, unlawful criminal restraint, false imprisonment, blackmail, extortion, manslaughter, murder, felonious assault, witness tampering, obstruction of justice, fraud in foreign labor contracting, stalking, and other related crimes which include any similar activity where the elements of the crime are substantially similar to the above specified offenses.

**The Immigrant Victims of Crime Equity Act, consistent with federal law, states that a qualifying crime includes the attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the specified and other related offenses.**

**3. *Is an arrest, prosecution, or conviction necessary to certify a U visa petition?***

California's Immigrant Victims of Crime Equity Act makes clear that a current investigation, the filing of charges, and a prosecution or conviction are not required to sign the law enforcement certification. Many situations exist where an immigrant victim reports a crime, but an arrest or prosecution cannot take place due to evidentiary or other circumstances. For example, the perpetrator may have fled the jurisdiction, cannot be identified, or has been deported by federal law enforcement officials. In addition, neither a plea agreement nor a dismissal of a criminal case affects a victim's eligibility. Furthermore, a law enforcement certification is valid regardless of whether the crime that is eventually prosecuted is different from the crime that was investigated, as long as the individual is a victim of a qualifying crime and meets the other requirements for U visa eligibility.

There is ***no statute of limitations*** that bars immigrant crime victims from applying for a U visa. Law enforcement can sign a certification at any time, and it can be submitted for a victim in an investigation or case that is already closed.

**4. *Will certifying a U visa petition automatically grant the victim an immigration benefit?***

Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies cannot legally grant or guarantee an immigrant crime victim a U visa or any other type of immigration status by signing a U visa certification (Form I-918 Supplement B). Instead, USCIS conducts a full review of the victim's petition and a thorough background check of the petitioner before approving or denying the petition. USCIS will also make the determination as to whether the victim has met the "substantial physical or mental abuse" standard on a case-by-case basis during its adjudication of the petition. By signing a certification, the law enforcement official states: (1) under penalty of perjury, that the individual is or has been a victim of one of the qualifying crimes, and (2) the remaining information provided in the certification is true and correct to the best of the certifying official's knowledge. Without a completed U visa certification, victims will not be eligible for a U visa.

**Recommendations and Additional Resources for Law Enforcement**

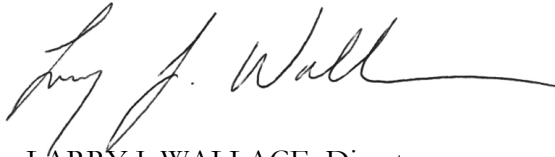
Attorney General Kamala D. Harris is committed to seeking justice for every crime victim in California regardless of the victim's immigration status. Undocumented immigrants are often among the most vulnerable victims of crime across California. Fear of deportation is a significant deterrent to reporting crime for many undocumented immigrants. As such, the Attorney General encourages all agencies and officials subject to California's new law to immediately establish and implement a U visa certification policy and protocol that is consistent with California law and the guidance provided in this law enforcement bulletin.

The **USCIS web site** includes useful information regarding U visa eligibility, qualifying criminal activities, and applying for a U visa. See <http://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/victims-human-trafficking-other-crimes/victims-criminal-activity-u-nonimmigrant-status/victims-criminal-activity-u-nonimmigrant-status>.

The **Form I-918 Supplement B Certification** can be found here: <http://www.uscis.gov/i-918>.

We look forward to working with you to ensure that California continues to set an example across the nation for building and preserving the relationship of trust between our peace officers and the communities we are sworn to serve, including immigrant communities. California's Immigrant Victims of Crime Equity Act is a positive step in strengthening that relationship.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Larry J. Wallace". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

LARRY J. WALLACE, Director  
Division of Law Enforcement

For KAMALA D. HARRIS  
Attorney General