

Yalila Guerrero
440 Louisiana Street, Suite 1550
Houston, Texas 77002
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NOT DETAINED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
Immigration Court
Houston, Texas

In the Matter of:

CRUZ ORDONEZ, BRAYAN ISAIAS

In removal proceedings

*
*
*
*
*

File No. A 216-388-712

Immigration Judge Bhagat

Next Hearing: May 14, 2020

RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF HIS
APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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In the Matter of:

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* File No. A 216-388-712

In removal proceedings

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RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF HIS
APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

TO THE HONORABLE IMMIGRATION JUDGE:

Attached you will find Respondent's additional evidence in support of his application for asylum, withholding of removal, and protection under the convention against torture.

A copy of the foregoing documents has been provided to the Government's attorney.

Respectfully Submitted,



YALILA GUERRERO
Counsel for the Respondent
TBC# 00788862
EOIR# WX905936

440 Louisiana Street, Suite 1550
Houston, Texas 77002
(713) 862-7997 – Telephone
(713) 862-8803 – Facsimile
lee@yglawgroup.com

A

Registro Civil de las Personas Certificado de Nacimiento

El Infrascrito Registrador Civil de las Personas del Registro Nacional de las Personas del Municipio de Tiquisate, Departamento de Escuintla,

que con fecha veintisiete de enero de mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, en la partida 995-89, folio 92, del libro 74, del Registro Civil del Municipio de SANTO DOMINGO SUCHITEPEQUEZ, Departamento de SUCHITEPEQUEZ, queco inscrito el Nacimiento de:

- María , Ordoñez López -

Nombres y Apellidos del Inscrito

Datos del Inscrito

1748316621006

Documento de Identificación

Veintiséis de enero de mil novecientos ochenta y nueve

Fecha de Nacimiento

Guatemala, Suchitepequez, Santo Domingo Suchitepequez

Lugar de Nacimiento

Femenino

Género

Datos de la Madre

- Vicenta , López Sicá -

Nombres y Apellidos de la Madre

Fotografía
no
disponible

Fotografía
no
disponible

Datos del Padre

- Antonio , Ordoñez Sarat -

Nombres y Apellidos del Padre

Fecha de Nacimiento

Cuñen-Quiche

Lugar de Origen

Fecha de Nacimiento

Cuñen-Quiche

Lugar de Origen

199950870502

18/05/2018 09:09:39 a.m.

001AA0711248

RENAP

National Registrar of the People
Correlative: I0003100418052018

Checker: F2BAFAAE8F4F
ID: 16000-37897

**CIVIL REGISTRAR OF THE PEOPLE
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH**

The Undersigned Civil Registrar Of The People Of The National Registry Of The People
Of The Municipality Of

Tiquisate, Departamento de Escuintla
CERTIFY

That on twenty-seven of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred And Eighty-Nine, On Act No. 995-89,
Volume 92 Of Book 74, Of The Civil Registry Of The Municipality Of SANTO DOMINGO SUCHITEPEQUEZ,
Department de SUCHITEPEQUEZ, Was Recorded The Birth Of:

-MARIA, ORDONES LOPEZ-

Names and Last Names of the Inscribed

Data of the Inscribed:

1748318621006

Unique Identification Code

Twenty-Seven of January of One Thousand Eighty-nine

Date of Birth

Guatemala, Suchitepequez, Santo Domingo Suchitepequez

Place of Birth

Female

Sex

Date of the Mother

No
Photo
Available

No
Photo
Available

Data of the Father

-Vicenta, Lopez Sica-

-Antonio, Ordonez Sarat-

Name and Last Names of the Mother

Name and Last Names of the Father

Date of Birth

Date of Birth

Cunen-Quiche

Cunen-Quiche

Place of Origin

Place of Origin

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

| | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| Receipt Number ZDF1940222940 | | Case Type I589 - APPLICATION FOR ASYLUM AND FOR WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL |
| Received Date 03/04/2019 | Priority Date | Applicant A216 388 710 ORDONEZ LOPEZ, MARIA |
| Notice Date 03/04/2019 | Page 1 of 1 | |
| MARIA ORDONEZ LOPEZ c/o YALILA GUERRERO GUERRERO LAW GROUP LLC 440 LOUISIANA ST STE 1550 HOUSTON TX 77002 | | Notice Type: Defensive Receipt Notice |

We have mailed an official notice about this case (and any relevant documentation) according to the mailing preferences you chose on Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative. This is a courtesy copy, not the official notice.

What the Official Notice Said

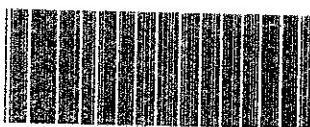
*** ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT ***

USCIS has received a copy of your I-589 (application for Asylum and Withholding of Removal) filed in defense of removal from the US in Immigration Court. Pursuant to S.265 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, you are required to notify USCIS, in writing, of any address changes, within 10 days of such change using Form AR11. Since you were placed in removal proceedings before an Immigration Judge, you are also required to notify the Immigration Court having jurisdiction over your case of any change of address within 5 days of such change, on Form EOIR-33. If you changed your address, please mail each completed change of address form (AR11 and EOIR-33) to the location specified on the respective form.

Please see the additional information on the back. You will be notified separately about any other cases you filed.

Nebraska Service Center
U. S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVC
P.O. Box 82521
Lincoln NE 68501-2521

USCIS Contact Center: www.uscis.gov/contactcenter



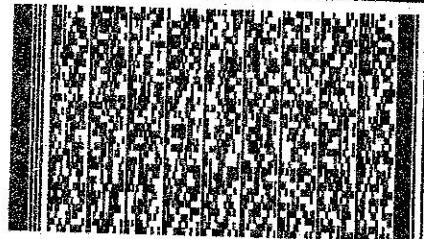
(3)

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

ASC Appointment Notice

| CASE TYPE | APPLICATION/PETITION/REQUEST NUMBER | | NOTICE DATE |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | ZDF1940222940 | ACCOUNT NUMBER | 03/06/2019 |
| I589 - APPLICATION FOR ASYLUM AND FOR WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL | | USCIS A# A216 388 710 | CODE 3 |

MARIA ORDONEZ LOPEZ
c/o YALILA GUERRERO
GUERRERO LAW GROUP LLC
440 LOUISIANA ST STE 1550
HOUSTON TX 77002



To process your application, petition, or request, the U. S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) must capture your biometrics.
PLEASE APPEAR AT THE BELOW APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER (ASC) AT THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED.

APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER
USCIS HOUSTON NORTHWEST
13155 Northwest Freeway
Houston TX 77040

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE NOTICE CAREFULLY.
DATE AND TIME OF APPOINTMENT
03/22/2019
10:00AM

WHEN YOU GO TO THE APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER TO HAVE YOUR BIOMETRICS TAKEN, YOU MUST BRING:

1. **THIS APPOINTMENT NOTICE**, and
2. **PHOTO IDENTIFICATION** (e.g. passport, valid driver's license, national ID, military ID, State-issued photo ID, or USCIS-issued photo ID). If you do not have photo identification, please expect a delay.

Customers may not use cameras and recording capable devices (including cell phones) at an ASC. Cell phones should be silenced while in the waiting area and any conversations should be kept to a low level so as not to disrupt others. Customers must completely turn off all phones during biometrics processing.

NOTE: USCIS will use your fingerprints to check the criminal history records of the FBI. You may obtain a copy of your own FBI identification record using the procedures outlined within Title 28 C.F.R Section 16.32. The procedures to change, correct, or update your FBI identification record are outlined within Title 28 C.F.R. Section 16.34. Your fingerprints and photograph may also be used in an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) if you apply for, and are eligible to receive, an EAD.

NOTE: If USCIS ASC is closed due to inclement weather or for other unforeseeable circumstances, USCIS will automatically reschedule your appointment for the next available appointment date and mail you a notice with the new date and time.

WARNING: Failure to appear at this biometrics appointment, without good cause, may affect your eligibility for employment authorization. It may also result in dismissal of your asylum application or referral of your asylum application to an immigration judge if you are not currently in removal proceedings. If you are an applicant or eligible dependent in removal proceedings, failure to provide DHS with biometrics as required, except for good cause, may result in a delay in deciding your application or in your application being deemed abandoned and dismissed by the immigration judge.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: You must notify USCIS of any change of address within 10 days. Please see the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/ addresschange for instructions to change your address online or to mail a completed Form AR-11, *Alien's Change of Address Card*, to USCIS. This form is also available at any U.S. Post Office or any USCIS office. If you are in removal proceedings, you must also notify the Immigration Court within five working days of any change of address or telephone number by filing a completed Form EOIR-33, *Alien's Change of Address Form/Immigration Court*, in accordance with accompanying instructions, available at www.justice.gov/eoir/form-eoir-33-eoir-immigration-court-listing.

WARNING: You must update your mailing address with USCIS, and, if applicable, EOIR. Failure to do so may result in dismissal of your asylum application, referral of your asylum application to an Immigration Judge, or if you are already in removal proceedings, an entry of a removal order in your absence if you fail to appear at a hearing before an immigration judge.

REQUEST FOR RESCHEDULING

- Please reschedule my appointment.** Make a copy of this notice for your records, then mail the original with your request to the Biometrics Processing Unit (BPU), Alexandria ASC, Suite 100, 8850 Richmond Hwy, Alexandria, VA 22309-1586. Once USCIS receives your request, you will be sent a new ASC appointment notice.

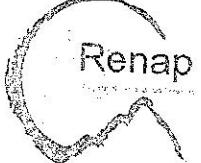
APPLICATION NUMBER
I589 - ZDF1940222940



If you have any questions regarding this notice, please call 1-800-375-5283.

If you have any questions about your application, please contact the Asylum Office or Immigration Court with jurisdiction over your case.

WARNING: Due to limited seating availability in our lobby area, only persons who are necessary to assist with transportation or completing the biometrics worksheet should accompany you. If you have open wounds or bandages/casts when you appear, the USCIS may reschedule your appointment if it is determined your injuries will interfere with taking your biometrics.



Registro Nacional de las Personas

República de Guatemala

Tiquisate, Escuintla
Registro Civil de las Personas
Certificado de Nacimiento

5940620



El infrascrito Registrador Civil del Registro Nacional de las Personas de Tiquisate
CERTIFICA
que con fecha diez de diciembre de dos mil siete fue inscrito el nacimiento No. 26 de:

Datos del inscrito

- Josselin Mariana , Crúz Ordoñez -

Nombres y apellidos del inscrito
veintinueve de noviembre de dos mil siete
Fecha de nacimiento
Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate

Femenino
Género

Lugar de nacimiento

Datos de la madre

- Maria , Ordoñez López -

Nombres y apellidos de la madre
Guatemala, Suchitepéquez, Santo Domingo Suchitepéquez

Lugar de origen

Datos del padre

- Daniel , Crúz Martínez -

Nombres y apellidos del padre
Guatemala, Jutiapa, Jutiapa

Lugar de origen

Observaciones

02/06/2009 - Razon: Josselin Mariana Crúz Ordoñez, es el nombre correcto y legal del inscrito en la partida de fondo, en virtud del cambio de nombre realizado, con fecha dos de junio de dos mil nueve Extendida en el municipio de Tiquisate, departamento de Escuintla, el día cuatro de junio de dos mil nueve por el Registrador Civil de las Personas, la cual es auténtica por ser una copia fiel de su original.

Doy fe

Susana Isabel Wantland Ariza

Registrador Civil de las Personas



CUI

Niño(a): 2000002920506
7DKLBSIFSG

1 de 1

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| BAUTIZADO | |
| Libro: | 112 |
| Fecha: | 17-01-2010 |
| MAZATENANGO | |

KHERRERA004
04/06/2009 03:29:15p.m.
KHERRERA004

B



Registro Nacional de las Personas

República de Guatemala

5940620



Tiquisate, Escuintla

Registro Civil de las Personas

Certificado de Nacimiento

El infrascrito Registrador Civil del Registro Nacional de las Personas de Tiquisate

CERTIFICA

que con fecha diez de diciembre de dos mil siete fue inscrito el nacimiento No. 26 de:

Datos del inscrito

- Josselin Mariana , Crúz Ordoñez -

Nombres y apellidos del inscrito

veintinueve de noviembre de dos mil siete

Femenino

Fecha de nacimiento

Género

Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate

Lugar de nacimiento

Datos de la madre

- María , Ordoñez López -

Nombres y apellidos de la madre

Guatemala, Suchitepéquez, Santo Domingo Suchitepéquez

Lugar de origen

Datos del padre

- Daniel , Crúz Martínez -

Nombres y apellidos del padre

Guatemala, Jutiapa, Jutiapa

Lugar de origen

Observaciones

02/06/2009 - Razon: Josselin Mariana Crúz Ordoñez, es el nombre correcto y legal del inscrito en la partida de fondo, en virtud del cambio de nombre realizado, con fecha dos de junio de dos mil nueve extendida en el municipio de Tiquisate, departamento de Escuintla, el día cuatro de junio de dos mil nueve por el Registrador Civil de las Personas, la cual es auténtica por ser una copia fiel de su original.

Doy fe

Susana Isabel Wantland Ariza

Registrador Civil de las Personas



CUI

Niño(a): 2000002920506
7DKLBSIF5G

1 de 1

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| BAUTIZADO | |
| Libro: | 112 |
| Fecha: | 17-01-2010 |
| MAZATENANGO | |

KHERRERA004
04/06/2009 03:29:15p.m.
KHERRERA004

RENAP

5940620

NATIONAL CIVIL REGISTRAR OF THE PEOPLE
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
TIQUISATE, ESCUINTLA
CIVIL REGISTRAR OF THE PEOPLE
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

The Undersigned Civil Registrar Of The National Registry Of The People Of Tiquisate
CERTIFY
That On December 10, Two Thousand Seven, was Recorded Birth Act No. 26 Of:

Data of the Inscribed:

-Josselin Mariana Cruz Ordóñez-
Names and Last Names of the Inscribed

Twenty-ninth of November of Two Thousand Seven Female
Date of Birth Sex

Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate
Place of Birth

Data of the Mother

-Maria Ordóñez Lopez -

Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate
Place of Origin

Data of the Father

-Daniel, Cruz Martinez -

Guatemala, Jutiapa, Jutiapa
Place of Origin

Observations:

02/06/2009 – Reason: Josselin Mariana Cruz Ordóñez, is the correct and legal name recorded on the act's bottom line, by virtue of the name change made, dated July 2, two thousand and nine. Issued by the Municipality of Tiquisate, Department of Escuintla, on day four of June of two thousand nine by the Civil Registrar of the People, which is authentic because it is a true copy of its original.

I Give Faith

Signature

Seal

87

Nino(a): 200000292506

7DKLBSIE5G

BAPTIZED
Book: 112
Date: 17-01-2010
MAZATENANGO

KHERRERA004
04/06/2009 03:29:15 PM
KHERRERA004

I certify that I am competent to translate from the Spanish language into English and that this is an accurate and complete translation of the original document.

NAME: *GABRIELA ESCALANTE*
DATE: *06/26/2018*
ADDRESS: *440 LOUISIANA STREET, SUITE 1550
HOUSTON TX 77002*

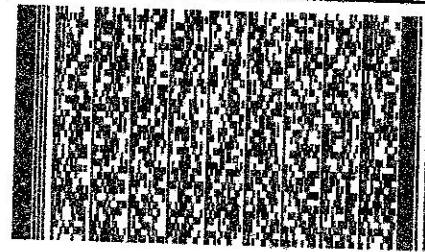
6

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

ASC Appointment Notice

| CASE TYPE | APPLICATION/PETITION/REQUEST NUMBER | NOTICE DATE | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | ZDF1940222950 | USCIS A# | CODE |
| I589 - APPLICATION FOR ASYLUM AND FOR WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL | A216 388 711 | | 2 |

JOSSELIN MARIANA CRUZ ORDONEZ
c/o YALILA GUERRERO
GUERRERO LAW GROUP LLC
440 LOUISIANA ST STE 1550
HOUSTON TX 77002



To process your application, petition, or request, the U. S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) must capture your biometrics.
PLEASE APPEAR AT THE BELOW APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER (ASC) AT THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED.

APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER
USCIS HOUSTON NORTHWEST
13155 Northwest Freeway
Houston TX 77040

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE NOTICE CAREFULLY.
DATE AND TIME OF APPOINTMENT

03/22/2019
10:00AM

WHEN YOU GO TO THE APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER TO HAVE YOUR BIOMETRICS TAKEN, YOU MUST BRING:

1. **THIS APPOINTMENT NOTICE**, and
2. **PHOTO IDENTIFICATION** (e.g. passport, valid driver's license, national ID, military ID, State-issued photo ID, or USCIS-issued photo ID). If you do not have photo identification, please expect a delay.

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NOTE: USCIS will use your fingerprints to check the criminal history records of the FBI. You may obtain a copy of your own FBI identification record using the procedures outlined within Title 28 C.F.R Section 16.32. The procedures to change, correct, or update your FBI identification record are outlined within Title 28 C.F.R. Section 16.34. Your fingerprints and photograph may also be used in an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) if you apply for, and are eligible to receive, an EAD.

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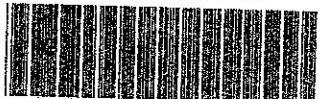
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: You must notify USCIS of any change of address within 10 days. Please see the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/ addresschange for instructions to change your address online or to mail a completed Form AR-11, *Alien's Change of Address Card*, to USCIS. This form is also available at any U.S. Post Office or any USCIS office. If you are in removal proceedings, you must also notify the Immigration Court within five working days of any change of address or telephone number by filing a completed Form EOIR-33, *Alien's Change of Address Form/Immigration Court*, in accordance with accompanying instructions, available at www.justice.gov/eoir/form-eoir-33-eoir-immigration-court-listing.

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REQUEST FOR RESCHEDULING

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APPLICATION NUMBER
I589 - ZDF1940222950



If you have any questions regarding this notice, please call 1-800-375-5283.

If you have any questions about your application, please contact the Asylum Office or Immigration Court with jurisdiction over your case.

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C

Registro Nacional de las Personas

República de Guatemala

48092690

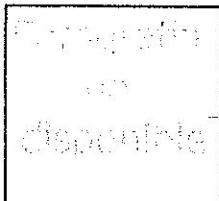
Registro Civil de las Personas
Certificado de Nacimiento

El Infrascrito Registrador Civil de las Personas del Registro Nacional de las Personas
del municipio de Tiquisate, departamento de Escuintla,
CERTIFICA

que con fecha quince de diciembre de dos mil once, en el Registro Civil del Municipio
de Tiquisate, Departamento de Escuintla, quedó inscrito el nacimiento No. 6698 de:

- Brayan Isaias , Crúz Ordoñez -

Nombres y apellidos del inscrito

**Datos del inscrito**

2324327080506

Código Único de Identificación (CUI)

Veinte de noviembre de dos mil once

Fecha de nacimiento

Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate

Lugar de nacimiento

Masculino

Género

Datos de la madre

1748318621006

Código Único de Identificación (CUI)

- Maria , Ordoñez López -

Nombres y apellidos de la madre

Veintiséis de enero de mil
novecientos ochenta y nueve

Fecha de nacimiento

Guatemala, Suchitepequez,
Santo Domingo Suchitepéquez

Lugar de nacimiento

**Datos del padre**

1633612900506

Código Único de Identificación (CUI)

- Joel , Crúz Castillo -

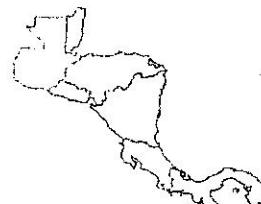
Nombres y apellidos del padre

Veintidós de junio de mil
novecientos ochenta y nueve

Fecha de nacimiento

Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate

Lugar de nacimiento



004000105085

ID: 004000105085

1 de 2

KHERRERA004

26/01/2015 09:13:15a.m.

YMAGARIN004



Anotaciones:

NO CONSTA NINGUNA ANOTACIÓN

ULTIMA LINEA

Extendida el día veintiséis de enero de dos mil quince por el Registrador Civil de las Personas,
la cual es auténtica por ser una copia fiel de su original.

ULTIMA LINEA

B767DT23CD

00000001602477382D98250CB43A0
9449F93F845C0B0A6BA55A2EAAD



No. 160247738

Doy fe

A handwritten signature in black ink.

Susana Isabel Wantland Ariza

Registrador Civil de las Personas

Notas Referenciales:

En datos del menor de edad no consta fotografía por no existir solicitud DPI.

004000105085

ID: 004000105085
2 de 2

KHERRERA004
26/01/2015 09:13:15a.m.
YMAGARIND004

(9)

RENAP

48092890

NATIONAL CIVIL REGISTRAR OF THE PEOPLE
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
CIVIL REGISTRAR OF THE PEOPLE
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

The Undersigned Civil Registrar Of The National Registry Of The People Of Tiquisate, Departamento of Escuintla,
CERTIFY

That On December 15, Two Thousand Eleven, in the Civil Registry of Tiquisate, Departamento of Escuintla, was
Recorded Birth Act No. 6698 Of:

-BRAYAN ISAIAS, CRUZ ORDONEZ.

Names and Last Names of the Inscribed

Data of the Inscribed:

2324327080506

Unique Identification Code

Twentieth of November of Two Thousand Eleven

Date of Birth

Guatemala, Suchitepequez, Santo Domingo Suchitepequez

Place of Birth

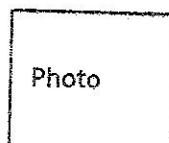
Female

Sex

Data of the Mother



Photo



Photo

Data of the Father

-Maria, Ordonez Lopez-

-Joel, Cruz Castillo-

Name and Last Names of the Mother

Name and Last Names of the Father

Twenty-six of January
Nineteen hundred Eighty-nine

Twenty-two of June
Nineteen hundred Eighty-nine

Date of Birth

Date of Birth

Guatemala, Suchitepequez
Santo Domingo Suchitepequez

Guatemala, Escuintla, Tiquisate

Place of Birth

Place of Birth

004000105085
ID: 004000105085

KHERRERA004

26/01/2015
YMAGARIN004

09:13:15a.m.

Observations:

DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ANY ANNOTATION.

LAST LINE

Issued on day Twenty-six of January of Two Thousand Fifteen by the Civil Registrar of the People, which is authentic because it is a true copy of its original.

LAST LINE

B767DT23CD

00000001602477382D98250CB43A0
9449F93F845C0B0A6BA55A2EAAD



No. 160247738
Give Faith.

Signature

Susana Isabel, Wantland Ariza
Civil Registrar of the People

Reference Notes:

In the minor's data, there is no photograph due to lack of DPI application.

I certify that I am competent to translate from the Spanish language into English and that this is an accurate and complete translation of the original document.

| | |
|----------|---|
| NAME: | GABRIELA ESCALANTE |
| DATE: | 05/26/2018 |
| ADDRESS: | 440 LOUISIANA STREET, SUITE 1550 HOUSTON, TX 77002 |

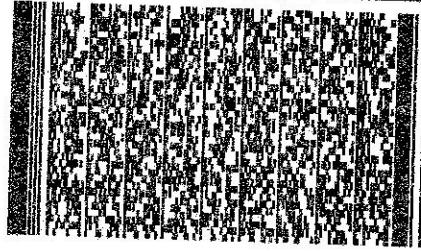


THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

ASC Appointment Notice

| CASE TYPE | APPLICATION/PETITION/REQUEST NUMBER | | NOTICE DATE |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | ACCOUNT NUMBER | USCIS A# | |
| I589 - APPLICATION FOR ASYLUM AND FOR WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL | | A216 388 712 | 03/06/2019 CODE 2 |

BRAYAN ISAJAS CRUZ ORDONEZ
c/o YALILA GUERRERO
GUERRERO LAW GROUP LLC
440 LOUISIANA ST STE 1550
HOUSTON TX 77002



To process your application, petition, or request, the U. S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) must capture your biometrics.
PLEASE APPEAR AT THE BELOW APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER (ASC) AT THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED.

APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER
USCIS HOUSTON NORTHWEST
13155 Northwest Freeway
Houston TX 77040

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE NOTICE CAREFULLY.
DATE AND TIME OF APPOINTMENT

03/22/2019
11:00AM

WHEN YOU GO TO THE APPLICATION SUPPORT CENTER TO HAVE YOUR BIOMETRICS TAKEN, YOU MUST BRING:

1. **THIS APPOINTMENT NOTICE**, and
2. **PHOTO IDENTIFICATION** (e.g. passport, valid driver's license, national ID, military ID, State-issued photo ID, or USCIS-issued photo ID). If you do not have photo identification, please expect a delay.

Customers may not use cameras and recording capable devices (including cell phones) at an ASC. Cell phones should be silenced while in the waiting area and any conversations should be kept to a low level so as not to disrupt others. Customers must completely turn off all phones during biometrics processing.

NOTE: USCIS will use your fingerprints to check the criminal history records of the FBI. You may obtain a copy of your own FBI identification record using the procedures outlined within Title 28 C.F.R Section 16.32. The procedures to change, correct, or update your FBI identification record are outlined within Title 28 C.F.R. Section 16.34. Your fingerprints and photograph may also be used in an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) if you apply for, and are eligible to receive, an EAD.

NOTE: If USCIS ASC is closed due to inclement weather or for other unforeseeable circumstances, USCIS will automatically reschedule your appointment for the next available appointment date and mail you a notice with the new date and time.

WARNING: Failure to appear at this biometrics appointment, without good cause, may affect your eligibility for employment authorization. It may also result in dismissal of your asylum application or referral of your asylum application to an immigration judge if you are not currently in removal proceedings. If you are an applicant or eligible dependent in removal proceedings, failure to provide DHS with biometrics as required, except for good cause, may result in a delay in deciding your application or in your application being deemed abandoned and dismissed by the immigration judge.

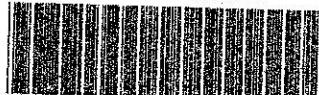
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: You must notify USCIS of any change of address within 10 days. Please see the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/ addresschange for instructions to change your address online or to mail a completed Form AR-11, *Alien's Change of Address Card*, to USCIS. This form is also available at any U.S. Post Office or any USCIS office. If you are in removal proceedings, you must also notify the Immigration Court within five working days of any change of address or telephone number by filing a completed Form EOIR-33, *Alien's Change of Address Form/Immigration Court*, in accordance with accompanying instructions, available at www.justice.gov/eoir/form-eoir-33-eoir-immigration-court-listing.

WARNING: You must update your mailing address with USCIS, and, if applicable, EOIR. Failure to do so may result in dismissal of your asylum application, referral of your asylum application to an Immigration Judge, or if you are already in removal proceedings, an entry of a removal order in your absence if you fail to appear at a hearing before an immigration judge.

REQUEST FOR RESCHEDULING

Please reschedule my appointment. Make a copy of this notice for your records, then mail the original with your request to the Biometrics Processing Unit (BPU), Alexandria ASC, Suite 100, 8850 Richmond Hwy, Alexandria, VA 22309-1586. Once USCIS receives your request, you will be sent a new ASC appointment notice.

APPLICATION NUMBER
I589 - ZDF1940222960



If you have any questions regarding this notice, please call 1-800-375-5283.

If you have any questions about your application, please contact the Asylum Office or Immigration Court with jurisdiction over your case.

WARNING: Due to limited seating availability in our lobby area, only persons who are necessary to assist with transportation or completing the biometrics worksheet should accompany you. If you have open wounds or bandages/casts when you appear, the USCIS may reschedule your appointment if it is determined your injuries will interfere with taking your biometrics.

D



La Policía entregó trifoliales informativos a las alumnas. **NERY ESQUIVEL**

PNC comparte con alumnos

CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA

Nery Esquivel

COLABORADOR

Tiquisate. Para prevenir el acoso y agresiones, estudiantes de la Escuela Jacinto C. Javier, en la zona 3, recibieron una charla informativa por parte de las autoridades de la Policía Nacional Civil (PNC).

Eddy López, de la Comisión de Prevención del Delito de la PNC de Escuintla, comentó que la intención es que las escolares aprendan a denunciar cualquier tipo de acoso.

Tiquisate se posiciona como uno de los cinco municipios con más índice delincuencial, acoso escolar y maltrato contra



Se celebró una actividad cultural.

menores, según las autoridades.

El agente policial pidió a las niñas hacer sus denuncias acompañadas de un adulto.

TRANSLATION

PNC shares with alumni

AGAINST THE VIOLENCE

Tiquisate. To prevent harassment and aggression, students of the Jacinto C. Javier School, in zone 3, received an informative talk from the National Civil Police (PNC) authorities.

Eddy Lopez, of the Crime Prevention Commission of the Escuintla NCP, commented that the intentions that schoolchildren learn to report any type of harassment.

Tiquisate is positioned as one of the five municipalities with the highest crime rate, bullying and child abuse, according to authorities.

The police officer asked the girls to make their complaints accompanied by an adult.

I certify that I am competent to translate from the Spanish language into English and that this is an accurate and complete translation of the original document.

| | |
|----------|---|
| NAME: | GABRIELA ESCALANTE |
| DATE: | 02/06/2020 |
| ADDRESS: | 440 LOUISIANA STREET, SUITE 1550 HOUSTON, TX 77002 |

B

GUATEMALA 2018 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guatemala is a multiparty constitutional republic. In January 2016 James Ernesto Morales Cabrera of the National Convergence Front party was sworn into office for a four-year term as president. International observers considered the presidential election held in 2015 as generally free and fair.

Civilian authorities at times did not maintain effective control over the security forces.

Human rights issues included reports of harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; widespread corruption; trafficking in persons; crimes involving violence or threats thereof targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) persons, persons with disabilities, and members of other minority groups; and use of forced or compulsory or child labor.

Corruption and inadequate investigations made prosecution difficult, and impunity continued to be widespread. Parts of the government collaborated with the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) (an entity created by agreement between the government and the UN) to prosecute the worst forms of corruption. On August 31, however, President Morales announced he would not renew the CICIG mandate, which expires in September 2019. On September 4, authorities barred CICIG commissioner Ivan Velasquez from re-entry for reasons of “national security.” The government asked CICIG to transfer capacity to the Public Ministry by the end of its mandate.

Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Arbitrary Deprivation of Life and Other Unlawful or Politically Motivated Killings

There were no reports that the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings. As of August 31, the Public Ministry as well as the National Civil Police (PNC) and its Office of Professional Responsibility (ORP), the mechanism for investigating security force abuses, reported no complaints of homicide by police.

At least nine rural, indigenous activists and human rights defenders were killed or died under disputed circumstances between May and September. Some of the killings appeared to be politically motivated, and all of the cases remained under investigation at year's end.

In 2017 two separate trials began against former head of state Efrain Rios Montt and former intelligence chief Jose Mauricio Rodriguez Sanchez in the case of genocide involving the Maya Ixil community. In 2013 Rios Montt was found guilty of genocide and crimes against humanity committed during his presidency (1982-83) and sentenced to 80 years in prison. The Constitutional Court overturned the conviction on procedural grounds and returned the case for retrial. On April 1, Rios Montt died before the trial concluded. On September 26, a high-risk court--created in 2009 to hear cases that posed a serious risk to the security of judges, the prosecutor, the defense, or any other individuals involved in the case--ruled that genocide and crimes against humanity were perpetrated against the indigenous Ixil community between 1982 and 1983, but a majority of the three-judge panel found Rodriguez not guilty and attributed responsibility for genocide to the military high command, including the then president, minister of defense, and defense chief of staff.

The 1982 Dos Erres massacre case against Rios Montt did not conclude due to Rios Montt's death in April. The Dos Erres trial against former special forces officer Santos Lopez Alonso opened on October 1. On November 21, a high-risk court sentenced Lopez to 5,160 years in prison for the massacre of 171 persons.

As of November the government had paid approximately 95 percent of the 200 million quetzals (\$26.7 million) in individual reparations to families affected by the Chixoy hydroelectric dam. During the dam's construction from 1975 to 1985, more than 400 individuals died and thousands were displaced.

b. Disappearance

There were no reports of disappearances by or on behalf of government authorities. The government took actions to investigate and prosecute cases of forced disappearances from the internal armed conflict period. On May 23, a high-risk court sentenced four high-ranking former military officers to 58 years in prison each for rape, forced disappearance, and crimes against humanity in the Molina Theissen case. Prosecutors had charged the group in 2016 for the 1981 forced disappearance of 14-year-old Marco Antonio Molina Theissen in retaliation for his sister's escape from their captivity. The conviction of high-ranking former

military officers for crimes committed during the internal armed conflict was unprecedented.

c. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The constitution and law prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment but there were reports alleging government workers employed them at the Federico Mora National Hospital for Mental Health (see section 6). The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) noted that documentation and reporting mechanisms for torture and other cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment remain weak, thereby hindering a full understanding of the prevalence of the issue.

Prison and Detention Center Conditions

Prison conditions were harsh and potentially life threatening, with multiple instances of inmates killing other inmates. Sexual assault, inadequate sanitation and medical care, and gross overcrowding placed prisoners at significant risk.

Physical Conditions: Prison overcrowding was a problem. As of September 24, according to prison authorities, there were 24,314 inmates, including 2,645 women, held in facilities designed to hold 6,800 persons. Physical conditions including sanitation and bathing facilities, dental and medical care, ventilation, temperature control, and lighting were wholly inadequate. Prisoners had difficulty obtaining potable water, complained of inadequate food, and often had to pay for additional sustenance. Illegal drug sales and use was widespread. Prison officials reported safety and control problems, including escape attempts, gang fights, inability to control the flow of contraband goods into prisons, inmate possession of firearms and grenades, and the fabrication of weapons. Prisoners conducted criminal activity both inside and outside of prisons. According to prison authorities, from January through August 31, at least 14 inmates died of unnatural causes while in prison. On April 27, a riot at Granja Penal Canada Prison left eight inmates dead and 25 injured. On August 20, a separate riot at Granja de Rehabilitacion Cantel Prison left four inmates dead and four injured. Both riots started with a fight between two gangs inside the prison. On September 30, a riot at Pavoncito Prison left seven inmates dead and four wounded.

Media reported that transnational criminal gangs and drug trafficking groups controlled major prison centers. In November 2017 a judge indicted 17 individuals

in connection with the 2016 killing of 14 inmates in Pavon Prison; the case remained pending at year's end.

Conditions for male and female prisoners were generally comparable throughout the country. Media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) reported female and juvenile inmates faced continuing physical and sexual abuse. Female inmates reported unnecessary body searches and verbal abuse by prison guards. Children younger than age four could live in prison with their mothers, although the penitentiary system provided inadequate food for young children and many suffered from illness. LGBTI rights groups stated other prisoners often sexually assaulted LGBTI individuals and that there were insufficient facilities to protect LGBTI individuals in custody. NGOs claimed admittance procedures for LGBTI prisoners were not implemented, noting particular concern regarding procedures for transgender individuals. Occasionally authorities held pretrial detainees together with convicted prisoners, juveniles with adults, and male with female detainees.

In March 2017 authorities opened the first corrections center based on a new model to address corruption and overcrowding. In January the new minister of government, Enrique Degenhart, implemented significant changes, including a complete overhaul of the previously vetted and trained leadership of the new correctional model, which undermined the model's effectiveness and hindered adult penitentiary system reforms.

Media reported similar conditions of abuse and overcrowding at the four juvenile detention centers administered separately by the Secretariat of Social Welfare. Crowding led to holding nonviolent juvenile offenders with violent adult offenders. As of September 25, there were 753 inmates in the Las Gaviotas juvenile detention facility designed for 525 individuals. More than 30 percent of the inmates had not been sentenced and were awaiting trials.

Administration: The government's Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (PDH) and the National Office for the Prevention of Torture (NOPT), both independent entities, are responsible for prisoner rights, receiving complaints, and conducting oversight of the prison system. The PDH and NOPT may submit recommendations to the prison system based on complaints. No independent agency or unit, however, has a mandate to change or implement policy or to act on behalf of prisoners and detainees. Congress delayed the election of three NOPT rapporteurs by more than 16 months, finally appointing them on August 1, while the PDH and civil society reported former rapporteurs were inactive and

ineffective in their oversight mandate. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights noted deficiencies in the NOPT mechanism and the selection process for the three NOPT rapporteurs.

While the law requires authorities to permit prisoners and detainees to submit complaints to judicial authorities without censorship and request investigation of credible allegations of inhuman conditions, authorities failed to investigate most allegations of inhuman conditions and treatment or to document the results of such investigations.

Independent Monitoring: The government permitted visits by local and international human rights groups, the Organization of American States, public defenders, and religious groups. The PDH and the NOPT also periodically visited prison facilities. The PDH reported it was sometimes difficult to gain access to the juvenile detention centers administered by the Secretariat of Social Welfare.

d. Arbitrary Arrest or Detention

The constitution and law prohibit arbitrary arrest and detention, but there were credible reports of extrajudicial arrests, illegal detentions, and denial of timely access to a magistrate and hearing as required by law. Suspects are entitled to challenge in court the legal basis or arbitrary nature of their detention. If successful, their release usually took several days. There was no compensation for those ruled unlawfully detained.

Role of the Police and Security Apparatus

The PNC, which is overseen by the Ministry of Government and headed by a director general appointed by the ministry, is responsible for law enforcement and maintenance of order in the country. The Ministry of National Defense oversees the military, which focuses primarily on operations in defense of the country, but the government also used the army in internal security and policing as permitted by the constitution. On March 31, the defense ministry withdrew 4,500 personnel from street patrols to concentrate its forces on the borders. The drawdown process began in 2016.

Civilian authorities in some instances failed to maintain effective control over the PNC, and the government lacked effective mechanisms to investigate and punish abuse and corruption. On August 31, the Ministry of Government, with the support of the Ministry of Defense, deployed a convoy of armed jeeps at various

points in the capital, including in front of an embassy, CICIG headquarters, and a prominent local human rights organization. The jeeps were mobilized from Interagency Task Forces and were donated for the purpose of counternarcotics operations. Local NGOs pointed out the jeep deployment coincided with President Morales' announcement he would not extend the CICIG mandate and was intended as a show of force, intimidation, and an attempt to repress civil society.

There were reports of impunity involving security forces. In cases involving police forces, the ORP is responsible for internal investigations and the Public Ministry is responsible for external investigations. A police reform commission, established by a previous administration, has a legal mandate to make necessary changes to reform police forces. On May 20, Police Reform Commissioner Adela Torrebiarte resigned, alleging that the Ministry of Government purposefully blocked police reform initiatives.

The ORP reported that from January through August, there were six complaints of police extortion and 135 for abuse of authority, compared with 17 and 290, respectively, during the same period in 2017. The PNC routinely transferred officers suspected of wrongdoing rather than investigating them.

Critics accused police of indiscriminate and illegal detentions when conducting antigang operations in some high-crime neighborhoods.

The ORP conducted internal investigations of misconduct by police officers. During the first eight months of the year, the ORP reported receiving 362 complaints of misconduct by police.

All new PNC and soldiers receive training in human rights and professional ethics. The Ministry of Defense Human Rights Directorate collaborated with other government human rights offices to provide internal and interagency human rights trainings to soldiers.

Arrest Procedures and Treatment of Detainees

The law requires presentation of a court-issued warrant to a suspect prior to arrest unless police apprehend a suspect while in the act of committing a crime. Police may not detain a suspect for more than six hours without bringing the case before a judge. Authorities did not regularly respect this right and did not promptly inform some detainees of the charges against them. After arraigning suspects, the prosecutor generally has three months to complete the investigation if the

defendant is in pretrial detention, and six months to complete the investigation if the defendant is granted house arrest. The law prohibits the execution of search warrants between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless the government has declared a state of siege. Judges may order house arrest for some suspects. The law provides for access to lawyers and bail for most crimes. The government provides legal representation for indigent detainees, and detainees have access to family members. A judge has the discretion to determine whether bail is permissible for pretrial detainees.

Arbitrary Arrest: There were no reliable data on the number of arbitrary detentions. Most accounts, however, indicated that police ignored writs of habeas corpus in cases of illegal detention, particularly during neighborhood antigang operations.

Pretrial Detention: As of August 31, prison system records indicated 52 percent of prisoners were in pretrial detention. The law establishes a one-year maximum for pretrial detention, regardless of the stage of the criminal proceeding, but the court has the legal authority to extend pretrial detention without limits as necessary. Authorities regularly held detainees past their legal trial or release dates. Lengthy investigations and frequent procedural motions by both defense and prosecution often led to lengthy pretrial detentions, delaying trials for months or years. Observers noted the slow pace of investigations, lack of judicial resources, and a culture of indifference to detainee rights hampered efforts to reduce pretrial detention and illegal incarceration. Authorities did not release some prisoners after they completed their full sentences due to the failure of judges to issue the necessary court order or other bureaucratic delays. Former medical school dean Jesus Oliva committed suicide on June 11 after having been in trial detention since May 2015, most of that in pretrial detention before his trial opened in August 2017. A few days before his death, Oliva's attorney requested house arrest for him because he suffered depression, but a judge rejected the request. Oliva was charged in a corruption case involving the government health system that concluded on September 26. Other defendants in the case were sentenced to six years in prison and immediately released on bail after having already served more than three years in prison.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The constitution and the law provide for an independent judiciary. The judicial system generally failed to provide fair or timely trials due to inefficiency, corruption, and intimidation of judges, prosecutors, and witnesses.