



News Release

October 29, 2007

DHS TERMINATES TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS (TPS) FOR NATIONALS OF BURUNDI AS OF MAY 2, 2009

*Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) Automatically Extended for Six Months
through May 2, 2008*

WASHINGTON — The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) today announced the termination of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) designation of Burundi; the designation, however, will remain in effect through May 1, 2009. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate Government agencies, the Secretary of Homeland Security, determined that conditions in Burundi no longer support the TPS designation and is therefore terminating the designation. This termination is effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, May 2, 2009, in order to provide an orderly transition for affected individuals. To allow sufficient time for eligible persons to re-register for the final 18 months of TPS for Burundi, the current Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) held by individuals who have been granted TPS are automatically extended through May 2, 2008. This will allow sufficient time for eligible TPS beneficiaries to receive a new EAD without any lapse in employment.

The Notice published by DHS in the *Federal Register* today informs eligible nationals of Burundi (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) with TPS of the procedures to re-register for TPS benefits (72 FR 61172). The 60-day re-registration period begins on October 29, 2007 and will end on December 28, 2007. Re-registration is limited to persons who have previously registered for TPS under the designation of Burundi and whose applications were granted or remain pending. Re-registration is required in order to maintain TPS and to receive work authorization through May 1, 2009. Approximately, 30 nationals of Burundi who presently receive benefits under the Burundi TPS designation will be affected.

Upon the conclusion of TPS status, former TPS beneficiaries return to the same immigration status they maintained before registering for TPS (unless that status has since expired or been terminated), or to any other status they may have acquired while registered for TPS. Accordingly, if an individual did not have lawful status at the time of receiving TPS benefits, and did not obtain any other status during the TPS designation period, he or she will revert to being without lawful status upon the termination of the designation of Burundi for TPS. Such individuals are expected to depart the United States on or before May 2, 2009. Those who do not comply with this requirement may be subject to removal.

As of May 2, 2009, former TPS beneficiaries will no longer be eligible for a stay of removal or an EAD under the TPS program. The conclusion of the TPS designation for Burundi does not necessarily affect pending applications for other forms of immigration relief or protection. Former TPS beneficiaries, however, will begin to accrue unlawful presence as of May 2, 2009, if they have not been granted any other immigration status or protection, or if they have no pending application for certain benefits. Individuals who accrue certain periods of unlawful presence in the United States are ineligible for certain

immigration benefits for a specified period of time. For additional information on unlawful presence, see INA §212(a)(9)(B), (C) (aliens unlawfully present).

More information can be obtained from the USCIS National Customer Service Center toll-free number: 800-375-5283 or from the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov (see posted Questions and Answers on Burundi TPS). TPS forms are available from the toll-free USCIS Forms line, 800-870-3676, or from the USCIS Web site: www.uscis.gov.

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Questions and Answers

October 29, 2007

TERMINATION OF TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS (TPS) FOR NATIONALS OF BURUNDI

DHS Extends Employment Authorization Documents for 18 Months

Q. When will the termination of the TPS designation of Burundi take effect?

A. The most recent extension of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) designation of Burundi was due to expire at 11:59 p.m. on November 2, 2007. The Secretary has delayed the effective date of the termination for 18 months, rendering the designation valid through May 1, 2009. Beginning at 12:01 a.m. on May 2, 2009, the TPS designation of Burundi is terminated. There are approximately 30 nationals of Burundi (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who have been granted TPS. Information pertaining to the automatic extension of Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) is found below.

Q. What authority does the Secretary of Homeland Security have to terminate the TPS designation of Burundi?

A. At least 60 days before the end of the TPS designation, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to review the conditions in a foreign state designated for TPS to determine whether those conditions continue to be met and, if so, the length of an extension of TPS. If the Secretary determines that the foreign state no longer meets the conditions for TPS designation, the INA requires the Secretary to terminate the designation, but such termination may not take effect earlier than 60 days after the date the *Federal Register* notice of termination is published or, if later, the expiration date of the most recent extension of the designation. The Secretary may determine the appropriate effective date of the termination in order to provide for an orderly transition.

Q. Why did the Secretary of Homeland Security decide to terminate the TPS designation of Burundi?

A. Since nationals of Burundi were first granted TPS, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of State have continued to review conditions in Burundi. Based upon this review, and after consultation with appropriate government agencies, the Secretary of Homeland Security determined that termination of the TPS designation of Burundi is warranted because the armed conflict is no longer ongoing and because the extraordinary and temporary conditions that formed the basis of the designation have improved and no longer prevent Burundians (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) from returning to Burundi in safety.

This year, the Government of Burundi and the final remaining rebel group, the Parti Pour la Liberation du Peuple Hutu-Forces Nationales de Liberation (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People-National Liberation Forces) (also known as the PALIPEHUTU-FNL or the FNL) have begun steps to reintegrate former FNL rebels into society. The comprehensive ceasefire was signed in September 2006 with the FNL. The security

situation has also improved in the last year. As of December 2006, approximately 21,769 former combatants of the armed forces and former rebel groups had demobilized. Furthermore, since 2002, 319,000 Burundian refugees have returned to their homes. In addition, the government of Burundi requested that the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) terminate at the end of 2006, and the United Nations role has changed from peacekeeping to supporting the development process. Since the last extension of TPS for Burundi, the country has shown positive developments in what were then ongoing peace talks with the FNL. The implementation of a general cease-fire throughout the country, progress in the efforts of reconstruction and rebuilding, and active encouragement of refugees to repatriate indicate that conditions that warranted the initial designation of TPS in 1997 and the re-designation in 1999 no longer continue to be met.

Q. If I currently have benefits through the TPS designation of Burundi and would like to maintain those benefits until the effective date of the termination (May 2, 2009), do I need to re-register for TPS?

A. Yes. If you already have received TPS benefits through the TPS designation of Burundi, your benefits will expire at 11:59 p.m. on November 2, 2007. All TPS beneficiaries must comply with the re-registration requirements described in the *Federal Register* notice (72 FR 61172) in order to maintain TPS benefits through May 1, 2009. TPS benefits include temporary protection against removal from the United States and employment authorization during the TPS designation period. Failure to re-register without good cause will result in the withdrawal of your temporary protected status and possibly your removal from the United States.

Q. When does the 60-day TPS re-registration period begin?

A. The 60-day re-registration period begins on October 29, 2007 and ends on December 28, 2007.

Q. If I am currently registered for TPS or have a pending application for TPS, how do I re-register to renew my benefits until the effective date of the termination (May 2, 2009)?

A. Please submit the proper forms and fees according to Table 1 below. All applicants are strongly encouraged to pay close and careful attention when filling out the required forms to help ensure that their dates of birth, alien registration numbers, spelling of their names, and other required information is correctly entered on the forms. Aliens who have previously registered for TPS, but whose applications remain pending, should follow these instructions if they wish to renew their TPS benefits. All TPS re-registration applications submitted without the required fees will be returned to the applicants. All fee waiver requests should be filed in accordance with 8 CFR 244.20. If you received an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) during the most recent registration period, please submit a photocopy of the front and back of your EAD.

Table 1- Application Forms and Application Fees

If	And	Then
You are re-registering for TPS	You are applying for an extension of your EAD through May 1, 2009	You must complete and file the Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, with the fee of \$340 or a fee waiver request. You must also submit Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with no fee.
You are re-registering for TPS	You are NOT applying for renewal of your EAD	You must complete and file the Form I-765 with no fee and Form I-821 with no fee.

		Note: DO NOT check any box for the question “ I am applying for ” listed on Form I-765, as you are NOT requesting an EAD benefit.
Your previous TPS application is still pending	You are applying to renew your temporary treatment benefits (i.e., an EAD with category “c-19” on its face)	You must complete and file the Form I-765 with the fee of \$340 or a fee waiver request. You must also submit Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with no fee.

Certain applicants must also submit Biometric Service Fees (See Table 2).

Table 2-Biometric Service Fees

If	And	Then
You are 14 years of age or older	2. Your TPS application is still pending and you are applying to renew temporary treatment benefits (i.e., EAD with category “C-19” on its face)	You must submit a Biometric Service fee of \$80 or a fee waiver request.
You are younger than 14 years of age	You are applying for an EAD	You must submit a Biometric Service fee of \$80 or a fee waiver request.
You are younger than 14 years of age	You are NOT applying for an EAD	You do NOT need to submit a Biometric Service fee.

Q. What edition of the Form I-821 should I submit?

A. Only the edition of Form I-821 dated November 5, 2004, or later will be accepted. The revision date can be found in the bottom right corner of the form. The proper form can be found on the Internet at <http://www.uscis.gov> or by calling the USCIS forms hotline at 800-870-3676.

Q. Where should I submit my application for TPS?

A. Please reference Table 3 below to see where to mail your specific application.

Table 3 - Application Mailing Directions

If	Then Mail to	Or, for Non-United States Postal Service (USPS) deliveries, Mail to
You are applying for re-registration or applying to renew your temporary treatment benefits	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Attn: TPS Burundi P.O. Box 6943 Chicago, IL 60680-6943	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Attn: TPS Burundi 427 S. LaSalle--3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60605-1029

You were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Attn: TPS Burundi P.O. Box 8677 Chicago, IL 60680-8677	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Attn: TPS Burundi [EOIR/Additional Documents] 427 S. LaSalle--3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60605-1029
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Q. How will I know if I need to submit supporting documentation with my application package?

A. See Table 4 below to determine if you need to submit supporting documentation.

Table 4 – Who should submit supporting documentation?

If	Then
One or more of the questions listed in Part 4, Question 2 of Form I-821 applies to you	You must submit an explanation, on a separate sheet(s) of paper, and/or additional documentation must be provided. You may NOT file electronically.
You were granted TPS by an Immigration Judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals	You must include evidence of the grant of TPS (such as an order or decision from the Immigration Judge or Board) with your application package. You may NOT file electronically.

Q. Can I file my application electronically?

A. If you are filing for re-registration and do not need to submit supporting documentation with your application, you may file your application electronically. To file your application electronically, follow directions on the USCIS Web site at: <http://www.uscis.gov>.

Q. Are certain aliens ineligible for TPS?

A. Yes. Aliens who have been convicted of any felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States are ineligible for TPS under Section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)*. TPS will also be denied or withdrawn if certain non-waivable grounds of inadmissibility apply to the applicant as described in INA, Section 244(c)(2)(A)(iii)(certain criminal, security and other grounds). TPS will be denied or withdrawn if any of the bars to asylum in INA, Section 208(b)(2)(A) apply to the alien, such as persecutor, terrorist, persons convicted of a particularly serious crime in the United States, and other grounds. INA, Section 244(c)(2)(B)(ii).

Q. If I currently have TPS, can I lose my TPS benefits?

A. An individual granted TPS will have TPS withdrawn if the alien is not in fact eligible for TPS, if the alien fails to timely re-register for TPS without good cause, or if the alien fails to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States.

Q. Does TPS lead to lawful permanent residence?

A. No. TPS is a temporary benefit that does not lead to lawful permanent residence or confer any other immigration status. When a country's TPS designation is terminated, TPS beneficiaries will maintain the same immigration status that they held prior to TPS (unless that status has expired or been terminated), or any other status they may have acquired while registered for TPS. Accordingly, if an alien held no lawful immigration status prior to being granted TPS and did not obtain any other status during the TPS period, he or she will revert to unlawful status upon the termination of the TPS designation. Once the Secretary determines

that a TPS designation should be terminated, aliens who had TPS under that designation, and who do not hold any other lawful immigration status, are expected to plan for their departure from the United States.

Q. May I apply for another immigration benefit while registered for TPS?

A. Yes. Registration for TPS does not prevent you from applying for nonimmigrant status, applying for adjustment of status based on an immigrant petition, or applying for any other immigration benefit or protection. For the purposes of change of status and adjustment of status, an alien is considered as being in, and maintaining, lawful status as a nonimmigrant during the period in which the alien is granted TPS.

Q. How does an application for TPS affect my application for asylum or other immigration benefits?

A. An application for TPS does not affect an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit. Denial of an application for asylum or any other immigration benefit does not affect an applicant's TPS eligibility, although the grounds for denying one form of relief may also be grounds for denying TPS. For example, a person who has been convicted of a particularly serious crime is not eligible for asylum or TPS.

Q. Does this Notice allow nationals of Burundi (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who entered the United States after November 9, 1999, to file for TPS?

A. No. The Notice terminating the TPS designation for Burundi does not change the required dates of continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. This Notice does not expand TPS eligibility to those who are not currently registered for TPS under the designation of Burundi.

Q. May I register under the late initial registration provisions at this time?

A. No. Certain nationals of Burundi (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who have not previously applied for TPS cannot establish eligibility for TPS under the "late initial registration" provisions. Late initial filings are only permitted during an extension of a TPS designation, pursuant to 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2), not when the TPS designation is being terminated. Thus, Burundians (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who have not previously filed for TPS and been granted, or who do not already have a pending application for TPS under the designation for Burundi, may not file under late initial filing provisions. Late initial registration applications submitted to USCIS under the Burundi designation will be denied.

Q. How does the termination of TPS affect nationals of Burundi (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who currently receive TPS benefits?

A. Once the termination of Burundi's TPS designation becomes effective on May 2, 2009, TPS beneficiaries will maintain the same immigration status they held prior to TPS (unless that status has expired or been terminated), if any, or any other status they may have acquired while registered for TPS. Accordingly, if an alien held no lawful immigration status prior to being granted TPS and did not obtain any other status during the TPS period, he or she will revert to unlawful status upon the effective date of termination of the TPS designation (May 2, 2009).

After termination, former TPS beneficiaries will no longer be eligible for a stay of removal or employment authorization based on TPS. TPS-related EADs issued under the Burundi designation will expire and will not be renewed or extended.

Termination of the TPS designation for Burundi does not necessarily affect pending applications for other forms of immigration relief or protection. Former TPS beneficiaries, however, will begin to accrue unlawful presence as of May 2, 2009, unless they have been granted another immigration status or protection or if they have certain applications pending. An alien is deemed to be unlawfully present if the alien is present in the

United States after the expiration of the period of stay authorized or is present in the United States without being admitted or paroled.

Employment Authorization Document Automatic Extension Guidelines

Q. Who is eligible to receive an automatic extension of his or her EAD from November 3, 2007 to May 2, 2008?

A. To receive an automatic extension of an EAD, an individual must be a national of Burundi (or an alien having no nationality who last habitually resided in Burundi) who has applied for and received an EAD under the designation of Burundi for TPS and who has not had TPS withdrawn or denied. This automatic extension is limited to EADs issued on Form I-766, Employment Authorization Document, bearing an expiration date of November 2, 2007. These EADs must also bear the notation “A-12” or “C-19” on the face of the card under “Category.”

Q. If I am currently registered under the designation of Burundi for TPS and am re-registering for TPS, how do I receive an extension of my EAD after the automatic six-month extension?

A. TPS re-registrants will receive a notice in the mail with instructions as to whether or not they will be required to appear at a USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) for biometrics collection. To increase efficiency and improve customer service, USCIS will reuse previously-captured biometrics, whenever possible, and conduct the security checks using those biometrics, so that you may not be required to appear at an ASC.

Regardless of whether you are required to appear at an ASC, you are required to pay the biometrics fee during this re-registration or file a fee waiver request, with sufficient supporting documentation as described in 8 C.F.R § 244.20. The fee will cover the USCIS costs associated with resubmission of your biometrics to the FBI, maintenance of biometrics in electronic systems, processing of FBI reports, and related background and security check costs. If you are required to report to an ASC, you must bring the following documents: (1) your receipt notice for your re-registration application; (2) your ASC appointment notice; and (3) your current EAD. If no further action is required for your case, you will receive a new EAD by mail valid through May 1, 2009. If your case requires further resolution, USCIS will contact you in writing to explain what additional information, if any, is necessary to resolve your case. Once your case is resolved and if your application is approved, you will receive a new EAD in the mail with an expiration date of May 1, 2009.

Q. May I request an interim EAD at my local District Office?

A. No. USCIS will not issue interim EADs to TPS applicants and re-registrants at District Offices.

Q. How may employers determine whether an EAD has been automatically extended for six months through May 2, 2008, and is therefore acceptable for completion of the Form I-9?

A. An EAD that has been automatically extended for six months by the *Federal Register* notice (72 FR 61172) through May 2, 2008, will be a Form I-766 bearing the notation “A-12” or “C-19” on the face of the card under “Category,” and have an expiration date of November 2, 2007, on the face of the card. New EADs or extension stickers showing the May 2, 2008, expiration date of the six-month automatic extension will not be issued. Employers should not request proof of Burundian citizenship.

Employers should accept an EAD as a valid “List A” document and not ask for additional Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, documentation if presented with an EAD that has been extended pursuant to the *Federal Register* notice, and the EAD reasonably appears on its face to be genuine and to

relate to the employee. This automatic extension does not affect the right of an applicant for employment or an employee to present any legally acceptable document as proof of identity and eligibility for employment.

Note to Employers:

Employers are reminded that the laws requiring employment eligibility verification and prohibiting unfair immigration-related employment practices remain in full force. This Notice does not supersede or in any way limit applicable employment verification rules and policy guidance, including those setting forth re-verification requirements. For questions, employers may call the USCIS Customer Assistance Office Employer Hotline at 800-357-2099. Employers may also call the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices (OSC) Employer Hotline at 800-255-8155. Employees or applicants may call the OSC Employee Hotline at 800-255-7688 for information regarding the automatic extension. Additional information is available on the OSC Web site at <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/osc/index.html>.

Q. How may employers determine an employee's eligibility for employment once the automatic six-month extension expires on May 2, 2008?

A. Eligible TPS aliens will possess an EAD with an expiration date of May 1, 2009. The EAD will be a Form I-766 bearing the notation "A-12" or "C-19" on the face of the card under "Category," and should be accepted for the purposes of verifying identity and employment authorization.

Q. What documents may a qualified individual show to his or her employer as proof of employment authorization and identity when completing Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification?

A. During the first six months of this extension, qualified individuals who have received a six-month automatic extension of their EADs by virtue of the *Federal Register* notice (72 FR 61172) may present TPS-based EADs to their employers, as described above, as proof of identity and employment authorization through May 2, 2008. To minimize confusion over this extension at the time of hire or re-verification, qualified individuals may also present a copy of the *Federal Register* notice regarding the automatic extension of employment authorization documentation through May 2, 2008. After May 2, 2008, a qualified individual may present a new EAD valid through May 1, 2009.

In the alternative, any legally acceptable document or combination of documents listed in List A, List B, or List C of the Form I-9 may be presented as proof of identity and employment eligibility.

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