



Law Enforcement's Role in U Visa Certification

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A noncitizen crime victim who assists law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the crime may be eligible for a special type of temporary visa called a U visa. Congress created the U visa in October 2000, as part of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act.¹ The intent of this legislation was to “strengthen the ability of law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate and prosecute” violent crimes against immigrants, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking, “while offering protection to victims of such offenses.”² Some noncitizen victims may be reluctant to come forward to assist law enforcement for fear of adverse immigration actions.³ The U visa promotes assistance to law enforcement by providing victims an opportunity to obtain temporary legal status.

Regulations implementing the U visa provisions were not published until September 2007.⁴ To qualify for a U visa, a noncitizen crime victim must obtain a certification from a government official verifying that the noncitizen has been helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the crime perpetrated against him or her. Law enforcement officials often have questions about their role in this process and the specific requirements of the certification. Through questions and answers, this bulletin aims to provide guidance on such issues based on the federal immigration statute, federal regulations, and guidance from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the federal agency charged with adjudicating U visa applications.

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1. Pub. L. No. 106-386, § 1513, div. B, tit. V, 114 Stat. 1464, 1533-37 (2000).

2. See Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, § 1513(a)(2)(A).

3. This may be even more of a concern in jurisdictions with 287(g) programs, according to a recent federal report. See U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Immigration Enforcement: Better Controls Needed over Program Authorizing State and Local Enforcement of Federal Immigration Laws* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2009), 2, www.gao.gov/new.items/d09109.pdf (pointing out concern that 287(g) programs could also lead to apprehension in immigrant communities and less inclination to report crimes out of fear that officers with 287(g) authority would inquire about crime victims' immigration status).

4. New Classification for Victims of Criminal Activity; Eligibility for “U” Nonimmigrant Status, 72 Fed. Reg. 53,014 (Sept. 17, 2007). Before the regulations were published, USCIS established a program to provide interim relief in the form of deferred action and employment authorization to those who appeared to be eligible for a U visa.

Question 1. What are the U visa eligibility requirements?

By statute, a noncitizen may be eligible for a U visa if the individual:

- has suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of a *qualifying criminal activity*;
- has information concerning the crime;
- has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the crime; and
- the crime occurred in the United States or violated a U.S. federal law.⁵

In order to apply for a U visa, the noncitizen applicant must satisfy several requirements and file paperwork demonstrating eligibility, including a certification of helpfulness from a law enforcement agency or other certifying agency.⁶

Question 2. What is qualifying criminal activity?

Qualifying criminal activity includes one or more of the following or any similar activity in violation of federal, state, or local criminal law:⁷

rape	involuntary servitude
torture	slave trade
trafficking	kidnapping
incest	abduction
domestic violence	unlawful criminal restraint
sexual assault	false imprisonment
abusive sexual conduct	blackmail
prostitution	extortion
sexual exploitation	manslaughter/murder
female genital mutilation	felonious assault
being held hostage	witness tampering
peonage	obstruction of justice
perjury	

This list includes attempts, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above.

This list of qualifying criminal activity is not an exclusive list or a list of specific statutory violations, but instead a list of general categories of criminal activity stated in broad terms.⁸ Any similar activity to those listed above may be a qualifying criminal activity.⁹ In addition, qualifying criminal activity may occur during the commission of other criminal activity, and a victim may qualify for a U visa even if the perpetrator is not charged with the qualifying crime.¹⁰ For example, in the process of investigating federal embezzlement charges, the investigator learns that the offender is abusing his wife, but because there are no applicable federal domestic violence laws, he

5. INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(i).

6. 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(2) (2008).

7. INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(iii), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii).

8. See 72 Fed. Reg. 53,014 at 53,018.

9. See 8 C.F.R. 214.14(a)(9) (2008).

10. See 72 Fed. Reg. 53,014 at 53,018.

is charged only with the nonqualifying federal embezzlement crimes. In that case, a noncitizen victim may still qualify for the U visa as a victim of domestic violence if she meets all other criteria for eligibility, including being helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the crime.

3. What is the certification of helpfulness?

In order to apply for a U visa, the noncitizen applicant must submit a certification from a *qualifying agency* verifying that the applicant:

- has been a victim of qualifying criminal activity;
- possesses information about the qualifying criminal activity;¹¹
- has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful to the investigation or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity; and
- the qualifying criminal activity occurred in the United States or violated U.S. law.¹²

The certification must be completed using the U Nonimmigrant Status Certification, Form I-918, Supplement B (included in the Appendix at the end of this bulletin). The certification should provide specific details about the nature of the crime being investigated and/or prosecuted and describe the petitioner's helpfulness in the case. The certifying agency is under no legal obligation to complete this certification, but the noncitizen applicant will be ineligible for a U visa without it. The certification must have been signed within six months immediately preceding the submission of the U visa application.

Question 4. What qualifies as a certifying agency?

The U visa certifications must be completed by a qualifying "certifying agency" and signed by a "certifying official" within that agency. Certifying agency refers to

- a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency;
- a prosecutor;
- a judge; or
- any other authority that has criminal investigative jurisdiction in their respective area of expertise, such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the U.S. Department of Labor.¹³

Certifying officials include

- the head of one of the qualifying agencies listed above;
- any person in a supervisory role in a qualifying agency who is specifically designated by the head of that agency to issue U visa certifications; or
- federal, state, or local judges.¹⁴

11. An exception applies when the victim is under 16 years of age, incapacitated or incompetent. In that case, he or she is not required to personally possess information regarding the qualifying criminal activity. The parent, guardian, or "next friend" of the minor petitioner may provide that information and assist in the investigation or prosecution. See INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(i).

12. 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(2)(i) (2008).

13. 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(a)(2) (2008).

14. 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(a)(3) (2008).

Question 5. What does it mean to be “helpful” in the investigation or prosecution of a crime?

USCIS interprets “helpful” to mean assisting law enforcement in the investigation and/or prosecution of the criminal activity of which the applicant is a victim.¹⁵ The statutory requirement was broadly written with three verb tenses—is being helpful, was helpful, or may be helpful in the future¹⁶—recognizing that noncitizen victims cooperative at any stage of a past or present criminal investigation or prosecution may be eligible for a U visa, provided they meet the other requirements. Individuals may be eligible for a U visa at the very early stages of an investigation by showing that they *may* be helpful to a prosecution at some point in the future.¹⁷ Individuals may also be eligible based on cooperation in prior investigations or prosecutions.¹⁸

Certifying officials make the initial discretionary determination whether a noncitizen victim is helpful. The definition of helpfulness is limited only by excluding from eligibility those individuals who cooperate initially, but then refuse or fail to provide information and assistance when reasonably requested.¹⁹ If a U visa is provided early in the process, the noncitizen victim has an ongoing responsibility to provide assistance, assuming there is an ongoing need for the applicant’s assistance. In fact, the certifying official may withdraw the certification at any time, even after the U visa application has been approved.²⁰

Question 6. Must a prosecution occur for a crime victim to be eligible for a U visa?

Prosecution of the criminal activity is not required, since the statute requires a noncitizen victim to be helpful in either the investigation or the prosecution of the criminal activity.²¹ Prosecution of the criminal activity may not occur due to various factors, such as investigators being unable to locate the offender or the offender being deported prior to prosecution of the case. Moreover, a lack of prosecution does not negate the assistance and cooperation a victim may have provided to a police officer or other law enforcement officer investigating the crime.

Question 7. If the qualifying criminal activity is prosecuted, should the prosecutor or investigating law enforcement agency complete the certification?

Under the U visa application process, certifying agencies have broad discretion in determining protocol for certifications. Because the statute encompasses being helpful in either the investigation or prosecution of the crime, the investigating law enforcement agency may prepare the

15. See 72 Fed. Reg. 53,014 at 53,019.

16. INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i)(III), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(i)(III).

17. See 72 Fed. Reg. 53,014 at 53,019.

18. See USCIS Memorandum for Director, Vermont Service Center, from William R. Yates, “Centralization of Interim Relief for U Nonimmigrant Status Applicants,” (Oct. 8, 2003) (“The fact that the criminal activity occurred a number of years prior to the current request or that the case in which the applicant is the victim is closed is not a determinative factor at this stage. The statute contemplates that a person may be eligible for U nonimmigrant status as a result of having been a victim of a crime that occurred at some point in the past.”)

19. 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(b)(3) (2008).

20. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(h)(2)(A) (2008).

21. INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i)(III), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U)(i)(III); 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(b)(3) (2008).

certification based on its investigation of the crime and the assistance provided by the noncitizen victim. The law enforcement agency may also decide to contact the prosecutor to confirm that the victim is cooperating, or it may refer the victim to the prosecutor for certification if he or she is better able to speak to the victim's continuing assistance. If both agencies are amenable to preparing the certification, USCIS advises that it be completed by the agency that can provide the most information about the case.

Question 8. Are certifying agencies essentially granting status to U visa applicants when they provide a certification of helpfulness?

In preparing and signing a U-visa certification, law enforcement officials are not granting lawful status to a noncitizen applicant or making a determination of the applicant's eligibility for a U visa. Further, they will not in any way be held liable if the applicant is found ineligible for the visa. In addition to the certification, the applicant must meet several other eligibility criteria, including demonstrating that he or she has not committed serious crimes or immigration violations.²² According to USCIS, the agency will give the certification significant weight, but will not consider it conclusive evidence that the applicant has met any of the eligibility requirements.²³ USCIS will look at the totality of the circumstances surrounding the application in determining whether the petitioner will be granted the visa.²⁴

Question 9. Are law enforcement officers required to sign U visa certifications?

Law enforcement agencies and other government officials are under no obligation to complete U visa certifications. A noncitizen victim, however, will be ineligible for the visa without one.

Question 10. How long can a U visa recipient remain in the United States? Can he or she remain in the United States permanently?

In general, U visa status may be approved for a period of up to four years, with possible extensions upon certification of need by government officials.²⁵

A U visa recipient may eventually apply for permanent resident status if USCIS determines that the individual has not unreasonably refused to provide assistance in the criminal investigation or prosecution and his or her continued presence in the country is justified on humanitarian grounds, to ensure family unity, or is otherwise in the best interest of the public.²⁶

22. U visa eligibility requires establishing admissibility to the United States, unless the ground of inadmissibility is waived by USCIS. *See* INA §§ 214(a)(1), 212(d)(14); 8 U.S.C. §§ 1184(a)(1), 1182(d)(14); 8 CFR 214.1(a)(3)(i).

23. 72 Fed. Reg. 53014 at 53,024.

24. *See* Form I-918, Supplement B, Instructions (08/31/07), at 3. This form is reproduced in the Appendix.

25. An extension beyond the four-year period is permitted upon an attestation by the certifying official that the victim's presence continues to be necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the crime. INA § 214(p)(6), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(p)(6); 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(g) (2008).

26. The noncitizen must also establish three years of physical presence in the United States for a continuous period since the date of admission as a U nonimmigrant. INA § 245(m)(1), 8 U.S.C. § 1255(m)(1).

Question 11. How many U visas have been issued to date?

The federal government issued the first U visa in 2008, following an eight-year delay. The statute permits up to 10,000 U visas to be issued each year.²⁷ Through the end of 2008, however, of the 13,300 U visa applications received since 2000, USCIS had approved only 65 and denied 20.²⁸

Question 12. What should I do if I have additional questions about U visas?

You may contact the author with questions about U visas at 919.843.8404 or szota@sog.unc.edu. You may also contact Anne-Marie Mulagha of the USCIS Office of Policy and Strategy of the Department of Homeland Security for additional guidance about U visas certifications at 202.587.9758 or Anne-Marie.A.Mulagha@dhs.gov.

27. INA § 214(p)(2)(A), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(p)(2)(A).

28. Anna Gorman, "U-visa Program for Crime Victims Falters," *L.A. Times*, Jan. 26, 2009, <http://articles.latimes.com/2009/jan/26/local/me-crimevisa26>.

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Appendix

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

OMB No. 1615-0104; Expires 08/31/2010

Instructions for I-918, Supplement B, U Nonimmigrant Status Certification

Instructions

Please read these instructions carefully to properly complete this form. If you need more space to complete an answer, use a separate sheet(s) of paper. Write your name and Alien Registration Number (A #), if any, at the top of each sheet of paper and indicate the part and number of the item to which the answer refers.

What Is the Purpose of This Form?

You should use Form I-918, Supplement B, to certify that an individual submitting a Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, is a victim of certain qualifying criminal activity and is, has been, or is likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of that activity.

When Should I Use Form I-918, Supplement B?

If you, the certifying official, determine that this individual (better known as the petitioner) is, has been, or is likely to be helpful in your investigation or prosecution, you may complete this supplement form. The **petitioner** must then submit the supplement to USCIS with his or her petition for U nonimmigrant status.

NOTE: An agency's decision to provide a certification is entirely discretionary; the agency is under no legal obligation to complete a Form I-918, Supplement B, for any particular alien. However, without a completed Form I-918, Supplement B, the alien will be ineligible for U nonimmigrant status.

To be eligible for U nonimmigrant status, the alien must be a victim of qualifying criminal activity. The term "victim" generally means an alien who has suffered direct and proximate harm as a result of the commission of qualifying criminal activity.

The alien spouse, unmarried children under 21 years of age and, if the victim is under 21 years of age, parents and unmarried siblings under 18 years of age, will be considered victims of qualifying criminal activity where:

1. The direct victim is deceased due to murder or manslaughter, or
2. Where a violent qualifying criminal activity has caused the direct victim physical harm of a kind and degree that makes the direct victim incompetent or incapacitated, and, therefore, unable to provide information concerning the criminal activity or to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.

An alien may be considered a victim of witness tampering, obstruction of justice, or perjury, including any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit one or more of those offenses if:

1. The victim has been directly and proximately harmed by the perpetrator of the witness tampering, obstruction of justice, or perjury; **and**
2. There are reasonable grounds to conclude that the perpetrator committed the witness tampering, obstruction of justice, or perjury offense, at least in principal part, as a means:
 - A. To avoid or frustrate efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, or otherwise bring to justice the perpetrator for other criminal activity; or
 - B. To further the perpetrator's abuse or exploitation of or undue control over the petitioner through manipulation of the legal system.

A person who is culpable for the qualifying criminal activity being investigated or prosecuted is excluded from being recognized as a victim.

A victim of qualifying criminal activity must provide evidence that he or she (or in the case of an alien under the age of 16 years or who is incapacitated or incompetent, the parent, guardian, or next friend of the alien) has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful to a certifying official in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity as listed in **Part 3** of this form. Being "helpful" means assisting law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity of which he or she is a victim.

General Instructions.

Fill Out the Form I-918, Supplement B

1. Type or print legibly in black ink.
2. If extra space is needed to complete any item, attach a continuation sheet, indicate the item number, and date and sign each sheet.

-
3. Answer all questions fully and accurately. State that an item is not applicable with "N/A." If the answer is none, write "none."

This form is divided into **Parts 1** through **7**. The following information should help you fill out the form.

Part 1 - Victim information.

- A. **Family Name** (Last Name) - Give victim's legal name.
- B. **Given Name** (First name) - Give victim's full first name, do not use "nicknames." (Example: If victim's name is Albert, do not use Al.)
- C. **Other Names Used** - Provide all the names the victim has used that you are aware of, including maiden name if applicable, married names, nicknames, etc.
- D. **Date of Birth** - Use eight numbers to show his or her date of birth (example: May 1, 1979, should be written 05/01/1979).
- E. **Gender** - Check the appropriate box.

Part 2 - Agency information.

- A. **Name of certifying agency** - The certifying agency must be a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, prosecutor, or authority, or Federal or State judge, that has responsibility for the investigation or prosecution, conviction or sentencing of the qualifying criminal activity of which the petitioner was a victim.

This includes traditional law enforcement branches within the criminal justice system, and other agencies that have criminal investigative jurisdiction in their respective areas of expertise, such as the child protective services, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Department of Labor.

- B. **Name of certifying official** - A certifying official is:
 - 1. The head of the certifying agency or any person in a supervisory role, who has been specifically designated by the head of the certifying agency to issue a U Nonimmigrant Status Certification on behalf of that agency; **or**
 - 2. A Federal, state or local judge.

If the certification is not signed by the head of the certifying agency, please attach evidence of the agency head's written designation of the certifying official for this specific purpose.

- C. **Agency address** - Give the agency's mailing address.

Part 3 - Criminal acts.

- A. **Check all of the crimes of which the petitioner is a victim that your agency is investigating, prosecuting, or sentencing** - If the crime(s) of which the petitioner is a victim is not listed, please list the crime(s) and provide a written explanation regarding how it is similar to one of the listed crimes. Similar activity refers to criminal offenses in which the nature and elements of the offenses are substantially similar to the list of criminal activity found on the certification form itself.
- B. **Indicate whether the qualifying criminal activity violated the laws of the United States or occurred within the United States (including in Indian country and military installations) or the territories and possessions of the United States** - Qualifying criminal activity of which the applicant is a victim had to violate U.S. law or occur within the United States.

Please indicate whether the qualifying criminal activity occurred within the United States (including in Indian country and military installations) or the territories and possessions of the United States.

- 1. **United States** means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- 2. **Indian country** refers to all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through such allotments.
- 3. **Military installation** means any facility, base, camp, post, encampment, station, yard, center, port, aircraft, vehicle, or vessel under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, or any other location under military control.

4. Territories and possessions of the United States

means American Samoa, Bajo Nuevo (the Petrel Islands), Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Navassa Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Serranilla Bank, and Wake Atoll.

If the qualifying criminal activity did not occur within the United States as discussed above, but was in violation of U.S. law, it must violate a Federal extraterritorial jurisdiction statute. There is no requirement that a prosecution actually occur. Please provide the statutory citation for the extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Part 4 - Helpfulness of the victim.

- A. Indicate whether the victim possesses information about the crime(s).** A petitioner must be in possession of information about the qualifying criminal activity of which he or she is a victim. A petitioner is considered to possess information concerning qualifying criminal activity of which he or she is a victim if he or she has knowledge of details concerning that criminal activity that would assist in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity. Victims with information about a crime of which they are not the victim will not be considered to possess information concerning qualifying criminal activities.

When the victim is under 16 years of age, incapacitated or incompetent, he or she is not required to personally possess information regarding the qualifying criminal activity. The parent, guardian, or "next friend" of the minor petitioner may provide that information. "Next friend" is a person who appears in a lawsuit to act for the benefit of an alien victim. The "next friend" is not a party to the legal proceeding and is not appointed as a guardian.

- B. Provide an explanation of the victim's helpfulness to the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.** A victim must provide evidence to USCIS that he or she (or, in the case of an alien child under the age of 16 or who is incapacitated or incompetent, the parent, guardian, or next friend of the alien) has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful to a certifying law enforcement official in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity.

Being "helpful" means assisting law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity of which he or she is a victim. Alien victims who, after initiating cooperation, refuse to provide continuing assistance when needed will not meet the helpfulness requirement. There is an ongoing responsibility on the part of the victim to be helpful, assuming there is an ongoing need for the victim's assistance.

You, the certifying official, will make the initial determination as to the helpfulness of the petitioner. USCIS will give a properly executed Supplement B, U Nonimmigrant Status Certification significant weight, but it will not be considered conclusory evidence that the victim has met the eligibility requirements. USCIS will look at the totality of the circumstances surrounding the alien's involvement with your agency and all other information known to USCIS in determining whether the alien meets the elements of eligibility.

Part 5 - Family members implicated in criminal activity.

List whether any of the victim's family members are believed to have been involved in the criminal activity of which he or she is a victim. An alien victim is prohibited from petitioning for derivative U nonimmigrant status on behalf of a qualifying family member who committed battery or extreme cruelty or trafficking against the alien victim which established his or her eligibility for U nonimmigrant status. Therefore, USCIS will not grant an immigration benefit to a qualifying family member who committed qualifying criminal activities in a family violence of trafficking context.

Part 6 - Certification.

Please read the certification block carefully. **NOTE:** If the victim unreasonably refuses to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity of which he or she is a victim, even after this form is submitted to USCIS, you **must** notify USCIS by sending a written statement to: USCIS - Vermont Service Center, 75 Lower Welden Street, St. Albans, VT 05479-0001. Please include the victim's name, date of birth, and A-number (if available) on all correspondence.

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?

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.

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

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**.

Yes

No

2. Has been, is being or is likely to be helpful in the investigation and/or prosecution of the criminal activity detailed above. (Attach an explanation briefly detailing the assistance the victim has provided.)

Yes

No

3. Has not been requested to provide further assistance in the investigation and/or prosecution. (Example: prosecution is barred by the statute of limitation.) (Attach an explanation.)

Yes

No

4. Has unreasonably refused to provide assistance in a criminal investigation and/or prosecution of the crime detailed above. (Attach an explanation.)

Yes

No

Part 4. Helpfulness of the victim. (Continued.)

5. Other, please specify.

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

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)