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(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R.** \_\_\_\_\_

To repeal section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act,  
and for other purposes.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. ROY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee  
on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A BILL**

To repeal section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and  
Nationality Act, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “End U Visa Abuse  
5 Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) In 2000, Congress established the U visa  
9 program with the intention of facilitating coopera-

1       tion from alleged alien crime victims who might oth-  
2       erwise be reluctant to report crimes by deferring re-  
3       moval for foreign nationals, including illegal aliens,  
4       and providing work authorization and a pathway to  
5       lawful permanent status for U visa beneficiaries.  
6       Nearly all grounds of inadmissibility are waived for  
7       U visa applicants.

8               (2) Congress imposed a cap of 10,000 U visas  
9       per year. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
10      created a waitlist that confers immigration benefits  
11      without any formal adjudication. Once waitlisted,  
12      aliens receive deferred action from removal and  
13      other immigration benefits. Additionally, there is no  
14      limit to derivative visas issued to qualifying family  
15      members.

16              (3) As of June 2025, there are over 400,000 U  
17      visa applications currently pending.

18              (4) The U visa program is rife with fraud and  
19      abuse and has demonstrated a record of illegal aliens  
20      using it to obtain lawful status and work permits to  
21      skirt deportation and removal, such as staging fake  
22      crimes and making false allegations to remain in the  
23      United States and possibly sponsor relatives who  
24      may also have unlawful status.

1           (5) According to testimony submitted to the  
2 House Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on Im-  
3 migration, Integrity, Security, and Enforcement on  
4 June 25, 2025, U visa “certifications are routinely  
5 rubberstamped, especially in sanctuary jurisdictions  
6 like California, where State laws like SB 674 pres-  
7 sure law enforcement agencies to certify U visas un-  
8 less they affirmatively justify denial”.

9           (6) The same testimony found “The program  
10 allows any illegal alien to secretly accuse a U.S. cit-  
11 izen of a crime and apply for a visa after securing  
12 a law enforcement certification. No arrest. No  
13 charges. No conviction. Just an allegation—often  
14 with no notice to the accused. The process is entirely  
15 ex parte, and there is no mechanism for rebuttal”.

16           (7) U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
17 does not track the number of crimes solved through  
18 the issuance of a U visa.

19           (8) As an example of sweeping U visa fraud, on  
20 July 17, 2025, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration  
21 Services announced the indictment of 5 individuals,  
22 including 4 active and former law enforcement offi-  
23 cers who were charged for bribery, conspiracy to  
24 commit visa fraud, and mail fraud, where charged  
25 individuals were accused of operating a 9-year

1 scheme of fabricating fake crimes and police reports  
2 so aliens who were supposed victims could apply for  
3 U visas.

4 (9) On May 17, 2024, the Department of Jus-  
5 tice announced the indictment of 6 individuals who  
6 allegedly conspired to stage armed robberies in Chi-  
7 cago and the suburbs so that purported victims  
8 could apply for U visas.

9 (10) Local law enforcement in Houston, Texas,  
10 uncovered a scheme that staged fake robberies at  
11 gunpoint for aliens to obtain U visas after a by-  
12 stander reportedly shot and killed an individual who  
13 was pretending to be an armed robber who took the  
14 belongings of a couple at a gas station in January  
15 2024, only to discover the purported thief and vic-  
16 tims were staging a crime to garner a U visa.

17 (11) In March 2020, U.S. Citizenship and Im-  
18 migration Services released a report examining U  
19 visa applications filed between 2012 and 2018,  
20 which found that only 5 percent of U visa petitioners  
21 reported having lawful immigration status at the  
22 time of application. 79 percent reported never hav-  
23 ing lawful status, and 14 percent said they were visa  
24 overstays.

1           (12) The March 2020 U.S. Citizenship and Im-  
2 migration Services report also found that 10 percent  
3 of U visa recipients had committed immigration  
4 fraud, 8 percent reentered the United States illegally  
5 after removal, and 6 percent of those approved for  
6 the U visa had been ordered removed.

7           (13) On January 6, 2022, the Department of  
8 Homeland Security Office of Inspector General re-  
9 leased a report entitled “U.S. Citizenship and Immi-  
10 gration Services’ U Visa Program Is Not Managed  
11 Effectively and Is Susceptible to Fraud”. The report  
12 found that as part of the U visa process, applicants  
13 must submit the Form I-918 Supplement B, U  
14 Nonimmigrant Status Certification, which includes a  
15 signature from an authorized agency or law enforce-  
16 ment official certifying the crime happened and at-  
17 testing to the victim’s cooperation. One of Office of  
18 Inspector General’s findings was that it “asked 125  
19 law enforcement offices to confirm whether the sig-  
20 nature on Supplement B forms certified by their of-  
21 fice was that of an authorized signer”. The Office of  
22 Inspector General found that at least 10 of the 125  
23 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services-approved  
24 petitions had “forged, unauthorized, altered, or sus-  
25 picious law enforcement certifications”.

1           (14) Additionally, the Office of Inspector Gen-  
2           eral found that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration  
3           Services did not implement its recommendations re-  
4           garding fraud in the program.

5           (15) As of April 10, 2026, 10 foreign nationals  
6           were indicted for visa fraud conspiracy for allegedly  
7           carrying out staged armed robberies of convenience  
8           store clerks so they could falsely claim a U visa to  
9           remain in the country.

10          (16) Victimization should not be a basis for an  
11          immigration benefit. If an alien is a crime victim  
12          and is actively cooperating with law enforcement as  
13          a witness, the S visa is already available and should  
14          be utilized if needed, alternatively, the Department  
15          of Homeland Security Secretary can grant humani-  
16          tarian immigration parole to purported alien crime  
17          victims or witnesses on a case-by-case basis if they  
18          are needed by law enforcement or are required to  
19          testify.

20          (17) Congress should repeal the U visa program  
21          in full, as it no longer serves a valid purpose and en-  
22          courages fraud, rewarding illegal aliens who commit  
23          it with the likelihood of a green card and work per-  
24          mit, further enabling lawlessness and illegal immi-

1           gration, leaving law-abiding American citizens and  
2           legal immigrants to deal with the consequences.

3 **SEC. 3. REPEAL OF U-VISA PROGRAM.**

4           (a) REPEAL.—Subparagraph (U) of section  
5 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8  
6 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) is repealed.

7           (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Immigration  
8 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended—

9                   (1) in section 204—

10                           (A) in subsection (a)(1)(L), by striking “or  
11                           (U)”;

12                           (B) in subsection (l)(2)(E), by striking “or  
13                           in ‘U’ nonimmigrant status as described in sec-  
14                           tion 101(a)(15)(U)(ii)”;

15                   (2) in section 212—

16                           (A) in subsection (a)(4)(E)—

17                                   (i) by striking clause (ii); and

18                                   (ii) redesignating clause (iii) as clause  
19                           (ii);

20                           (B) in subsection (d), by striking para-  
21                           graph (14)

22                   (3) in section 214, by striking subsection (p);

23                   (4) in section 237(d)(1), by striking “or (U)”  
24                   each place it appears;

1           (5) in section 239(e)(2)(B), by striking “or  
2           (U)”;  
3           (6) in section 245—  
4           (A) in subsection (l)(7), by striking  
5           “101(a)(15)(U),”; and  
6           (B) by striking subsection (m); and  
7           (7) in section 248(b), by striking “or (U)”.