Policy Memorandum

SUBJECT: Extension of U Nonimmigrant Status for Derivative Family Members Using the Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-539) Revisions to Adjudicator’s Field Manual (AFM), New Chapter 39.1(g)(2)(i) (AFM Update AD10-08)

Purpose
This Policy Memorandum (PM) authorizes the Vermont Service Center (VSC) to approve an Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-539) to extend U nonimmigrant status for a derivative family member whose initial period of stay is less than four years.

Scope
Unless specifically exempted herein, this PM applies to and is binding on all USCIS employees.

Authority
Sections 214(a)(1), 214(p)(6), and 245(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA); 8 U.S.C. §§ 1184(a)(1), 1184(p)(6), and 1255(m), as amended; and 8 CFR 214.14(g).

Background
8 CFR 214.14(g)(2) permits a derivative U nonimmigrant to request an extension of status using Form I-539 when the derivative is unable to enter the United States timely due to a delay in consular processing. The regulations are silent about any other situations in which a derivative U nonimmigrant may extend his or her status beyond the U nonimmigrant status of the principal (i.e., beyond the time of the principal’s adjustment to lawful permanent residency).

There are, however, additional factors other than a delay in consular processing that may, in the interest of family unity, warrant an extension of the derivative’s status beyond that of the principal. For example, delays in promulgating the U nonimmigrant regulations, delays in clarifying fee waiver authority for required inadmissibility waivers, and multi-track processing of principal and derivative petitions (Forms I-918 and I-918A, respectively) resulted in many derivatives receiving an initial nonimmigrant status period of less than three years. Nevertheless, all U nonimmigrants, including derivatives, must accrue at least three years in U nonimmigrant status before they may apply to adjust status to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 245(m) of the INA. Therefore, extensions of status may be necessary to ensure that the derivatives are able to attain at least three years in U nonimmigrant status for purposes of adjustment to lawful permanent residency.
Policy
This PM clarifies that adjudicators at the VSC may consider delays other than consular processing as a valid basis for an extension of status. To preserve the derivative family member’s eligibility to adjust status, the VSC may approve a Form I-539 to extend U nonimmigrant status for a derivative family member whose initial period of stay is less than four years. The extension should not exceed four years in the aggregate.

Nothing in the INA or relevant regulations precludes USCIS from extending the stay of a derivative U nonimmigrant in cases where the principal U nonimmigrant has already adjusted status to that of a lawful permanent resident. In fact, the statutory and regulatory scheme appear to contemplate treating the U principal and U derivatives separately once the U derivative has been initially admitted in the U nonimmigrant classification. Specifically, the text of both sections 214(p)(6) and 245(m) of the INA apply to all U nonimmigrants equally and not just to principal petitioners. By contrast, provisions such as sections 214(o) and 245(l) of the INA, which were enacted at the same time as the U nonimmigrant provisions, explicitly differentiate between the principal and his or her derivative family members. Further, the U nonimmigrant regulations at 8 CFR 214.14(g) contemplate granting extensions of status for derivatives beyond the expiration date of the principal U nonimmigrant’s status. Together, these provisions lead USCIS to conclude that it may, in its plenary authority under section 214(a)(1) of the INA, promulgate regulations regarding the conditions of admission of nonimmigrants and may, consistent with Congressional intent, extend the U nonimmigrant status of derivative family members even when the principal U nonimmigrant has already adjusted status.

This guidance shall be retroactive to December 23, 2008, the date the President signed the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-457. Further, the provisions of section 384 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 shall apply in the processing or handling of these and any other applications or petitions filed by the beneficiary of a U nonimmigrant petition.

Implementation
U nonimmigrant derivatives seeking to extend their status should file their Form I-539, justification for extension, filing fee (or request for a fee waiver), and supporting documents directly with the VSC regardless of geographical jurisdiction. Supporting documents should include evidence of U status for both principal and derivative, showing all dates in that status; evidence of adjustment of status of the principal (if applicable); evidence of relationship with U visa principal; and applicant’s statement of need and reason(s) for extension. Petitioners should also check the USCIS website under “I-539, Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status,” for detailed instructions regarding this specific category.

Any other service center, field office, the National Benefits Center, or USCIS Lockbox facility that receives an I-539 U visa extension request should forward the entire application packet to VSC without issuing a receipt notice, receiving any filing fee, or conducting any data entry. VSC will
be solely responsible for these functions. Upon receipt of a Form I-539, VSC will evaluate the request in accordance with all applicable regulations and policies.

**Adjudicator’s Field Manual Update**

The Adjudicator’s Field Manual (AFM) is revised to include new Chapter 39.1(g)(2)(i):

* * *

(2) **Extension of status.**

(i) Where a U nonimmigrant’s approved period of stay on Form I-94 is less than 4 years, he or she may file Form I-539, “Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status,” to request an extension of U nonimmigrant status for an aggregate period not to exceed 4 years. If a qualifying family member requests an extension of status beyond the expiration of the principal U-1 nonimmigrant’s status, USCIS may approve the extension for any reason that is consistent with the goals of the statute, including but not limited to a situation where the qualifying family member is unable to enter the United States timely due to delays in consular processing, and where an extension of status is necessary to ensure that the qualifying family member is able to attain at least 3 years in nonimmigrant status for purposes of adjusting status under section 245(m) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255.

The AFM **Transmittal Memorandum** button of the AFM is revised by adding, in numerical order, the following entry:

| AD10-08 6/22/2010 | Chapter 39.1(g)(2)(i) | This memorandum revises AFM Chapter 39.1(g) to clarify that the status of a U-1 or a dependent of a U-1 nonimmigrant may be extended for any valid reason that is consistent with the goals of the statute and not merely to overcome a consular processing delay. |

**Use**

This PM is intended solely for the guidance of USCIS personnel in the performance of their official duties. It is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or by any individual or other party in removal proceedings, in litigation with the United States, or in any other form or manner.

**Contact Information**

Questions or suggestions regarding this PM should be addressed through appropriate supervisory channels to the Service Center Operations Directorate.