



**Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 2013 Chart: Provisions Amending the Immigration National Act (INA) and  
Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA)**  
**By: Catherine Longville, Lena Barsky, and Leslye Orloff**

<b>VAWA 2013 Provision: Immigrants</b>	<b>§ Number and INA (unless otherwise stated) § Amended</b>	<b>Description</b>
U Visa Criminal Activities  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	801  101(a)(15)(U)(iii) 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(U)(iii)	<b><u>Stalking as U Visa Crime:</u></b> Amends U visa definition by adding “stalking” to the list of qualifying crimes, included after “sexual exploitation.”
Annual Report on Immigration Applications Made by Victims of Abuse  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	802(2) & (3)	<b><u>Department of Homeland Security Data on T and U Visa Applications:</u></b> Department of Homeland Security (DHS) must now include in its annual report on T and U visa statistics to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees: (2) the mean and median amount of time it takes DHS to or process, the T/U visa application; and (3) the mean and median amount of time between DHS receipt of the T/U visa application and when a work authorization is issued (“waiting time” for a work authorization).
Protection for Children of VAWA Self-Petitioners  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	803  204(l)(2) 8 U.S.C. 1154(l)(2)	<b><u>Children of Deceased Self-Petitioners Protected:</u></b> Allows the surviving children of a deceased VAWA self-petitioning parent to continue to have DHS adjudicate the case. Also allows DHS to grant self-petitions and lawful permanent residency based upon the approved self-petition to these surviving children.
Public Charge Exemption	804  212(a)(4)	<b><u>VAWA Self-Petitioners Exempt from "Public Charge" Exception to Admissibility:</u></b> Exempts VAWA self-petitioners and T/U visa petitioners from the “public charge exception” to admissibility (in which a petitioner is deemed inadmissible to the United States because s/he might become a public charge, a person who is primarily dependent on the US government for

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013	8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(4)(E)	subsistence).
Children Turning 21 Included in Parents' U Visa Application  Effective Date: October 28, 2000	805(a)    214(p) 8 U.S.C. 1184(p)(7)(A)	<b><u>Children Included in Parents' U Visa Application Even if They Turn 21 During the Application Process:</u></b> Protects children included in a U visa victim's application from "aging out" at age 21. Allows children included in their parents' U visa application to receive U visas regardless of whether they turn 21 during the petition's review. ("Aging out" was a process that barred the eligibility of children who turned 21 while their petition was being considered.)
Hardship Waivers for Immigrant Spouses  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	806(a) & (b) 806  8 U.S.C. 1186a(c)(4)(D)	<b><u>Battered Immigrant Spouses Allowed to Skip Two-Year Waiting Period before Applying for Lawful Permanent Residency:</u></b> Makes available a "hardship waiver" to battered immigrant spouses who "unknowingly" married bigamist spouses. These waivers are granted at the discretion of Department of Homeland Security, and allow the battered spouse to bypass the two-year waiting period that the spouse of a US citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident must traditionally undergo before applying for Lawful Permanent Residency status.
K Visa Sponsors Must Disclose History of Domestic/Sexual Violence Crimes  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	807(a)  214 8 U.S.C. 1184(d))(1)	<b><u>Fiancé(e)/Spouse Sponsoring a K Visa Must Disclose Domestic/Sexual Violence Crime History</u></b> Requires a fiancé(e) or spouse sponsoring an immigrant's K visa application to disclose the sponsoring fiancé(e) or spouse's protective orders, convictions, and history for "attempted domestic and sexual violence crimes." K visas are visas granted to immigrants marrying US citizens.
FBI's NCIC Protection Order Database Must Be Checked for Information about K Visa Sponsor	807(b)   833 of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (IMBRA)	<b><u>Fiancé(e)/Spouse Department of Homeland Security and Federal Bureau of Investigation Background Checks in K Visa Applications:</u></b> Amends IMBRA to require that, when the US government (Department of Homeland Security specifically) conducts a background check on US sponsors for visa applications, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center Protection Order Database must also be checked for any information relating to the US sponsor.  Amends IMBRA to require that the Department of Homeland Security produce a cover sheet in

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013	8 U.S.C. 1375a(a)(5)(A)(iv)	order to make the recipient of a K visa aware of any potentially negative information about his or her US sponsor.
Attorney General Report on IMBRA Violations  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	808(a)(2)	<b><u>Attorney General Report to Congress about Violations of IMBRA:</u></b> Requires that the Attorney General make a report to Congress about how the violations of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 will be investigated and prosecuted.
Rules about Children and Sponsors for International Marriage Brokers to Follow and Department of Justice Compliance with Those Rules          Effective Date: March 7, 2013	808(c)      833(d) of IMBRA 8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)(1)(B) 8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)(2) 8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)(6)(A) 8 U.S.C. 1375a(d)(5)(B)(iii)	<b><u>Marriage Brokers Must Keep Records of Compliance with IMBRA Prohibition of Child Spouses and also Must Disclose Sponsors' Criminal History</u></b> Amends the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (IMBRA) to require that international marriage brokers keep records of their compliance with IMBRA's "prohibition on marketing children," as international marriage brokers are not allowed to market children as spouses.  A second provision, also seen in 807(b), explains the obligations of international marriage brokers to obtain and explain sponsors' criminal history.  Makes the Department of Justice responsible for implementing the IMBRA compliance/enforcement system for these rules.  Makes a penalty for US clients who commit fraud on IMBRA-required disclosures about marketing children and the criminal background of sponsors.
Study about IMBRA Implementation and GAO Report about IMBRA Implementation Post-VAWA 2013	808(d)          833(f) of IMBRA 8 U.S.C. 1375a(f)(1)-(2)	<b><u>Comptroller General Must Conduct a Study about IMBRA Implementation; GAO Report about IMBRA Implementation Must be Made Two Years after VAWA 2013 Passes:</u></b> Amends the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 to require that the Comptroller General conduct a study about the "continuing impact of the implementation" of the IMBRA and of "section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184)," which explains the process for granting K visas to spouses of US citizens.  Requires that, no later than two years after VAWA 2013, the Comptroller General will submit a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report explaining the aforementioned study to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, using data from Department of Homeland Security, State Department, and the Attorney General.

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013		
Eligibility of Crime and Trafficking Victims in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to Adjust Status	809  705(c) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 48 U.S.C. 1806 note	<b><u>Crime and Trafficking Victims in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Who Hold T or U Visas May Apply for Lawful Permanent Resident Status:</u></b> Confirms that crime and trafficking victims in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands who hold T or U visas are eligible for Lawful Permanent Residency, even if they held the T or U visas and began “accruing time” before November 2009. A T or U visa holder must have his or her visa for three years before applying for Lawful Permanent Residency, so “accruing time” here refers to the time that adds up to that three-year period before which a T or U visa holder can apply for Lawful Permanent Residency.
Disclosure of Immigration Application Information for National Security Purposes  Effective Date: Under VAWA 2013 810(c), “Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide the guidance required by section 384(d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1367(d)), consistent with the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b).”	810(a) & (b)          384(b) & (d) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 8 U.S.C. 1367(b) & (d)	<b><u>Information about Immigration Applications May Be Released for "Law Enforcement Purposes" but Confidentiality Must Be Protected:</u></b> Amends the VAWA Confidentiality Protections 8 U.S.C. 1637 to permit Department of Homeland Security, State Department, and Attorney General to share information about immigration applications made by victims of abuse for “a law enforcement purpose.” The amendments clarify that any release of information under these provisions must be used “solely for a national security purpose in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information.” The amendments further limit disclosure of information to law enforcement officials to disclosures that are carried out “in a manner that protects the confidentiality of such information.”
Prison Rape Elimination Act Applied to Immigration Detention Facilities	1101(c)	<b><u>Prison Rape Elimination Act Applied to Immigration Detention Facilities and Those Facilities Must Meet All Standards of the Act:</u></b> Amends the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 to extend the act to cover all immigration

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013	8 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) 42 U.S.C. 15607(c)	detention facilities that fall under the authority of Department of Homeland Security or Department of Health and Human Services (i.e. facilities that are run by Department of Homeland Security/Health and Human Services or under contract/cooperative agreement with Department of Homeland Security/Health and Human Services). Requires these facilities must have the same standards as all facilities under the PREA with regards to the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and SA.
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TVPPRA 2013 as part of VAWA 2013	§ Number and TVPA 2000 (unless otherwise stated) § Amended	Description
 <p>Cooperation with Department of State in Persons; Appointment of Anti-Trafficking Officers</p> <p>Effective Date: March 7, 2013</p>	<p>and 1202</p> <p>105 22 U.S.C. 7103(e) and (f)</p>	<p><b><u>Operate with Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Trafficking Objectives; Anti-Trafficking Officers May Be Valuable Human Trafficking:</u></b></p> <p>Requires that regional State Department bureaus work with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons to create “bilateral anti-trafficking goals and objectives.”</p> <p>Amended section 1202 authorizes the appointment of anti-trafficking officers in areas where human trafficking is most prevalent and the foreign government’s efforts insufficient, to be based out of US embassies.</p>
<p>Required Report on Inter-Governmental Cooperation for Victim Protection and Assistance</p> <p>Effective Date: March 7, 2013</p>	<p>1203</p> <p>105(d)(6) 22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)</p>	<p><b><u>Report on Inter-Governmental Cooperation to Help Victims of Trafficking and Offer Them Protection and Assistance:</u></b></p> <p>Requires an annual Congressional briefing on efforts made by the State Department and United States Agency for International Development to promote regional inter-governmental cooperation with regards to victim protection and assistance.</p>
<p>Minimum Standards for State Department to Measure the Elimination of Trafficking</p> <p>Effective Date: March 7, 2013</p>	<p>1204</p> <p>108(b) 22 U.S.C. 7106</p>	<p><b><u>Amended and Expanded State Department "Minimum Standards" to Eliminate Trafficking:</u></b></p> <p>Amends the current minimum standards that the State Department uses to measure efforts to eliminate trafficking to include: 1. Preventing trafficking by nationals deployed on diplomatic and peacekeeping missions; 2. Emphasizing the need for governments to have a transparent system for addressing a public official’s involvement in trafficking; 3. Increasing inter-governmental cooperation as seen in above sections; and 4. Regulating foreign labor recruiters and criminalizing fraudulent labor recruiting.</p>
<p>Annual State Department Reports to Congress on Governmental Efforts to Combat Trafficking and Recognition for Tier 2 Countries that Have Made Progress in Combatting Trafficking</p> <p>Effective Date: March 7, 2013</p>	<p>1205</p> <p>110(b) 22 U.S.C. 7107(b)</p>	<p><b><u>Makes Codified Law the State Department's Annual Reports to Congress on Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking; Recognized Tier 2 Countries that Have Made Progress:</u></b></p> <p>Codifies the State Department practice of submitting annual reports to Congress on the government’s efforts to combat trafficking (known as the Trafficking in Persons Report). Also creates a mechanism by which “Tier 2” countries (countries where there is still trafficking, but efforts are being made to end the trafficking) that have made progress in their efforts to combat trafficking will be recognized for their efforts, even if they aren’t upgraded to “Tier 1” status (countries where trafficking is not prevalent or an extreme danger).</p>
<p>Informational Video about Trafficking for Domestic Workers to be Played in Consular Offices</p>	<p>1206</p> <p>202</p>	<p><b><u>Creation of an Informational Video about Trafficking Protections for Domestic Workers to be Played in Waiting Rooms of Consulate Offices:</u></b></p> <p>Calls for the creation of an informational video to be played in consular waiting rooms in countries with a high number of non-immigrant visa applications, such as travel or work visas where people do not want to immigrate to that country but want to spend time there.</p>

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013	8 U.S.C. 1375b	
Guidelines to Prevent Child Marriage, Empowerment of Girls at Risk for Child Marriage, Child Marriage Statistics Included in Human Rights Reports  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1207  106 22 U.S.C. 7104(j)	<b><u>Creation of Guidelines to Prevent Child Marriage, Empowerment of Girls at Risk for Child Marriage; State Department Human Rights Reports Must Include Child Marriages:</u></b> Requires the Secretary of State, consulting with the Administrator of the US Agency for International Development, to create and distribute guidelines for the prevention of child marriage. Requires the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID to promote the empowerment of girls at risk of child marriage. Requires that the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices to include reporting about child marriages.
Peacekeeping Operations Funding Limited for Countries that Use Child Soldiers Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1208 404 of the William Wilberforce TVPRA 2008 22 U.S.C. 2370c-1	<b><u>US Security Assistance Funding Limited for Countries that Use Child Soldiers:</u></b> Adds Peacekeeping Operations funds to existing limitations on US security assistance to countries that are known to use child soldiers (i.e. adds to the list of prohibited funds for countries that use child soldiers explained in the William Wilberforce TVPRA of 2008).
Fraud in Foreign Labor is Racketeering, Punishment for Illicit Sexual Activity with a Minor Outside the US, Illegal to Confiscate Immigration Documents as Method of Control  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1211(a), (b), (c)  18 U.S.C. 1961(1)(B), 18 U.S.C. 2423(c), 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77	<b><u>Fraud in Foreign Labor is Now Considered Racketeering; US Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents Living Overseas Are Criminally Liable for Having Sex with Minors; and Confiscation of Immigration Documents as Method of Coercion is Illegal:</u></b> Amended section 1211(a) expands the definition of a “racketeering activity” under the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act to include fraud in foreign labor contracting as something that qualifies as racketeering. Amended section 1211(b) strengthens child labor laws found in 18 U.S.C. 2423(c) to hold criminally liable US citizens and LPRs living outside the US who engage in illicit sexual activity with a minor. Amended section 1211(c) adds a new misdemeanor provision to 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77 as §1597. This provision criminalizes the unlawful confiscation or destruction of a person’s immigration documents in order to control or maintain that person’s labor or services.
Civil Remedies for Minor Victims of Trafficking and Expanded Definition of Trafficking Under TVPA 2000	1212(a), (b)	<b><u>Minor Victims of Trafficking Can Recover Civil Damages with Expanded Statute of Limitations; Adds "Abuse or Threatened Abuse of Law or Legal Process" as Definition of Trafficking:</u></b> Amended section 1212(a) expands civil remedies for minor victims of trafficking under 18

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013	18 U.S.C. 2255 amended by VAWA 1212(a) 103 of TVPA 2000 amended by 1212(b) 22 U.S.C. 7102	U.S.C. 2255 by allowing the victims to recover civil damages. Increases the statute of limitations for minors who file suit under this provision from six to ten years. Amended section 1212(b) adds the criminal law definition of “abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process” from 18 U.S.C. §§1589 and 1591 to the general definitions of human trafficking included in the original Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
Adult or Minor Children of Derivative Family Members May File as Beneficiaries of a T Visa  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1221  1101(a)(15)(T)(ii)(III) of INA 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(15)(T)(ii)(III)	<b><u>Adult or Minor Children Allowed to File as Beneficiaries of T Visa Holders:</u></b> Allows adult or minor children of derivative family members to file as beneficiaries of a T visa and to join the visa holder in the US, but “only if those children face a present danger of retaliation in their home country by the traffickers.”
Fraud in Foreign Labor Contracting is a U Visa Qualifying Crime  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1222  101(a)(15)(U)(iii)of INA 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(15)(U)(iii)	<b><u>Fraud in Foreign Labor Contracting is a U Visa Qualifying Crime:</u></b> Adds “fraud in foreign labor contracting,” as defined by 18 U.S.C. 1351, to the list of qualifying crimes for which immigrant victims may be eligible to apply for a U visa under the Immigration National Act.
Requirements for the Attorney General’s Reports on Trafficking  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1231  105(d)(7) 22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)	<b><u>Attorney General Must Report on T and U Visa Processing, Trainings to Investigate Trafficking, and Trafficking Programs for Minor Victims:</u></b> Requires the Attorney General to report on the efficiency of T and U visa processing, on efforts to train law enforcement at the State, Tribal, and local levels to investigate trafficking, and on how Federal trafficking programs meet the needs of US citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident minor victims.
Biannual Report on Foreign Goods Produced by Forced and/or Child Labor  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1232  105(b) of TVPRA 2005 22 U.S.C. 7112(b)	<b><u>Biannual Report on Foreign Goods Produced by Forced and/or Child Labor:</u></b> Requires that the Secretary of Labor provide biannually to Congress a list of foreign goods produced by forced and/or child labor, in order to better combat foreign forced and child labor. (Originally seen in TVPRA 2005).

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Information Sharing for Report on Goods Produced by Child Labor and Slave Labor  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1233  105(a) of TVPRA 2005 22 U.S.C. 7112(a)	<b><u>Cooperation between State Department and Department of Labor to Create Report on Foreign Goods Produced by Forced and/or Child Labor:</u></b> Instructs the Department of State to provide the Department of Labor with relevant information to help them complete their list of foreign goods produced by forced and/or child labor, as seen in §1232.
Department of Labor Training about Trafficking  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1234  107(c)(4) 22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(4)	<b><u>Certain Department of Labor Personnel Must be Trained to Recognize and Identify Victims of Severe Trafficking:</u></b> Requires that certain personnel from the Department of Labor be trained to recognize and identify victims of a severe form of trafficking. (Adds these personnel to the group of agencies who require training that was included in Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000.)
GAO Report on the Use of Foreign Labor Contractors and Whether Foreign Laborers Were Subjected to Abuse or Trafficking  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1235	<b><u>Government Accountability Office Report on Abuse or Trafficking for Foreign Workers Contracted to Work for or in the United States”:</u></b> Directs the Government Accountability Office to issue a report investigating whether foreign workers contracted to work in or for the US were subjected to abuse or trafficking. The report should: 1. “Address the role of US employers in the use of labor recruiters or brokers, or directly recruiting foreign workers;” 2. “Analyze the laws that protect such workers,” both abroad and in the US; 3. “Describe the oversight and enforcement mechanisms in Federal departments and agencies for such laws;” 4. “Identify any gaps that may exist in these protections;” and 5. “Recommend possible actions for Federal departments and agencies to combat any abuses.”
Requirements for Department of Justice Trafficking Grants  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1236	<b><u>Changes to Department of Justice Grants Regarding Trafficking:</u></b> Adds audits and oversight requirements to grants awarded by the Department of Justice; adds caps on administrative expenses and matching requirements for the Department of Justice; limits conference expenditures and prohibits lobbying using government funds.
Block Grant Program Run by Department of Justice Created for Programs that Help Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims  Effective Date: Under TVPRA 2013 §1241(b), “Sunset Provision- The amendment	1241(a)  202 of TVPRA 2005	<b><u>Block Grant for Programs that Assist Persons (Particularly Minors) Subject to Trafficking</u></b> Amends the services grant program from §202 of TVPRA 2005 to establish a block grant program “to develop, expand, and strengthen assistance programs for certain persons subject to trafficking.” Defines various people and agencies involved with the process (e.g. “minor victim of sex trafficking”). The program is to be administered by the Department of Justice and the grants are to be given to six regions that have demonstrated “a comprehensive approach in addressing sex trafficking of minors, including cooperation between law enforcement and social service providers.” The regions can then distribute the money to groups that provide “residential care, emergency social services, and mental health counseling,” among other things. Mandates a

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made by subsection (a) shall be effective during the 4-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.”	42 U.S.C. 14044a	Government Accountability Office evaluation and report.
Expanding Local Law Enforcement Grants for Investigations and Prosecutions of Trafficking  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1242  204 of TVPRA 2005 42 U.S.C. 14044c	<b><u>Attorney General May Make Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Focus on Combating All Forms of Severe Human Trafficking with Training and Resources; Encourages Efforts to Prosecute Individuals who Purchase Commercial Sex Acts from Minors:</u></b> Currently, TVPRA 2005 allows the Attorney General to make grants to State and local law enforcement agencies to offer training and resources about investigating trafficking in persons; this amendment requires the 2005 provision to focus on <i>all</i> forms of “severe human trafficking,” especially sex trafficking. Encourages efforts to prosecute those individuals who “purchase commercial sex acts from minors” along with the minors’ traffickers. Mandates a Government Accountability Office evaluation and report.
Model State Criminal Law Protection for Child Trafficking Victims and Survivors  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1243  225(b) of TVPRA 2008 22 U.S.C. 7101 note	<b><u>Attorney General Encouraged to Develop Model Language for States to Use in Their Codes that Treats Children Exploited through Prostitution as Victims:</u></b> Encourages the Attorney General to develop model state criminal law protections that treat children who have been exploited through prostitution as victims, not criminals; States can then use this language in their own criminal codes to better serve children exploited through prostitution.
Effective Appropriate Custodial Settings for Unaccompanied Minors Who Reach the Age of Majority while in Federal Custody  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1261  235(c)(2) of the William Wilberforce TVPRA 2008 8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(2)	<b><u>Secretary of Homeland Security Required to Find Appropriate Custodial Placement for Unaccompanied Minors Who Turn 18 While in Federal Custody:</u></b> Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 addressed the issue of unaccompanied minors in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement who turn 18 before their immigration case is resolved. This amendment requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to “consider placement” of these unaccompanied minors “in the least restrictive setting available after taking into consideration the individual’s danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight.” The Secretary also has the ability to place an immigrant in a detention facility if s/he deems it necessary for public safety.
Expands Programs that Find Child Advocates for Unaccompanied Minors	1262  235(c)(6) of the William Wilberforce	<b><u>Expands the Child Advocate Program from Two Programs to Six Additional Programs Over the Course of Six Years:</u></b> Expands the successful Child Advocate program that was started in 2003 from its current operations (a program in Chicago, IL and “limited offerings” in Harlingen, TX) to three additional programs in the next two years, and then three additional programs after that within four years. Locations for these programs would be selected based on greatest need. Requires

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Effective Date: March 7, 2013	TVPR 2008 8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(6)	reports to Congress from the HHS Secretary and a Government Accountability Office study on the program's effectiveness. Imposes a cap of 10% on administrative expenses and requires the program to match any Federal funds received at rate of 25%.
Access to Federal Foster Care and Unaccompanied Refugee Minor Protections for Certain U Visa Recipients  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1263  235(d)(4) of the William Wilberforce TVPR 2008 8 U.S.C. 1232(d)(4)	<b><u>Minors Who are U Visa Recipients "Formerly Deemed Unaccompanied Under Law" Are Eligible for Federal Foster Care and Certain Refugee Minor Benefits:</u></b> Previously, when an unaccompanied immigrant minor who was also a crime victim received a U visa, s/he would lose certain benefits that are available to children that the law considers unaccompanied minors. This amendment makes minors who are U visa recipients and were formerly considered unaccompanied minors eligible for both Federal foster care and certain benefits that are available to refugee minors. The amendment only applies to these U visa minors who were "formerly deemed unaccompanied under law," not to all minors who receive U visas.
GAO Study of the Effectiveness of Child Border Screenings by Department of Homeland Security  Effective Date: March 7, 2013	1264	<b><u>Government Accountability Office Must Conduct a Study on Department of Homeland Security Screening to Determine Whether Children in DHS Custody Are Treated Fairly:</u></b> Requires the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the implementation of TVPR 2008's provisions, specifically with regards to DHS screening of children (as seen in §235(a)(4) of TVPR 2008, 8 U.S.C. 1232 (a)(4)). GAO will assess whether DHS is screening the children accurately to figure out whether they've been victims of trafficking or prosecution, whether the children are given proper care while in DHS custody, and whether they are repatriated appropriately.

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