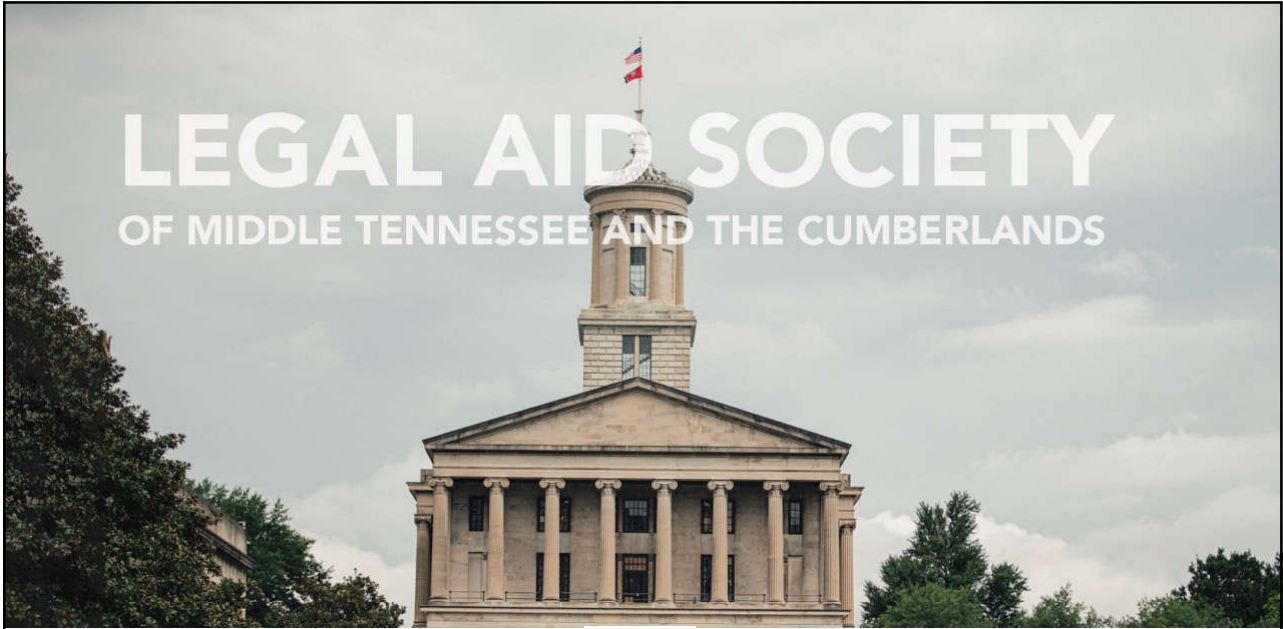




IMMIGRATION 101 AND LEGAL OPTIONS FOR IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Chay Sengkhoumany
July 2022



What is Legal Aid Society?

Legal Aid Society is a 501 (c)(3) private, non-profit law firm that provides education and representation in civil matters for low-income individuals, families and seniors, who normally could not afford legal services.

Mission:

To advance, defend, and enforce the legal rights of low-income and vulnerable people in order to secure for them the basic necessities of life.



In our service area, over 440,000 individuals live at or beneath the federal poverty line.

There is one Legal Aid Society attorney for every 13,000 citizens who might need our services.

ABOUT US

Our mission is to enforce, advance and defend the legal rights of low income and vulnerable families in order to obtain for them the basic necessities of life. Legal Aid Society is committed to the principle that all citizens are due equal representation under the law.

Legal Aid Society is committed to providing the best resources available to low income people in all 48 counties to protect their livelihoods, their health, and their families. We have 32 attorneys in 8 offices providing help across 48 counties who are able to provide direct representation to thousands of people each year. The demand for services far exceeds the resources to provide them.



Areas of Practice

- Bankruptcy
- Consumer Protection
- Education
- Elder Law
- Employment
- Family Law and Domestic Violence
- Health Law
- Housing
- Immigration Law
- Juvenile Law
- Mortgage Foreclosure
- Public Benefits
- Tax Disputes

Where We Serve



■ Clarksville Office

■ Columbia Office

■ Gallatin Office

■ Murfreesboro Office

■ Oak Ridge Office

■ Cookeville Office

■ Tullahoma Office


■ Nashville Office



Top 10 Most Populous Countries

TOP 10 MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES (July 1, 2022)

1. China	1,410,539,758	6. Nigeria	225,082,083
2. India	1,389,637,446	7. Brazil	217,240,060
3. United States	332,838,183	8. Bangladesh	165,650,475
4. Indonesia	277,329,163	9. Russia	142,021,981
5. Pakistan	242,923,845	10. Mexico	129,150,971



Largest Countries by Size

#	Country	Area (Km ²)	Area (mi ²)	% of world landmass
1	Russia	16,376,870	6,323,142	11.0 %
2	China	9,388,211	3,624,807	6.3 %
3	United States	9,147,420	3,531,837	6.1 %
4	Canada	9,093,510	3,511,022	6.1 %
5	Brazil	8,358,140	3,227,095	5.6 %
6	Australia	7,682,300	2,966,151	5.2 %
7	India	2,973,190	1,147,955	2.0 %
8	Argentina	2,736,690	1,056,641	1.8 %
9	Kazakhstan	2,699,700	1,042,360	1.8 %
10	Algeria	2,381,740	919,595	1.6 %



U.S. Population

314,159,265

- 2:29 p.m. on Tuesday, August 14, 2012
- Pi (π) times 100 million
- [U.S. Census Bureau's Population Clock](#)
- 332,903,276 (July 20, 2022)
- 1,410,539,758 China's population



Immigration in Perspective

5.5%

Immigrant population in TN (2019) (376K out of 6.9M)

42.7%

Immigrants in TN who are naturalized US citizens (2019)

\$1.1B

Business income of immigrant entrepreneurs (2019)

\$32.7M

Estimated amount of state and local taxes paid DACA recipients paid (2019)

6+

Years it takes to get a decision on a U application

<https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/locations/tennessee/>



Tennessee

Demographics & Social

2019

2000

1990

Demographics	2019		2000		1990	
	Foreign Born	U.S. Born	Foreign Born	U.S. Born	Foreign Born	U.S. Born
Number	373,472	6,455,702	159,004	5,530,279	59,114	4,818,071
% Foreign Born	5.5%		2.8%		1.2%	
Population Change over Time						
% change: 2000-2019	134.9%	16.7%				
% change: 1990-2000	169.0%	14.8%				

+169% (1990-2000) **+134.9%** (2000-2019)

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/TN>



B1/B2 — BUSINESS VISITOR OR TOURIST VISITOR

Highest number of international visitors Tennessee:
Canada

Second highest number of international visitors to
Tennessee: United Kingdom

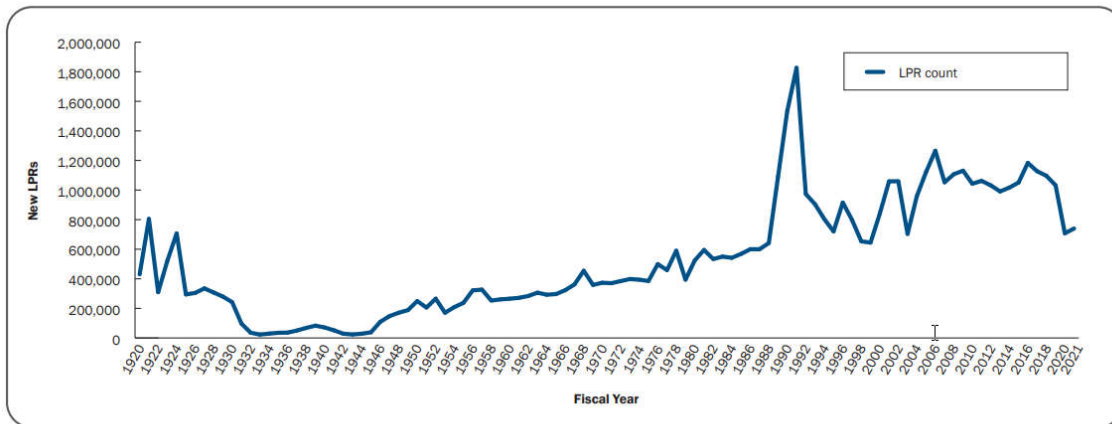
2017: 767,000 international visitors to Tennessee

Approximately 1.4 million tourists to Tennessee every
year

B-1 visitors visit the 967 foreign investment companies in
Tennessee along with the U.S. owned companies

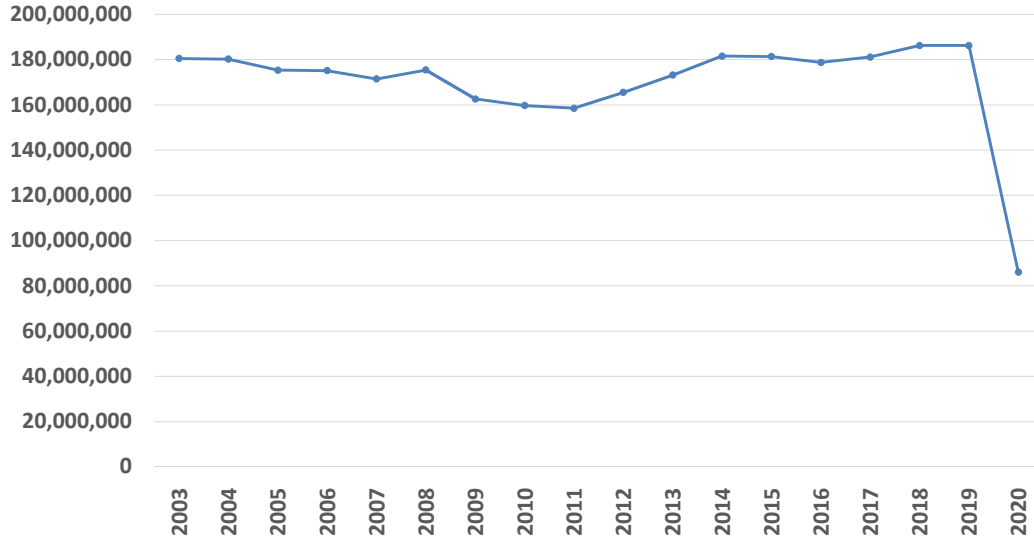
MIGRATION NUMBERS

New Lawful Permanent Residents: Fiscal Years 1920 to 2021



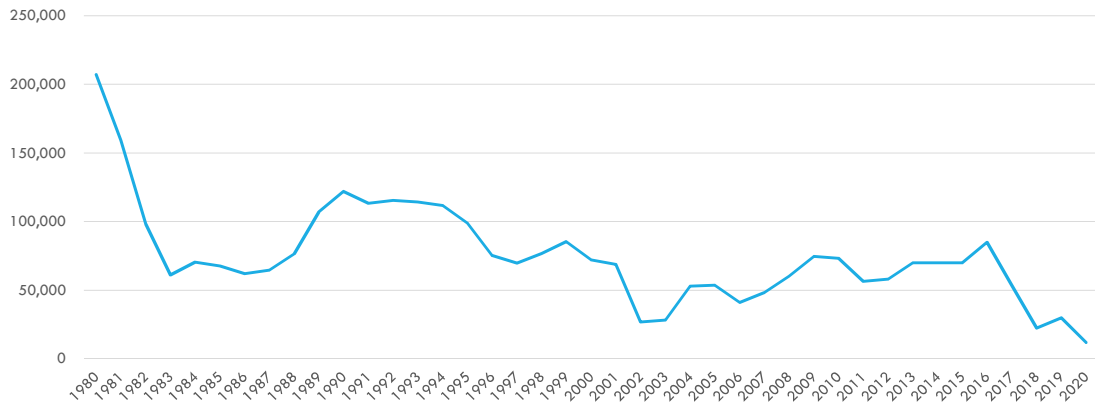
Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics.

NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS



MIGRATION NUMBERS

Refugee Arrivals



*<https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>

Nation of Immigrants



Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island



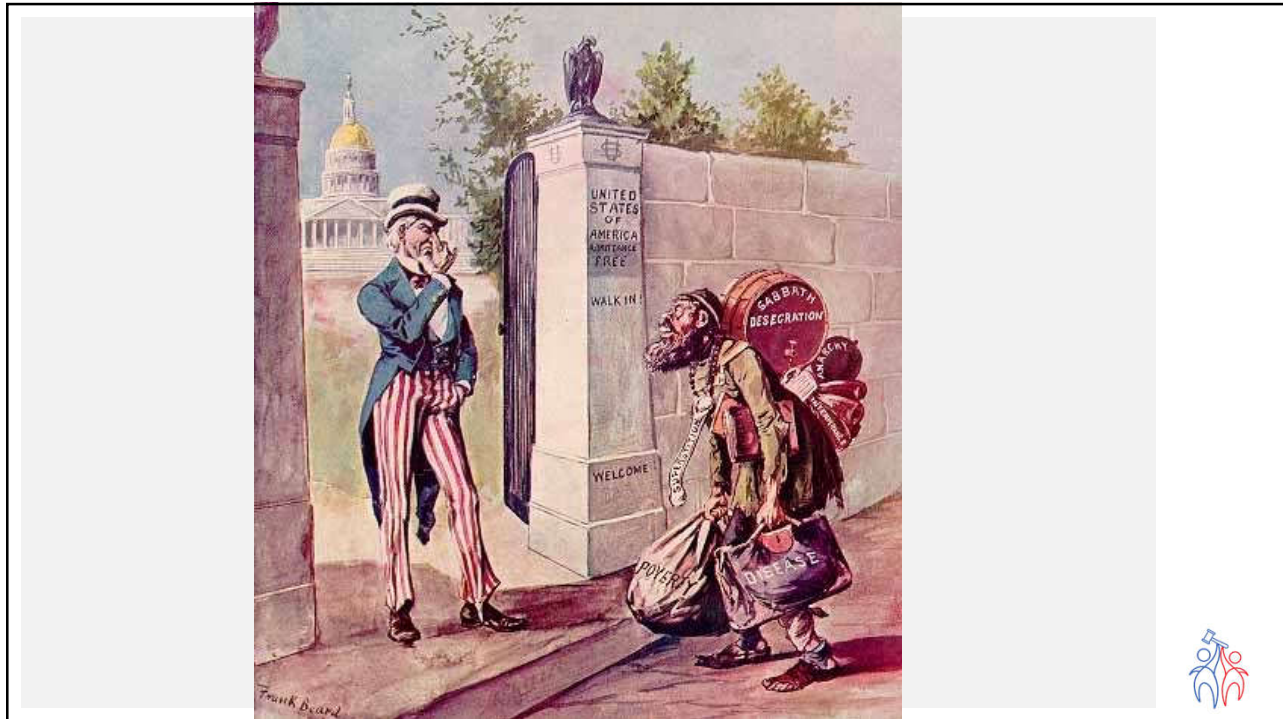
Nation of Immigrants

"Looking Backward"
J. Keppler, *Puck* magazine, 1893



Text on bottom reads: "They would close to the new-comer the bridge that carried their fathers over."





Definitions

❖ US Citizens

❖ Non-citizens

1. Immigrant – Person entering the US to reside permanently (Legal Permanent Resident)
2. Nonimmigrant – Temporarily admitted to US for a specific purpose other than LPR
3. Refugees or asylees – Persecuted person

❖ Naturalization

❖ Visa vs. Status

❖ Inadmissibility

❖ Removal

❖ Removal Proceedings (Formerly Called Exclusion and Deportation)





- Status – Right to be in the house
- Can be temporary (renters) or permanent (home owners)
- Visa – Key to the house
- Can lose key or have it taken away but may still have rights to be in the house
 - May have a key to the house but do not have permission to be in the house



Sources of Laws



“establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization”



Legislative
Immigration & Nationality Act



Judicial
Cases



Executive
Regulations
BIA Decisions
Agency Policies & Guidance
Executive Orders





Access to State Courts

- All **permanent legal** or **undocumented immigrants** within the jurisdiction of the United States have the same rights in every state and territory **to sue, be parties, give evidence, and have the full and equal benefit** of all state and federal laws
 - 42 USC 1981 (1970)
 - Wong Wing v. United States, 163 U. S. 228, 238 (1896)
 - Mathews v. Diaz, 426 U. S. 67, 77 (1976)
- Fundamental right to due process and equal protection under U.S. Constitution

14th Amendment of U.S. Constitution

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive **any person** of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to **any person** within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

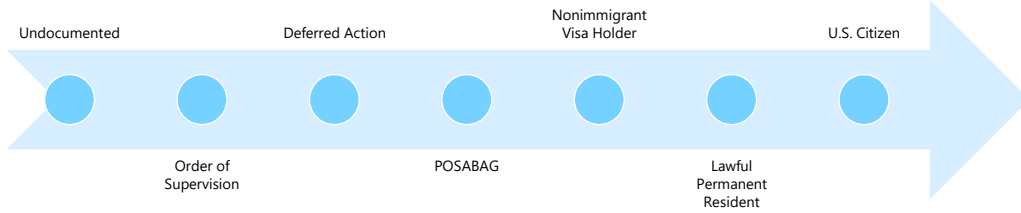


Due Process and Equal Protection

- Individuals are entitled to the protections of the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses regardless of immigration status
- Immigrants whose presence in this country is unlawful are still recognized as "**persons**" in the ordinary sense of the term, thus, guaranteeing them the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process of the law
- *Plyer v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982)



Spectrum of Status



Immigration Law: Visa Alphabet Soup Overview

A Ambassadors and Diplomats	B Tourist	C Crewmember	E Investor /Trader	F Student
G International Orgs and NATO	H Temporary worker	I International media	J Exchange visitor	K Fiancé
L Intracompany transfer	M Vocational student	O Workers of extraordinary ability	P Athletes and performers	Q Cultural ambassadors
R Religious workers	S "Snitch"	T Trafficking victim	U Victims of certain crimes	



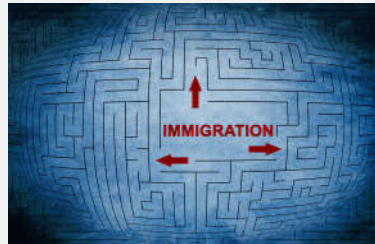
What is Inadmissibility?

- Reasons that a person may be denied a green card, visa, or admission into US
- Triggered when someone applies for
 - (1) Legal permanent residence (green card)
 - (2) A visa from abroad
 - (3) Admission into US



Categories of Grounds of Admissibility

- Health
- Criminal Activity
- National Security
- Likely to be a Public Charge
- Lack of Labor Certification
- Immigration violations
- Fraud and Misrepresentation
- Documentation Requirements
- Ineligibility for Citizenship
- Miscellaneous
 - Smugglers
 - Unlawful Voters
 - Failure to Attend Removal Hearings



Waivers to Grounds

- Waivers available for some grounds of inadmissibility
- To obtain “forgiveness” of a ground of inadmissibility
- Requirements
 - Extreme Hardship to certain family members
 - Mere economic hardship not enough
 - Medical evidence (statement from medical provider) may be key



What is the Public Charge Rule?

- **Ground of Inadmissibility** - Reasons that a person may be denied a green card, visa, or admission into US
- **Public charge** - Person is likely to become dependent on certain government benefits in the future
- Triggered when someone applies for legal permanent residence (green card), applies for a visa from abroad, or applies for entry into US




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Public Charge


A test applied only at certain points along the immigration path:

- When they **apply to enter the US**
- When they **apply to become a lawful permanent resident** (green card)



There is **no** public charge test when a permanent resident applies for naturalization (becomes a citizen).

Mainly impacts individuals who hope to immigrate through a family member




16

Public Charge Exemptions

Many immigrants are **not** subject to public charge:

- **Refugees and asylees**
- **Special Immigrant Juvenile Status**
- **U visa**
- **VAWA self-petitioners**
- **T visa**
- **DACA applicants**
- **TPS applicants**
- **Others** (Amerasians; Afghan and Iraqi military translators; certain Cuban and Haitian adjustment applicants; certain Nicaraguans and Central Americans under NACARA; Registry applicants; Soviet and Southeast Asian Lautenberg parolees)
- **Most legal permanent residents**
- **U.S. citizens**

***But public charge may apply if getting green card through family!**



1999 Public Charge Rules

Public Charge = primarily dependent on the govt for income support

Benefits that count as public charge

- Cash assistance – SSI, TANF, state-funded
- Long-term institutionalization care paid by Medicaid

Benefits that do not count

- Health & nutrition programs
- Any non-cash assistance

Use of benefits by family members do not count against the applicant



What Part of Legal Immigration Don't You Understand? Mike Flynn and Shikha Dalmia *Illustrated by Terry Colon*

Opponents of illegal immigration are fond of telling foreigners to "get in line" before coming to work in America. But what does that line actually look like, and how many years (or decades) does it take to get through? Try it yourself!

UNITED STATES CITIZEN

Are you that relative's parent, spouse, or minor child? **YES** Congratulations! You've found one of the easiest ways to become an American. There is no annual cap on the number of spouses, minor children, or parents of U.S. citizens who can enter, and they generally can receive green cards. **NO** Adult children and siblings of U.S. citizens can apply for a green card. **Wait time depends on home country and marital status.** **YES** After five years (three if you're a spouse), a green card holder is eligible to become a citizen. **After you file your naturalization papers and endure this 12-month period of processing delays, you can take a language and civics test. Pass it, and you're a citizen.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: BEST CASE: SIX TO SEVEN YEARS.** **NO** Single adult children wait 1-2 years. **Married adult children wait 1-2 years.** **Siblings of U.S. citizens wait 1-2 years.** **With a green card, you study can become a citizen after six years.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: 12-18 YEARS.**

LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT

Are you the spouse or child of a lawful permanent resident? **YES** If you're the child, are you a minor? **YES** Spouses and minor children of lawful permanent residents can apply. **NO** Are you single? **NO** Sorry, you don't qualify to apply. **Wait time depends on home country.** **With a green card, you study can become a citizen after six years.** **Wait time depends on home country. Wait time: five to seven years.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: 12 YEARS.** **With a green card, you study can become a citizen after six years.** **Wait time for a single adult child of a lawful permanent resident: nine to 14 years.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: 18-24 YEARS.**

Do you have family in the USA? **NO** Are you a child? **NO** Do you have a college degree in a specialty occupation? **NO** Do you have a job offer? **NO** In your employer willing to file the paperwork for a labor certification? And conduct a new job search for your position? And pay up to \$4,800 in legal and other fees? **NO** Sorry, you're out of luck. **NO** The wait time for a green card is typically six to 10 years. **After your green card, count on another five to six years for citizenship.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: 11 TO 16 YEARS.** **NO** Can you prove that you are a genius? How about a star athlete? Or an inventor with \$5 million? **NO** Sorry! There is actually no process for certified immigrants without relatives in the U.S. to apply for permanent legal residence. Only visas green cards are offered every year, and the wait time approaches infinity. (Those who receive an H-1B temporary visas for seasonal work cannot transition to a green card.) **With your green card you can become a citizen in five to six years.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: SIX TO SEVEN YEARS.** **NO** Are you willing to apply for your temporary work visa (H-1B)? **NO** There you have a 50/50 chance of getting your H-1B, because those visas are capped at 20,000 per year, well below the total demand. They're not on the first day they become available. If you are lucky enough to get one, you can start working in the country and your employer can apply for your labor certification and green card. **Sorry, you're out of luck.** **Total time to immigrate and become a citizen: 10-12 YEARS.**

(Flynn is director of government affairs and Dalmia is a senior policy analyst at Reason Foundation. This short run developed by Reason Foundation in collaboration with the National Foundation for American Policy.)

Reason (October 2018) 33

Primary Path to LPR status

- Family-based Immigration – 226,000 (not counting immediate family members)
- Employment-based Immigration – 141,918
- Special Legislation – Cuban Adjustment Act
- Diversity Lottery – 50,000
- U visas – 10,000
- T visas – 5,000
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status - 9,940 (696 per country)
- Asylum
- Cancellation of Removal – 4,000



Two-Step Process of Getting Green Card

Step 1 – Qualifying Relationship or Circumstances	Step 2 – Applying for green card (Legal Permanent Residence)
Petition to show you have a qualifying relationship	Must meet the requirements to get a green card
Get priority date	Adjustment of Status (Inside U.S.) Consular Processing (Outside U.S.)
Many undocumented people often have a qualifying relationship and are able to get an approval for this step but cannot get approval for step 2	Must show admissible Must not have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Committed certain immigration violations •Committed certain crimes •Certain contagious diseases
	Problem of 3 or 10 year bar



I-130 Family Petition

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

I-797, Notice of Action

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RECEIPT NUMBER MSC [REDACTED] 2-106 [REDACTED]	CASE TYPE I130 IMMIGRANT PETITION FOR RELATIVE, FIANCE(E), OR ORPHAN
RECEIPT DATE September 9, 2010	PRIORITY DATE September 2, 2010
NOTICE DATE March 16, 2011	PAGE 1 of 1
PETITIONER [REDACTED], TITUS [REDACTED]	BENEFICIARY AM [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 9 [REDACTED], KERRIE [REDACTED]
TITUS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Notice Type: Approval Notice Section: Husband or wife of U.S. Citizen, 201(b) INA

The above petition has been approved. The petition indicates that the person for whom you are petitioning is in the United States and will apply for adjustment of status. If we cannot contact the local USCIS office to obtain Form I-485, Application for Permanent Residence. A copy of this notice should be submitted with the application.

If the person for whom you are petitioning decides to apply for a visa outside the United States based on this petition, the petitioner should file Form I-824, Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition, with this office to request that we send the petition to the Department of State National Visa Center (NVC).

The NVC processes all approved immigrant visa petitions that require consular action. The NVC also determines which consular post is the appropriate consulate to complete visa processing. It will then forward the approved petition to that consulate.

The approval of this visa petition does not in itself grant any immigration status and does not guarantee that the alien beneficiary will subsequently be found to be eligible for a visa, for admission to the United States, or for an extension, change, or adjustment of status.

THIS FORM IS NOT A VISA NOR MAY IT BE USED IN PLACE OF A VISA.

Common proof of filing of immigration application



Lawful Permanent Resident



Lawful Permanent Resident



Temporary I-94 w/I-551

Admission Number: 890903530

ARRIVAL RECORD FOR I-551
 PRIMARY EVIDENCE OF
 LEGAL ADMISSION FOR
 TEMPORARY RESIDENCE
 UNTIL A LEGAL ENTRY IS
 OBTAINED
 DOCUMENT AUTHORIZED

1. Family Name: KALANDZHANYA
 2. First (Given) Name: ENGENYA
 3. Birth Date (Day-Mo-Yr): 24 08 84
 4. Country of Citizenship: RUSSIA
 5. Sex (Male or Female): F
 6. Passport Number: 071400136
 7. Airline and Flight Number: 001
 8. Country Where Visa Issued: USA
 9. City Where Visa Issued: SAN DIEGO
 10. Date Issued (Day-Mo-Yr): 08 15 2001
 11. Address While in the United States (Number and Street): 2535 GUNLEY WAY
 12. City and State: SAN DIEGO, CA 92110

18. Occupation: SNO
 19. Waiters: SNO
 20. INS File: A-71400136
 21. INS FCO: SNO
 22. Position Number: SNO
 23. Program Number: SNO
 24. Bond
 25. Prospective Student
 26. Itinerary/Comments: SNO SEC. 245 GRANTED 8/15/2001
 27. TWOV Ticket Number:



I-94 Refugee

Departure Number: 966797563 05

ADMITTED AS A REFUGEE
 AS A QUANT TO SECTION 207 OF
 THE INA FOR AN INDEFINITE
 PERIOD OF TIME IF HE DEPARTS
 THE U.S. AND DOES NOT OBTAIN
 PERMITS FROM INS TO
 RETURN.
 EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZED.

Immigration and Naturalization Service
 I-94
 Departure Record

NAME: ABELANSKAYA
 DATE: JUL 20 1998
 IMM. OFF.: NYC 1587

2.4 Birth Date (Day-Mo-Yr): 24 08 84

1. Family Name: ABELANSKAYA
 2. First (Given) Name: ENGENYA
 3. Birth Date (Day-Mo-Yr): 24 08 84
 4. Country of Citizenship: RUSSIA

See Other Side STAPLE HERE



I-94 with various notations

Departure Number: 0000000000 00

OMB No. 1651-0111

ADMITTED APR 20 2011

Sample F-1 Dis

1-94 Departure Record

14. Family Name: S T U D E N T

15. First (Given) Name: I M A

16. Birth Date (MM/DD/YY): 0 1 0 1 1 7 0

17. Country of Citizenship: A N I Y | C O U N T R Y

CBP Form I-94 (10/04) STAPLE HERE

Número de salida: 902250297 09

I-94 number

Immigration Status: J1

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ADMITTED JUL 1 2007

CLASS UNTIL: DIS

Duration of Status

14. Apellido: [Redacted]

15. Primer nombre: [Redacted]

16. Fecha de nac. (dd/mm/aa): 1 9 0 8 7 6

17. Ciudadanía: E C U A D O R I A N



Electronic I-94

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Securing America's Borders

Get I-94 Number: I-94 FAQ

OMB No. 1651-0111
Expiration Date: 11/30/2014

Admission (I-94) Number Retrieval

Admission (I-94) Record Number: 69001333663

Admit Until Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 08/24/2013

Details provided on Admission (I-94) form:

Family Name:	Testing
First (Given) Name:	Monday
Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY):	05/06/1985
Passport Number:	123000456
Passport Country of Issuance:	Mexico
Date of Entry (MM/DD/YYYY):	03/13/2013
Class of Admission:	B1



I-360 SIJS Approval Notice

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
I-797 | NOTICE OF ACTION | DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
 U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Receipt Number [REDACTED]	Priority Date 12/15/2020	Case Type D50 - PETITION FOR AMERASIAN, WIDOWER, OR SPECIAL IMMIGRANT
Received Date 12/15/2020	Notice Date 05/12/2022	Beneficiary [REDACTED]
LEGAL AID SOCIETY [REDACTED] NASHVILLE TN 37217		Notice Type: Approval Notice Class: 6 Section: Special Immigrant-Juvenile

Amended I-797 Approval Notice for Form I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widower, or Special Immigrant, with Deferred Action.

USCIS previously approved your Form I-360. This Amended Approval Notice adds a grant of deferred action to the previous approval. +

Grant of Deferred Action:

The above referenced Form I-360, filed by you, was approved on 04/10/2021. This notice is supplemental to the approval notice previously sent to you. USCIS approved your Form I-360, but you do not yet have an available visa to file an application for adjustment of status. USCIS has determined that you warrant a favorable exercise of discretion to receive deferred action. As a result, you have been placed in deferred action and you may be issued an employment authorization document. Deferred action is an act of administrative convenience to the government which gives some individuals lower priority for removal from the United States for a specific period of time. Your grant of deferred action will remain in effect for a period of four years from the date of this notice, unless terminated earlier by USCIS.



Employment Authorization Document



AKA:

- Work permit
- Permiso para trabajar

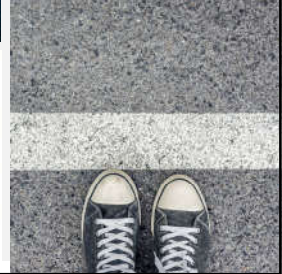
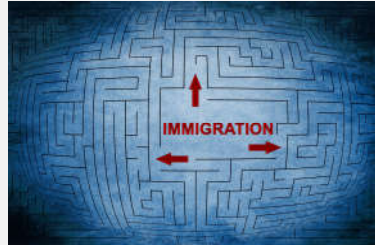
What is this?

- Document that authorizes a noncitizen to work during dates indicated on card. This document does not grant lawful immigration status.
- MANY types of noncitizens may have work permits
- Look at the category though, which can confirm eligibility



Immigration Relief Available to Survivors

- Asylum, Withholding of Removal, Convention Against Torture
- Cancellation of Removal
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
- Conditional Resident Waivers
- Violence Against Women Act Self-Petition
- U-Visa – Victim of Crime Status
- T-Visa – Human Trafficking Status



Asylum

Requirements

- Have a well-founded fear of persecution
- Persecution "on account of" race, religion, political opinion, nationality or membership in a particular social group
- Persecution by the govt. or by a group that the govt. cannot control
- Filed within one year of US arrival
- Must not have persecuted others

Benefits

- Legal permanent residence after 1 year
- Exempt from public charge ground
- Can get work permit after application has been pending for 180 days
- US citizenship after 5 years once LPR
- Immediate eligibility to public benefits
- Access to resources



INA § 208 - Asylum

- Sec. 208. (a) Authority to Apply for Asylum.-

(1) In general. - Any alien who is **physically present** in the United States or who arrives in the United States (**whether or not at a designated port of arrival** and including an alien who is brought to the United States after having been interdicted in international or United States waters), irrespective of such alien's status, may apply for asylum in accordance with this section or, where applicable, section 235(b).



Special Immigrant Juvenile Status

Requirements

- Unmarried and under 21 old
- Declared dependent on a juvenile court OR committed to/in custody of state agency or an individual appointed by the state
- Reunification with one or both parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment or similar basis found under state law
- Not in the best interest of child to be returned to child's or parent's home country

Benefits

- Legal permanent residence
- Parents of abused children not married to abusive parent are eligible
- Ex-spouses of USC or LPR abusers who were divorced more than two years are eligible
- Spouses or children of USC or LPR abusers who lost their statuses more than two years ago are eligible



VAWA Self-Petition

Who is eligible

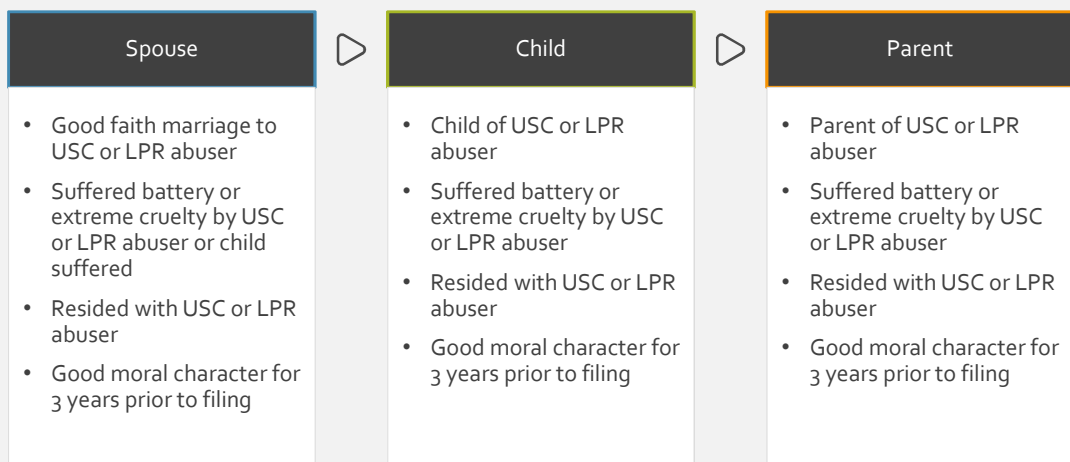
- Immigrant abused by
 - USC or LPR spouse or former spouse
 - USC or LPR parent
 - USC or LPR son or daughter
- Immigrant whose child abused by USC or LPR spouse or former spouse during the marriage

Benefits

- Legal permanent residence under VAWA special provisions
- VAWA confidentiality protections
- Exempt from public charge ground
- With prima facie notice, may be eligible for certain public benefits if arrived in the U.S prior to 8/22/1996
- Can get work permit while awaiting permanent residency
- US citizenship after 5 years in LPR status
- Puts control back in the hands of the victim



VAWA Self-Petition Eligibility Requirements



UVisa

Requirements

- Is a victim of a listed crime or is similar activity
- Suffered substantial physical or emotional harm
- Has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful in investigation
- Obtain certification from law enforcement or prosecutor certifying these elements

Benefits

- Available to those who
 - Are not married to perpetrator
 - Are not married to a USC or LPR
 - Are dependent on spouse's non-immigrant visa
- 4 years of non-immigrant status
- Work permit
- Legal permanent residence after 3 years in U status



Enumerated Crimes or Similar Activity under the U visa Statute

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rape | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female Genital Mutilation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blackmail |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Torture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hostage Taking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extortion |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trafficking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peonage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manslaughter |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incest | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involuntary Servitude | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Murder |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slave Trade | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stalking |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Assault | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kidnapping | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fraud in Foreign Labor Contracting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abusive Sexual Contact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abduction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Felonious Assault |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prostitution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlawful Criminal Restraint | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Witness Tampering |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Exploitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> False Imprisonment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obstruction of justice |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perjury | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above mentioned crimes | |



TVisa

Requirements

- Has been trafficked into the US for labor or commercial sex purposes
- Be willing to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution of the crime (unless under 18 and in commercial sex industry)
- Would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal

Benefits

- Legal permanent residence after 3 years in T status or after close of case
- 4 years of non-immigrant status
- Work authorization
- Access to public benefits and other resources
- US citizenship after 5 years in LPR status



Questions?

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