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A Flood of Applications, With a Trickle of Approvals

By [JULIA PRESTON](#)

Justino Mora had been checking his e-mail several times a day for weeks to see if there was any word from a federal [immigration](#) agency on his application for a reprieve from deportation.

Mr. Mora, who was born in Mexico but has been living illegally in California since he was 11, was one of the first immigrants to send in his supporting documents for a new program that started on Aug. 15. But he was still stunned on Tuesday when he received a new message from the agency, containing one crucial word: “Approved.”

“I was a little surprised,” said Mr. Mora, now 23. “It definitely was overwhelming.”

Mr. Mora is one of the first immigrants nationwide to receive approval for a two-year deferral of deportation under the program, which President Obama announced in June. As of Thursday the agency, [United States Citizenship and Immigration Services](#), had received more than 100,000 applications, officials said, with more than 63,000 in the last stages of review. But so far the agency has confirmed only 29 approvals.

Some of those people have chosen to remain under the radar, not wanting to publicize that they had been in this country illegally for years. But Mr. Mora is not reluctant. As it happens, he is a leader of the [California Dream Network](#), a movement of young illegal immigrants who had been staging very visible protests to pressure Mr. Obama to offer some relief from the high numbers of deportations during his term.

Mr. Mora said he had no difficulty meeting an application requirement that immigrants show they were in this country on June 15, when the president unveiled the program. That morning Mr. Mora joined a sit-in by undocumented students blocking a major street in downtown Los Angeles.

As his proof, Mr. Mora said, he submitted news clips quoting his defiant comments that day.

Along with the temporary deferred action, as it is officially known, approved immigrants also receive two-year work permits. They do not gain any legal immigration status. Among other requirements, illegal immigrants must be under 31 and show they had come to the United States before they were 16, have lived here at least five years, and have graduated from high school or are in school, or were honorably discharged from the military.

Speaking by telephone this week from Los Angeles, Mr. Mora said he was taking some credit for the program. “This is basically the fruit of so many of our actions and civil disobedience to make

sure this administration recognized that separating families was not the right thing to do,” he said.

Mr. Mora said the new documents would allow him to apply for financial aid so he could finish college at the University of California, Los Angeles. He said that he was an honors student and a track team captain at his California high school, but that he initially had to turn down offers from two elite University of California campuses because he could not afford the tuition without aid.

For Carlos Martinez, another immigrant who disclosed his approval, the work permit will mean he can apply for jobs with technology companies to make use of the master’s degree in software engineering he obtained from the University of Arizona in 2005.

Mr. Martinez, who lives in Tucson, told The Arizona Republic that he was 9 when his family brought him here illegally from Mexico. Now 30, he said he had been working as a landscaper.

By independent estimates, some 1.2 million immigrants are immediately eligible for the program. Some have struggled to compile evidence of lives lived in shadows during the last five years and to raise the \$465 fee. But applications have also been slowed by bottlenecks that arose due to a crush of demand.

In Los Angeles, schools were deluged with requests for transcripts, creating a logjam that coincided with the frenetic opening days of the new academic year. Lydia L. Ramos, a top official of the Los Angeles Unified School District who was assigned to handle the crisis, said the district calculated that as many as 200,000 current or former students could be eligible for deferrals.

After scrambling and clarifying the requirements with immigration officials, Ms. Ramos said, officials last week inaugurated a one-stop [Web site](#) where young people can obtain their grade and enrollment records.

“These students walk, talk and think American, and this is their opportunity to work and contribute to American society,” Ms. Ramos said. “We want to make sure they have a fair shot at this.”

School districts in Albuquerque, Dallas, Las Vegas, Miami and San Diego also reported a surge in demand for documents.

Since June, more than 100,000 Mexicans have approached their consulates, seeking information and identity documents like passports and consular cards. Carlos M. Sada, the Mexican consul general in New York, said consulates had worked late hours and weekends and dispatched mobile units to rural areas to handle the work.

But there is still a wait for appointments and some documents, especially birth certificates, which must come from municipal records in Mexico. About 68 percent of eligible immigrants were born in Mexico.

“We feel this is a very good possibility for Mexicans,” Mr. Sada said. “Our decision is to ensure that every Mexican who could benefit has proof of identity.”

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/28/us/a-flood-of-applications-with-a-trickle-of-approvals.html>