Department of Homeland Security



Office of Investigations

T Nonimmigrant Status Handbook

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Foreword

The T Nonimmigrant Status Handbook is the originating and establishing Handbook for the Office of Investigations (OI) on the T Nonimmigrant Status. It provides a single source of national policies, procedures, responsibilities, guidelines, and controls to be followed by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) OI Special Agents setting forth their responsibilities when applicants for the T nonimmigrant status are human trafficking victims in OI investigations. This Handbook contains instructions and guidance to help ensure uniformity and operational consistency among all OI field offices. Oversight over the T Nonimmigrant Status Program resides with the Investigative Support Unit, Investigative Support Division, OI.

The T Nonimmigrant Status Handbook is an internal policy of OI and is not intended to confer any right or benefit on any private person or party. This Handbook contains information which may be exempt from disclosure to the public. If disclosure of this Handbook or any portion of it is demanded in any judicial or administrative proceeding, the OI Information Disclosure Unit, Mission Support Division, as well as the local Chief Counsel and/or U.S. Attorney are to be consulted so that appropriate measures can be taken to invoke privileges against disclosure. Any further request for disclosure of this Handbook or information contained herein should be referred to the OI Information Disclosure Unit.

The OI Policy Unit is responsible for coordinating the development and issuance of OI policy. All suggested changes or updates to this Handbook should be submitted to the OI Policy Unit, which will coordinate all needed revisions with the Investigative Support Unit.

Kumar C. Kibble

Acting Director, Office of Investigations

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T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS HANDBOOK

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T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS HANDBOOK

Chapter 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The T Nonimmigrant Status Handbook establishes uniform policy and procedures for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Investigations (OI) Special Agents (SAs) and sets forth their responsibilities when applicants for the T Nonimmigrant Status are human trafficking victims in OI investigations. (Note: The T Nonimmigrant Status is often incorrectly referred to as a "T Visa.")

Additionally, this Handbook explains the T Nonimmigrant Status requirements and the application process; establishes uniform procedures for completing U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Form I-914, Supplement B, Declaration of a Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons (see Appendix A); and provides guidelines for OI offices to support T Nonimmigrant Status holders who wish to adjust their status.

Chapter 2. AUTHORITIES

The following authorities govern the T Nonimmigrant Status:

2.1 Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-386) adopted a three-prong approach to prevent trafficking worldwide, prosecute traffickers, and protect victims. The statute defined a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons and authorized Continued Presence (CP) and the T Nonimmigrant Status.

2.2 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2003 (Public Law 08-193), an amendment to the TVPA, allowed for the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Secretary of Homeland Security to consider statements from state and local law enforcement officials that a victim of trafficking in persons "has been willing to assist in every reasonable way" in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking when determining if the victim is eligible for public benefits or for a T Nonimmigrant Status. It also provided civil remedies for trafficking victims to bring a civil action against offenders in federal district courts. Finally, this amendment also defined a "child" with Nonimmigrant Status as anyone under 18 years of age and extended eligibility for a T Nonimmigrant Status to a victim's unmarried siblings under 18 years of age.

2.3 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005

The TVPRA of 2005 (Public Law 109-164), an amendment to the TVPA, mandated that, "to the extent practicable, victims of severe forms of trafficking shall have access to information about federally-funded and administered anti-trafficking programs that provide services to victims of severe forms of trafficking." This amendment also expanded federal criminal jurisdiction to trafficking offenses committed by U.S. Government personnel and contractors abroad.

2.4 William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008

The TVPRA of 2008 (the "Act") (Public Law 110-457), enacted numerous changes to the TVPA. First, the Act amends the eligibility criteria for the T Nonimmigrant Status so that it applies to aliens who have been allowed entry into the United States from abroad for participation in investigative or judicial processes associated with human trafficking. The Act extends the duration of a T Nonimmigrant Status during the pendency of a trafficking victim's application for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident. The Act also authorizes fee waivers associated with filing an application for a T Nonimmigrant Status through the final adjudication of an adjustment of status. It allows for an administrative stay of removal, based on a prima facie determination of eligibility for a T Nonimmigrant Status until an application for a T Nonimmigrant Status is approved. The Act allows law enforcement officials to submit requests for parole for threatened family members of aliens who have been granted CP. The Act also provides HHS with exclusive authority to make determinations of interim eligibility for public benefits for a period of 90-120 days for juveniles who are considered potential victims of trafficking. Finally, the Act enhances federal penalties for trafficking offenses, requires screening of all unaccompanied alien children for indicators of human trafficking within 48 hours of apprehension, and mandates training for federal agency personnel.

2.5 Penalties for Disclosure of Information

Title 8, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 1367, Penalties for Disclosure of Information, prohibits the release of any information relating to aliens who are seeking or have been approved for a T Nonimmigrant Status (as well as U or Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Nonimmigrant Status); prohibits OI employees from making adverse determinations of admissibility using information provided solely by an abuser or an abuser's family member; and provides for federal disciplinary action or civil penalties for unlawful disclosure of protected information.

2.6 New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for "T" Nonimmigrant Status

Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 103, 212, 214, 274a, and 299, New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for "T" Nonimmigrant Status, was published on January 21, 2002. This federal rule establishes procedures for obtaining a T Nonimmigrant Status using USCIS Form I-914 and the

Supplemental Form I-918B, entitled "Declaration of a Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons."

2.7 Adjustment of Status to Lawful Permanent Resident for Aliens in T or U Nonimmigrant Status.

8 CFR §§ 103, 212, 214, 245, and 299, Adjustment of Status to Lawful Permanent Resident for Aliens in T or U Nonimmigrant Status, was published on December 12, 2008. This federal rule permits aliens in T Nonimmigrant Status to apply for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

Chapter 3. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are provided for the purposes of this Handbook:

3.1 Coercion

Coercion means threats of "serious harm" (see Section 3.13) to or physical restraint against any person; any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. 22 U.S.C. § 7102 (8); 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.2 Commercial Sex Act

A commercial sex act is any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. 22 U.S.C. § 7102 (3); 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.3 Continued Presence

CP is a 1-year form of immigration relief granted by the ICE Office of International Affairs' (OIA) Law Enforcement Parole Branch (LEPB) at the request of a federal law enforcement agency.

3.4 Continuous Physical Presence

Continuous physical presence, as it relates to T Nonimmigrant Status, is the 3-year period of physical presence in the United States that a victim must maintain in order to be eligible for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

3.5 Debt Bondage

Debt bondage is the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined. 22 U.S.C. § 7102 (4); 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.6 Involuntary Servitude

Involuntary servitude is a condition of servitude induced by means of (1) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (2) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. 22 U.S.C. § 7102 (5). Involuntary servitude also includes "a condition of servitude in which the victim is forced to work for the defendant by the use or threat of physical restraint or physical injury, or by the use or threat of coercion through law or the legal process. This definition encompasses those cases in which the defendant holds the victim in servitude by placing the victim in fear of such physical restraint or injury or legal coercion." <u>United States v. Kozminski</u>, 487 U.S. 931, 952 (1988); 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.7 Law Enforcement Agency

A Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) is any LEA that has the responsibility and authority for the detection, investigation, or prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons. 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.8 Law Enforcement Agency Certification

See Section 3.22.

3.9 Nongovernmental Organization

A nongovernmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is not a part of the federal government or of a state or local government.

3.10 Peonage

Peonage is a status or condition of involuntary servitude based on real or alleged indebtedness. 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.11 Reasonable Request for Assistance

A Reasonable Request for Assistance is a request made by a law enforcement officer or prosecutor to a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons to assist law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the acts of trafficking in persons. 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.12 Responsible Official

The Responsible Official (RO) is designated by the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) to sign I-914B Law Enforcement Certifications.

3.13 Serious Harm

"Serious harm" (as defined in Public Law 110-457, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008) means any harm, including psychological, financial, or reputational harm, that would compel a reasonable person with the victim's background and in the victim's circumstances to perform labor, services, or commercial sex acts to avoid that harm.

3.14 Severe Form of Trafficking in Persons

A severe form of trafficking in persons is:

- A. sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- B. the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

22 U.S.C. § 7102 (8); 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.15 Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. 8 CFR § 214.11(a).

3.16 T-1 Nonimmigrant

A T-1 Nonimmigrant is the trafficking victim or principal alien.

3.17 T-2 Nonimmigrant

A T-2 Nonimmigrant is the trafficking victim's spouse who is eligible for derivative T Nonimmigrant Status.

3.18 T-3 Nonimmigrant

A T-3 Nonimmigrant is the trafficking victim's child who is eligible for derivative T Nonimmigrant Status.

3.19 T-4 Nonimmigrant

A T-4 Nonimmigrant is the trafficking victim's parent who is eligible for derivative T Nonimmigrant Status if the victim is under the age of 21.

3.20 T-5 Nonimmigrant

A T-5 Nonimmigrant is the unmarried sibling under the age of 18 who is eligible for derivative T Nonimmigrant Status if the victim is under the age of 21.

3.21 USCIS Form I-914, Application for the T Nonimmigrant Status

USCIS Form I-914 is the Application for the T Nonimmigrant Status filed by victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons (see Section 3.14).

3.22 USCIS Form I-914B, Law Enforcement Agency Certification

USCIS Form I-914, Supplement B, Declaration of a Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons is referenced by the LEA certification. The LEA certification serves as primary evidence that the alien is a victim as defined by federal law and has not unreasonably refused to assist in the investigation or prosecution.

3.23 Victim Assistance Coordinator

The Victim Assistance Coordinator (VAC) is an SA or a Social Science Program Specialist who has been delegated victim assistance responsibilities by an RO.

Chapter 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Director, Office of Investigations

The Director of OI has the overall responsibility for the management and implementation of the policies and procedures set forth in this Handbook.

4.2 National Victim Assistance Coordinator

The National VAC in the Investigative Support Unit (ISU) at OI Headquarters is responsible for providing technical assistance to field offices on the provisions of this Handbook.

4.3 Special Agents in Charge

SACs are responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Handbook within their area of responsibility (AOR) and for establishing local protocol to ensure proper implementation within their AOR. Each SAC shall designate a management level RO in each field office (SAC,

Deputy Special Agent in Charge (DSAC), Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC), Resident Agent in Charge (RAC) within the SAC's AOR.

4.4 Responsible Officials

ROs are responsible for reviewing and signing LEA certifications as well as letters of support for victims seeking adjustment of status. .

4.5 Special Agents

SAs are responsible for complying with the provisions of this Handbook.

4.6 Supervisory Special Agents

Supervisory Special Agents are responsible for signing LEA certifications as law enforcement certifying officers and submitting them for review to the RO.

4.7 Victim Assistance Coordinators in Field Offices

VACs are responsible for participating in the vetting process and maintaining records of requests for I-914B certifications and the numbers of approvals and denials. As requested, VACs are also responsible for submitting reports to the Victim Assistance Program, ISU, OI, at Headquarters, regarding I-914B certifications.

Chapter 5. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

5.1 Overview of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global, widespread form of modern-day slavery. Traffickers often prey on vulnerable people who are unemployed or underemployed and who may be desperate to flee conditions of crushing poverty or civil unrest in their home countries. Victims are often lured to destination countries such as the United States with false promises of good jobs and better lives, and then forced to work under brutal and dehumanizing conditions. Physically, socially, and linguistically isolated, they are not aware of the legal rights and protections available to them as victims of this egregious form of human rights abuse.

Although trafficking victims are often found in prostitution, domestic servitude, and sweatshop operations, they are also frequently exploited in various niches of the agricultural, hospitality, and other low wage sectors. Essentially, victims of trafficking can be found anywhere in the United States, in both urban and rural communities, doing almost anything that generates profit for their traffickers. It is often said that human trafficking is a crime in which victims are hidden in plain sight; they are forced to work in virtually every sector of our economy but are kept invisible and powerless through threats, abuse, and coercion.

5.2 OI's Role in Combating Human Trafficking

OI has led the way in the federal law enforcement response to victims of trafficking. Human trafficking is a high priority for OI; SAs throughout the country have rescued victims through enforcement actions, arrested perpetrators, and worked closely with U.S. Attorneys to successfully prosecute perpetrators. SAs continue to engage in public awareness activities to strengthen each community's ability to identify victims. OI also utilizes asset forfeiture as a tool to target and seize assets to reduce the financial incentives to engage in the crime of human trafficking. SAs also routinely participate in intergovernmental and multidisciplinary task forces at local and regional levels to improve collaborative efforts and information sharing on trafficking cases.

5.3 Legal Framework for Victim Protections

In order to be fully responsive to victims of human trafficking, it is essential to understand the legal framework that creates protections for victims, such as immigration relief. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 includes the TVPA, which aimed to create a broad range of tools necessary for the federal government to address concerns related to human trafficking. Congress' intentions in passing the TVPA were to prevent human trafficking, protect victims, and strengthen the ability of government officials to investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes that occur in the United States. Any individual can be a victim of human trafficking, even U.S. citizens. If a victim of human trafficking is an alien, it is important to note that the victim has rights and eligibility for benefits regardless of how the victim entered the United States, even if the victim was complicit in an illegal entry. Many victims are brought to the United States illegally, while others entered using legal documents or valid visas. Unlike human smuggling, human trafficking is not defined by movement or how the border was crossed, but rather by methods used to obtain and maintain labor for purposes of exploitation.

5.4 T Nonimmigrant Status Provisions

One critical element of the TVPA is the creation of new forms of immigration relief for victims. The T Nonimmigrant Status was established as a new classification to create a safe haven for certain eligible victims of trafficking who assist law enforcement authorities in investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators of these crimes. Victims with a bona fide T Nonimmigrant Status application receive work authorization as well as certification for refugee benefits through the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement. This Handbook provides procedures to ensure that victims receive in a timely manner the immigration benefits to which they are entitled by law.

Applicants apply individually for T Nonimmigrant Status. The Interim Rule entitled, "New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for 'T' Nonimmigrant Status," recognized the importance of trafficking victims providing assistance to law enforcement investigations and prosecutions. Victims submit applications for a T Nonimmigrant Status to the USCIS Vermont Service Center, using USCIS Form I-914. Although there is no requirement for a third party sponsorship from an LEA, petitioners may

include in the application a certification (Form I-914, Supplement B, Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victims of Trafficking in Persons) from OI. Form I-914B provides background information to document that the alien is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons and has cooperated with reasonable requests for assistance to law enforcement. Although this form is not mandatory, the submission of Form I-914B serves as an endorsement of both victim status and cooperation with law enforcement.

Chapter 6. CONTINUED PRESENCE

In addition to the T Nonimmigrant Status, the TVPA established another form of immigration relief for trafficking victims. CP (see Section 3.3) is a 1-year renewable form of immigration relief that is adjudicated by the ICE OIA LEPB. After it adjudicates a CP application, LEPB informs the USCIS Vermont Service Center. USCIS then issues an Employment Authorization Document and an Arrival-Departure Record (U.S. Customs and Border Protection Form I-94) to the victim. Although aliens do not need to have CP in order to apply for a T Nonimmigrant Status, there are many circumstances in which CP is requested and received first, as it is a more immediate, short-term form of immigration relief.

CP must be requested by a federal LEA. (Note: Only ICE and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have jurisdiction to investigate the crime; in rare situations, the Department of Labor might apply.) CP can be requested only if the agency has determined that: (1) the individual is a victim of a severe form of human trafficking, as defined by the TVPA; and (2) that the individual is a potential witness in an investigation or prosecution. Unlike the T Nonimmigrant Status, there is no law enforcement cooperation standard for CP. Victims who are granted CP receive a work authorization and, like victims who have a bona fide T Nonimmigrant Status application, may also be certified for refugee benefits. OI and other federal LEAs routinely initially utilize CP because it is the law enforcement-sponsored form of immigration relief for victims and can be obtained within weeks rather than months. USCIS may consider CP as documentation of the status of a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

Chapter 7. T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS ELIGIBILITY

7.1 T Nonimmigrant Status Duration and Benefits

Since CP is a short-term form of parole with no path to lawful permanent residency, many trafficking victims also seek long-term legal status by applying for a T Nonimmigrant Status. Victims may be granted T-1 status (see Section 3.16), which the TVPA limits to 5,000 each fiscal year. The T Nonimmigrant Status is self-petitioned, which means that victims apply directly to USCIS for the benefit. The duration of T-1 status is 4 years (renewable beyond 4 years based upon a certification by OI of law enforcement necessity). Recipients receive employment authorization and public benefits that equal those provided to refugees. Refugee benefits can include cash assistance, medical assistance, employment services, vocational training, English language instruction, translation services, and case management.

7.2 Qualifications Required to Apply for the T-1 Nonimmigrant Status

To qualify for a T-1 Nonimmigrant Status, an individual must demonstrate that he or she:

- A. is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons;
- B. is physically present in the United States, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at a port of entry thereto, on account of such trafficking in persons, or on account of an investigation or prosecution of such trafficking;
- C. if 18 years of age or older, has complied with any reasonable request for assistance (see Section 3.11) in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking in persons; and
- D. would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States.

It should be noted that the Act creates an exemption for those victims who are unable to cooperate with reasonable requests for assistance from law enforcement because of physical or psychological trauma. The alien must also be admissible to the United States or obtain a waiver of inadmissibility from USCIS. Also, DHS may institute removal proceedings under Section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for conduct committed after admission or for conduct or a condition that was not disclosed to USCIS prior to the granting of the T Nonimmigrant Status.

Chapter 8. T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS APPLICATION PROCESS

The process for applying for a T Nonimmigrant Status involves several steps. Among them are the following:

- A. A victim of trafficking **must** submit Form I-914, a filing fee or a fee waiver, a fingerprinting fee, three current identical color photographs, and evidence establishing each eligibility requirement listed in Section 7.2 of this Handbook.
- B. An application **may** also include Supplement A, Supplemental Application of Immediate Family Members for T-1 Recipient; and Supplement B, Declaration of a Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons.

Chapter 9. DERIVATIVE T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

A significant benefit of the T Nonimmigrant Status is that it provides a mechanism for certain immediate family members to reunite with the victim and receive derivative Nonimmigrant Status.

Eligible immediate family members of the T-1 principal may receive derivative T-2 (spouse) (see Section 3.17) or T-3 (child) (see Section 3.18) status, and, in the case of a T-1 principal alien under the age of 21, T-4 (parent) (see Section 3.19) status and/or T-5 (unmarried siblings under 18 years of age) (see Section 3.20) status.

Chapter 10. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Since a T Nonimmigrant Status is self-petitioned by the victim, usually with the aid of an immigration attorney, the primary responsibility for SAs is related to the I-914B LEA certification. LEA certifications are issued by the investigative agency (for ICE, this is OI) when it believes that an individual is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (see Section 3.14), and that the individual has been cooperative with reasonable law enforcement requests. The "reasonableness" of the request depends on the totality of the circumstances, taking into account law enforcement and prosecutorial practices; the nature of the victimization; and the specific circumstances of the victim, including fear, severe trauma (both mental and physical), and the age and maturity of young victims. OI makes the initial determination as to the cooperation of the applicant.

USCIS will challenge this assertion only when there is evidence that OI's conclusion is incorrect. USCIS' evaluation of the reasonableness of a request is based on the totality of the circumstances outlined above.

Applicants under 18 years of age do not need to show compliance with reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking in persons, but may submit this form as part of their application.

Chapter 11. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

11.1 Timeframe for Adjustment of Status

T Nonimmigrant Status recipients may apply for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residency if they have been physically present in the United States for either:

A. a continuous period of at least 3 years since the date of admission as a T-1 nonimmigrant; or

B. a continuous period during the investigation or prosecution of the acts of trafficking, provided that the Attorney General has determined that the investigation or prosecution is complete, whichever period is shorter in length.

11.2 Eligibility Requirements for T Nonimmigrants Seeking Adjustment of Status

In order to seek adjustment of status, T nonimmigrants must meet the following eligibility requirements. They must:

- A. have been admitted as T nonimmigrants and hold such status at the time of the application;
- B. meet the requirements for continuous physical presence for the requisite period;
- C. be admissible at the time of adjustment or otherwise have been granted a waiver by USCIS for any applicable ground of inadmissibility;
- D. establish that they have been persons of good moral character since having been admitted as T nonimmigrants (applicants under 14 years of age are exempt from this requirement); and
- E. either have complied with reasonable requests for assistance in the ongoing investigation or prosecution <u>or</u> have established that they would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal.

The Act clarifies that T visa holders who are under 18 at the time of victimization qualify for adjustment of status regardless of whether they complied with reasonable requests for assistance or whether they would suffer extreme hardship upon removal. Also, the continuous physical presence requirement will not be broken if the holder of a T Nonimmigrant Status had an absence that was necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the trafficking acts, or if the LEA certifies that the absence was justified.

11.3 Derivative Status of Family Members

The continuous presence requirement also provides for a principal alien to travel outside the United States for a single period of fewer than 90 days or for a total of 180 days if the principal alien had advanced parole approved in advance of the travel. There is no cap on spouses, children, parents, and unmarried siblings in T-2, T-3, T-4, and T-5 status who seek adjustment of status as derivatives. If the application for adjustment of status of the T-1 principal alien is denied by USCIS, this will result in the automatic denial of a derivative family member's adjustment of status application.

11.4 Proof Needed to Establish Victims' Assistance in an Investigation or Prosecution

The TVPRA of 2008 amended criteria published in the adjustment regulations (see Sections 2.6 and 2.7) for T Nonimmigrant Status regarding the proof needed to establish a victim's continuous assistance in the investigation or prosecution during his or her years of continuous physical presence in the United States. In order to apply for adjustment of status, T-1 applicants must submit new evidence certifying that they have continued to comply with any reasonable request for assistance since the time of filing an application for the T-1 Nonimmigrant Status (8 CFR § 245.23(a)(6)(i)). When OI makes the determination that a victim has continued to comply with reasonable requests for cooperation, it is appropriate to furnish a statement at the request of the victim regarding continued compliance with an ongoing or closed OI investigation (see Appendix B).

11.5 Exemption for Children Under 18 from Compliance with Reasonable Requests for Assistance

T Nonimmigrant Status provisions exempt children under 18 years of age from the requirement to comply with reasonable requests for assistance. No similar age-related exemption is included in the adjustment of status provisions.

Chapter 12. T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS-RELATED PROCEDURES

12.1 Law Enforcement Agency Certification / I-914B

The LEA certification is not a mandatory component of a T-1 Nonimmigrant Status application, but all trafficking victims are strongly encouraged to provide a certification since the certification serves as the presumptive proof that the alien is a victim as defined by federal law and has not unreasonably refused to assist in the investigation or prosecution (see Appendix A). OI does not need to have an open human trafficking investigation to complete and submit an LEA certification on behalf of a victim. However, OI must have investigated or be investigating a crime where acts of trafficking are at least one central reason for the commission of that crime. The LEA certification is submitted by the victim and/or his or her attorney to USCIS as part of the victim's T Nonimmigrant Status application package.

A. Designation of I-914B Signature Authority

As stated in Section 4.3, each SAC shall designate a management level RO in each field office (SAC, DSAC, ASAC, RAC) within the SAC's AOR to review and sign certifications. The Interim Rule, "New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for 'T' Nonimmigrant Status," requires that each I-914B certification be signed by the appropriate law enforcement officer and a supervisor of the certifying law enforcement officer. 8 CFR § 245.23(f)(1). For the purposes of this Handbook, the law enforcement certifying officer will be the Group Supervisor of the case agent investigating human trafficking. The RO will

provide the supervisory signature. All LEA certifications shall be provided using Supplement B, Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons, of Form I-914.

Since Form I-914 and its Supplements are discoverable, it is recommended that the Group Supervisor consult with the Assistant U.S. Attorney prosecuting the case prior to making a recommendation to the designated RO in the respective SAC, DSAC, ASAC, or RAC office.

B. Reasonable Requests for Cooperation from Law Enforcement

Regarding the requirement that a victim of trafficking cooperate with reasonable requests from LEAs, generally it is reasonable for an LEA to ask of a victim of trafficking similar things it asks of other comparably-situated crime victims. At a minimum, this cooperation will include answering questions, identifying the offender (if possible), and agreeing to testify (excluding cases of severe emotional distress). As discussed in Section 11.5 of this Handbook, if a victim is under 18 years of age, he or she cannot be required to cooperate with law enforcement requests.

C. Instructions for Completion of the LEA Certification

The certification shall be filled out in accordance with the instructions contained on Form I-914B and must have attached to it the results of any name or database inquiry performed. In order to provide persuasive evidence, the LEA certification must contain a description of the victimization upon which the application is based (including the dates that the trafficking victimization occurred); indication of whether the victim had been recruited, harbored, transported, provided, or obtained for labor or services, or for the purposes of a commercial sex act; and indication that the trafficker(s) used force, fraud, or coercion to make the victim engage in the aforementioned labor for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery or, for victims over 18 years of age, a commercial sex act. 8 CFR § 214.11(f)(1). Those under 18 years of age who are engaged in commercial sex are automatically viewed by the law as victims of trafficking.

The LEA Certification/I-914B has five sections for completion by the SA:

- 1) Part A requests general information about the certifying officer and the LEA, as well as basic information about the victim and the case status.
- 2) Part B includes a checklist for indicating the type or types of trafficking to which the victim has been subjected. It also asks the certifying officer to provide a narrative summary of the victimization upon which the applicant's

claim is based and the relationship of the victimization to the criminal investigation.

- 3) Part C includes a checklist for indicating the cooperation of the victim.
- 4) Part D asks the certifying official to indicate any knowledge of the victim's relatives' involvement in the trafficking.
- 5) Part E is the attestation of facts of the case by the RO and the appropriate certifying officer and requires the signature of the Group Supervisor and the RO.

If OI determines that the victim has met the criteria and the victim has continued to cooperate with reasonable requests for assistance, OI shall complete and return the LEA certification to the victim or his or her attorney. If the case is still in the prosecution phase, the RO may request concurrence from the U.S. Attorney's Office on the timing of OI's LEA certification submission.

12.2 Timeframe for Completion of Law Enforcement Agency Certifications

The review process and completion of LEA certifications shall be completed within 45 business days of receipt of the request. The field office shall maintain a copy of the LEA certification in the case file and the case agent shall document the completion of the certification by writing a Report of Investigation (ROI).

12.3 OI Denials of Law Enforcement Agency Certification Requests

If an SA does not believe that the applicant petitioning USCIS for a T Nonimmigrant Status is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, as defined by the TVPA, or if the applicant has not cooperated with reasonable requests from OI for assistance, the SA may make a recommendation to the RO that the request for LEA certification be denied. The RO shall review all information available and make the final determination regarding the request. If the request is denied, the RO shall notify the petitioner in writing and document in the case file the reasons for denial. In the event that no case has been opened, the RO will ensure that an administrative human trafficking case is opened to document the denial.

12.4 USCIS Denial of Application

If USCIS denies any T Nonimmigrant Status application, it will notify in writing the applicant, the LEA who provided the LEA certification (if applicable), and the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement of the decision and the reasons for denial. Upon denial of an application for T Nonimmigrant Status, any benefits derived as a result of having filed a bona fide application will automatically be revoked when the denial becomes final. If an applicant chooses to appeal the denial, the denial will not become final until the appeal is adjudicated.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

In the event that USCIS denies a T Nonimmigrant Status application supported by an LEA certification submitted by OI, the case agent shall document this in writing with an ROI.

12.5 USCIS Revocation of Approved T Nonimmigrant Status

A. Based on Refusal to Cooperate

USCIS may revoke an approved T Nonimmigrant Status if the applicant has ceased to provide reasonable cooperation with an investigation. 8 CFR § 214.11(s). If a principal alien's T-1 Nonimmigrant Status is revoked, all T Nonimmigrant Status holders deriving status from the revoked principal's status shall have their status revoked. In the case where a T-2, T-3, T-4, or T-5 application is awaiting adjudication, the application shall be denied.

If OI initially signed and submitted the LEA certification, and following the LEA certification, OI determines that the applicant unreasonably refuses to continue to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution, the case agent may subsequently notify USCIS by email at the VAWA Duty Desk. (Note: The VAWA Duty Desk is the email address for the specialized unit in the Vermont Service Center that adjudicates all T nonimmigrant status applications.) The email shall include a detailed written explanation of the change in circumstances and a copy of this documentation shall be maintained in the case file.

If USCIS revokes an approved T Nonimmigrant Status, the case agent shall document this in writing with an ROI.

B. Based on Withdrawal of Certification or Disavowal of Statements

USCIS may also revoke an approved T Nonimmigrant Status if the LEA providing the LEA certification withdraws its certification or disavows former statements. In the event that a principal alien's T-1 Nonimmigrant Status is revoked, all T Nonimmigrant Status holders deriving status from the revoked principal's status shall have their status revoked. In the case where a T-2, T-3, T-4, or T-5 application is awaiting adjudication, the application shall be denied.

If there is evidence that an individual previously granted a T Nonimmigrant Status for whom OI provided the LEA certification is not a victim of human trafficking, the case agent shall notify USCIS by email at the VAWA Duty Desk and provide a detailed explanation of his or her assertions in writing. The correspondence shall be maintained in the case file.

In the event that OI withdraws a previous LEA certification and USCIS subsequently revokes an approved T Nonimmigrant Status, the case agent shall document this in writing with an ROI.

12.6 Requests for Letters of Support for Victims Seeking Adjustment of Status

Victims and/or their attorneys who are seeking adjustment of status for the victims may request that OI supply a statement attesting to the fact that, during the requisite period of continuous physical presence, the victims have complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the OI investigation (see Section 11.4). If OI provided the original T Nonimmigrant Status LEA certification and the victims continued to cooperate, the RO will provide a letter documenting the continued cooperation. A letter may be supplied even if the case never resulted in a criminal prosecution. Letters shall be signed by the designated management level RO in each field office (SAC, DSAC, ASAC, RAC). (See Appendix B for a sample letter.)

12.7 Referrals to Nongovernmental Organizations for Victim Services

Frequently, a victim of trafficking may be receiving assistance from an NGO service provider prior to approaching OI for an LEA certification. For the purposes of the anti-human trafficking field, an NGO is generally an organization or agency that provides one or more social services to trafficking survivors and victims of other crimes. These service providers have an important role in the stabilization and long-term recovery of trafficking victims and often provide the following services: shelter, food, clothing, medical care, dental care, mental health counseling, interpreter services, English language training, job skills training, and case management. They also provide or work with a partner agency that can provide immigration advocacy and legal services to trafficking victims, a critical resource for victims who pursue civil cases or T Nonimmigrant Status. In the event that OI rescues a trafficking victim through an enforcement action or otherwise has contact with a victim who is not receiving NGO assistance, the case agent shall coordinate with the VAC to make appropriate local referrals for services.

The case agent shall refer victims who need legal advice or assistance with completion of their T Nonimmigrant Status application to the appropriate NGO service providers. The case agent shall not provide assistance with completion of any portion of the victim's Application for T Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-914), except for the law enforcement certification. NGO service providers have immigration attorneys on staff or a system of referrals to pro bono attorneys in the community to provide this kind of assistance to T Nonimmigrant Status applicants. If there is an anti-trafficking task force in the AOR, referrals for assistance should be made to the task force NGO partners. For questions regarding NGO referrals and collaboration, SAs may contact the Victim Assistance Program, ISU, OI, at Headquarters at victimassistance.ice@dhs.gov.

12.8 Confidentiality / Prohibition Against Disclosure of Information

Form I-914B contains sensitive personal information about the T Nonimmigrant Status petitioner. Such information shall be treated as confidential and retained securely within the OI office. The use or disclosure (other than to a sworn officer or employee of the Department of Homeland Security for legitimate law enforcement purposes) of any information relating to the petitioner is prohibited unless the disclosure falls within certain specified exceptions. 8 U.S.C. § 1367(a)(2).

12.9 Exceptions to Prohibition Against Disclosure of Information

The statutory exceptions to the prohibition against disclosure of information relating to T Nonimmigrant Status are as follows:

- A. By the Secretary of Homeland Security, at his or her discretion, in the same manner and circumstances as census information may be disclosed by the Secretary of Commerce under 13 U.S.C. § 8;
- B. By the Secretary of Homeland Security, at his or her discretion, to law enforcement officials to be used solely for a legitimate law enforcement purpose;
- C. In conjunction with a judicial review of a determination in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information;
- D. After adult petitioners for T Nonimmigrant Status have provided written consent to waive the restrictions prohibiting the release of information;
- E. To federal, state, and local public and private agencies providing benefits, to be used solely to make determinations of eligibility for benefits pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1641(c);
- F. To the chairmen and ranking members of the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate, or the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for the exercise of congressional oversight authority, provided that the disclosure relates to information about a closed case and is made in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the information and omits personally identifying information (including location information about individuals); or
- G. With prior consent from the principal petitioner or derivative family members, to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service providers for the sole purpose of assisting the victim in obtaining services from programs with expertise working with immigrant victims.

8 U.S.C. § 1367(b).

12.10 Disciplinary Action for Violation

Appropriate disciplinary action must be taken and a monetary penalty of up to \$5,000 may be imposed on anyone who willfully uses, publishes, or permits information to be disclosed in violation of nondisclosure provisions. 8 U.S.C. § 1367(c).

USCIS Form I-914, Supplement B – Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons

| START HERE - Type or print in blank ink. This form should be completed by | For USCIS Use Only | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Federal, State, or local law enforcement authorities for victims under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, Public Law 106-386, as amended. | Returned | Receipt | |
| PART A. Victim Information | Date | | |
| Family Name (Last Name) Given Name (First Name) Middle Name (if any) | Date Resubmitted | - | |
| Other Names Used (include maiden name/nickname) | Resublimed | \ | |
| Called Trained Code (Motion Control Co | Date | | |
| Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) Gender | | | |
| Male Female | Date Reloc Sent | | |
| | 110101 30111 | | |
| A # (if known) Social Security # (if known) | Date | | |
| Part B. Agency Information | Date \ | _ | |
| | Reloc Recid | | |
| Name of Certifying Agency | Date | | |
| Name of Certifying Official Title and Division/Office of Certifying Official | Date | | |
| | Remarks | | |
| Agency Address - Street Number and Name | | | |
| | | | |
| City State/Province Zip/Postal Code | | | |
| | | | |
| Daytime Phone # (area code and/or extension) | | | |
| | | | |
| Agency Type Federal State Local | | | |
| - State Local | | | |
| Case Status On-going Completed Local | | | |
| Certifying Agence Category Judger Law Enforcement Prosecutor Other | | | |
| Case Number FBI # or SID # (if applicable) | | | |
| Case Number # (I) applicable) | | | |
| Part C. Statement of Claim | | | |
| 1. The applicant is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons. Specific that apply. Base your analysis on the practices to which the victim was subjected rather counts on which convictions were obtained, or whether any prosecution resulted in conviction this analysis are not the elements of criminal offenses, but are those set forth at 8 | than on the speci ictions. Note that | fic violations charged, the the definitions that | |
| Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act was induced by force, fraud, or coerci recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the pure | | | |
| Sex trafficking and the victim is under the age of 18. | | | |



| Par | C. Statement of Claim | (Continued) | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| (| The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. | | | | | |
| [| ☐ Not applicable. | | | | | |
| [| Other, specify on attached | additional sheets. | | | | |
| ar | nd the crime under investigation | on/prosecution. Attach the res | claim is based and identify the results of any name or database inque relevant dates, etc. Attach addit | elationship between the victimization uiry performed in the investigation of ional sheets, tinecessary. | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | aneng N | | |
| 3. H | as the applicant expressed any neets, if necessary. | fear of retaliation overevenge | e if removed from the United Sta | tes? If yes, explain. Attach additional | | |
| | | | | | | |
| L | | | | | | |
| | ovide the date(s) on which the | acts of trafficking occurred. | | | | |
| D | ate (ngh da yyyy) | Date (mm/dd/yyyy) | Date (mm/dd/yyyy) | Date (mm/dd/yyyy) | | |
| L | | | | | | |
| 5 1 ; | st the statutory citation(s) for | the acts of trafficking being is | nuactiontal or procesulad or the | t were investigated or prosecuted. | | |
| 3. LI | st the statutory charlottes) for | ine acts of trafficking being it | investigated of prosecuted, of tha | t were investigated or prosecuted. | | |
| _ | 3 | | | | | |
| | ovide the date on which the in | vestigation or prosecution wa | as initiated. | | | |
| L | ate (mm/dd/yyyy) | 1 | | | | |
| L | | | | | | |
| 7. Pr | ovide the date on which the in | vestigation or prosecution wa | as completed (if any). | | | |
| | ate (mm/dd/yyyy) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |



| Part D. Cooper | ation of Victim (Attach | additional sheets, if neces | isary) | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Has failed | to comply with requests to a | | ecution of the crime of traffi osecution of the crime of traf any crime of trafficking. | |
| Has not yet | attained the age of 18. | | | |
| Other, spec | rify on attached additional s | heets. | | |
| | | | and the same of th | |
| D B | X | T. CT. 1: | | |
| Part E. Family | Members Implicated In | Trafficking | | |
| Yes No | | | have been involved in his or volvement. Attach addition. | her trafficking to the United al sheets if necessary. |
| Part F. Attestat | ion | 7 | | |
| severe form of trait my knowledge, and Citizenship and Im | icking in persons as defined that I have made, and will migration Services, based u | d by the VTVPA. I certify t make, no promises regarding pon this certification. I furt | hat the above information is g the above victim's ability t | unreasonably refuses to assist in |
| Signature of Law | Enforcement Officer (ider | ntified in Part B) | Date (mm/dd/y | עעע) |
| | | | | |
| Signature of Supe | rvisor of Certifying Office | er · | Date (mm/dd/y | vyy) |
| Printed Name of S | Supervisor | | | |



Instructions for Form I-914, Supplement B, Declaration of Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons

Instructions

Read these instructions carefully to properly complete this form. If you need more space to complete an answer, use a separate sheet of paper. Write the victim's name and Alien Registration Number (A-Number), if known, 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?

Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers should use Form I-914, Supplement B, to certify that an individual (the applicant) submitting Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status, is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

When Should I Use Form 1-914, Supplement B?

If you, the certifying Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, determine that this individual is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, you may complete this supplement form. The applicant will then submit the supplement to USCIS with his or her application for T nonimmigrant status.

You must complete the form based upon your knowledge of the case, including evidence developed by other law enforcement officers investigating the case.

To be eligible for T nonimmigrant status, the applicant must demonstrate that he or she is present in the United States as a result of being a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons. Unless the applicant is under 18 years of age, he or she must also show that he or she has complied with any reasonable requests from Federal, State, or local law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the trafficking crime of which he or she was a victim. These elements may be established without submitting Form 1-914, Supplement B, but submission of the Supplement B is strongly advised.

Instructions

- 1. Type or print legibly in black ink.
- If extra space is needed to complete any item, attach an
 additional sheet of paper. Write the victim's name and ANumber, if known, at the top of each sheet of paper and
 indicate the part and number of the item to which the
 answer refers.
- 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 Advough F. The following information will help you fill out the form:

Part A. Victim Information

- 1. Family Name (Last Name) Give victim's legal name.
- 2. Given Name (First Name) Giver victim's full first name) do not use "nicknames." (Example: If victim's name) Albert, do not use Al.)
- 3. Other Name. Used Provide all the names the victim has used that you are aware of, including maiden name if applicable, magned names, nicknames, etc.
- Date of Birth Use eight numbers to show the victim's date of birth (example: May 1, 1979, should be written 05/01/1979).
- 5. Gender Check the appropriate box.
- Alien Registration Number (A-Number) Provide the USCIS (former INS) file number if there is one, and if it is known to you.
- Social Security Number Provide the Social Security Number if there is one, and if it is known to you.

Part B. Agency Information

- 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 trafficking in persons of which the applicant was a victim.
- Name of Certifying Official Give your name, title, and division or office.
- 3. Agency Address Give the agency's mailing address.
- 4. Agency Type Mark the appropriate box.
- Case Information Provide the case status information and case identification number, if applicable.

Part C. Statement of the Claim

In order to qualify for T nonimmigrant benefits, the individual must be or have been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons. Mark the box that describes the individual's victimization.

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act was induced by force, fraud, or coercion.
- 2. Sex trafficking and the victim is under the age of 18.
- Recruiting, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.
- Not applicable You do not believe this individual is a victim of trafficking.
- 5. Other Attach additional sheets to explain.

Describe the victimization and the relationship of the victimization to the crime under investigation or prosecution by attaching additional sheets. Attach the results of any name or database inquiry and any relevant reports or findings. Explain if the individual has expressed any fear of retaliation or revenge if removed from the United States. Attach additional sheets if necessary

Indicate the dates on which the acts of trafficking occurred, the statutory citations that are or were being investigated or prosecuted the date on which the investigation or prosecution was initiated, and the date it was completed, if any.

Part D. Cooperation of the Victim

In order to qualify for T nonimmigrant status, the individual must show that he or site has complied with any reasonable requests from Federal, State, or local law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the acts of trafficking of which he or she was a victim, unless they are under the age of 18.

Mark the box that describes the individual's cooperation with you and explain, attaching additional sheets if necessary.

Part E. Family Members Implicated in Trafficking

List whether any of the victim's family members are believed to have been involved in the trafficking in persons of which the individual is a victim. An alien victim is prohibited from filing for derivative T nonimmigrant status on behalf of a family member who participated in trafficking the alien victim that established his or her eligibility for T nonimmigrant status. Therefore, USCIS will not grant an immigration benefit to a family member who committed trafficking.

Part F. Attestation

NOTE: If the victim arreasonably refuses to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the acts of trafficking of which he or she is a victim, even after this form is submitted to USCIS, you should notify USCIS by sending a written etatement to:

Vermont Service Center 75 Lower Welden Street St. Albans, VI 05479-0001

Include the victim's name, date of birth, and A-Number (if

Privacy Act Notice

We ask for the information on this form, and associated evidence, to determine the victim's eligibility for the immigration benefit being sought. Our legal right to ask for this information can be found in the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. We may provide this information to other government agencies.

Paperwork Reduction Act

An agency may not conduct or sponsor an information collection and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions and completing and submitting the form. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Regulatory Management Division, 111 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., 3rd Floor, Suite 3008, Washington, DC 20529-2210. OMB No. 1615-0099. Do not mail your application to this address.

Sample Letter Establishing Continued Cooperation

U.S. Department of Homeland Security 500 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20024



[Insert Date]

Vermont Service Center Attn: VAWA Unit – I-914 T team 75 Lower Weldon St. St. Albans, VT 05479-0001

To Whom It May Concern:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (insert name of SAC/ASAC/RAC Office) initiated an investigation into human trafficking and determined that (insert full name of victim), (insert A#), is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, as defined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Mr./Ms. (insert last name of victim) was fully cooperative with our requests for assistance and our office submitted a Form I-914, Supplement B, Declaration of a Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons, in support of the victim's application for T Nonimmigrant Status.

Throughout the requisite period of continuous physical presence required for the T Nonimmigrant Status adjustment, Mr./Ms. (insert last name of victim) complied with all requests for assistance in the ongoing investigation of the acts of trafficking. If you have further questions about this matter, please contact (insert name and contact information of case agent).

Respectfully,

ACRONYMS

 \mathbf{A}

AOR Area of Responsibility

ASAC Assistant Special Agent in Charge

В

 \mathbf{C}

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CP Continued Presence

 \mathbf{D}

DSAC Deputy Special Agent in Charge

E-G

Η

HHS Health and Human Services

I

ICE U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ISU Investigative Support Unit

J-K

L

LEA Law Enforcement Agency

LEPB Law Enforcement Parole Branch

 \mathbf{M}

 \mathbf{N}

NGO Nongovernmental Organization

0

OI Office of Investigations

OIA Office of International Affairs

P-Q

 \mathbf{R}

RAC Resident Agent in Charge RO Responsible Official ROI Report of Investigation

 \mathbf{S}

SA Special Agent

SAC Special Agent in Charge

 \mathbf{T}

TVPA Trafficking Victims Protection Act

TVPRA Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act

 \mathbf{U}

USC United States Code

USCIS United States Citizenship and Immigration Services

 \mathbf{V}

VAC Victim Assistance Coordinator VAWA Violence Against Women Act

W-Z