

119TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8628

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 30, 2026

Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. SELF, and Mr. CRANE) introduced the following
bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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-
10 tion from alleged alien crime victims who might oth-

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

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

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

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

24 (5) According to testimony submitted to the
25 House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Im-

1 migration, Integrity, Security, and Enforcement on
2 June 25, 2025, U visa “certifications are routinely
3 rubberstamped, especially in sanctuary jurisdictions
4 like California, where State laws like SB 674 pres-
5 sure law enforcement agencies to certify U visas un-
6 less they affirmatively justify denial”.

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

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

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

1 so aliens who were supposed victims could apply for
2 U visas.

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

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

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

24 (12) The March 2020 U.S. Citizenship and Im-
25 migration Services report also found that 10 percent

1 of U visa recipients had committed immigration
2 fraud, 8 percent reentered the United States illegally
3 after removal, and 6 percent of those approved for
4 the U visa had been ordered removed.

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

24 (14) Additionally, the Office of Inspector Gen-
25 eral found that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration

1 Services did not implement its recommendations re-
2 garding fraud in the program.

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

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

18 (17) Congress should repeal the U visa program
19 in full, as it no longer serves a valid purpose and en-
20 courages fraud, rewarding illegal aliens who commit
21 it with the likelihood of a green card and work per-
22 mit, further enabling lawlessness and illegal immi-
23 gration, leaving law-abiding American citizens and
24 legal immigrants to deal with the consequences.

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

2 (a) REPEAL.—Subparagraph (U) of section
3 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
4 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)) is repealed.

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

7 (1) in section 204—

8 (A) in subsection (a)(1)(L), by striking “or
9 (U)”; and

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

13 (2) in section 212—

14 (A) in subsection (a)(4)(E)—

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

16 (ii) redesignating clause (iii) as clause
17 (ii); and

18 (B) in subsection (d), by striking para-
19 graph (14);

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

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

23 (5) in section 239(e)(2)(B), by striking “or
24 (U)”;

25 (6) in section 245—

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

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