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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE:

OFFICE: SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Date: MAR 09 2006

IN RE:

APPLICANT:

APPLICATION:

Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document under Section 338  
of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1149.

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the District Director, San Francisco, California. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native of Vietnam and a naturalized citizen of the United States. He seeks to have his Certificate of Naturalization corrected pursuant to section 338 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1449, to reflect a change in his birth date from November 14, 1964 to November 14, 1962.

The district director reviewed the applicant's record and determined that the applicant's request was not justifiable. The application was denied accordingly.

The applicant asserts on appeal that he has obtained a birth certificate reflecting that his date of birth is November 14, 1962. The applicant asserts that the Superior Court of San Francisco has issued an Order Establishing Fact of Birth, and he submits copies of the Order, his birth certificate and Social Security Administration documentation containing his November 14, 1962 birth date. The applicant requests that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) correct the November 14, 1964 birth date on his naturalization certificate accordingly.

Section 338 of the Act provides the statutory authority relating to the contents of a Certificate of Naturalization. The specific regulations regarding the execution and issuance of Certificates of Naturalization are contained in 8 C.F.R. § 338.5, and provide, in pertinent part, that:

- (a) Whenever a Certificate of Naturalization has been delivered which does not conform to the facts shown on the application for naturalization, or a clerical error was made in preparing the certificate, an application for issuance of a corrected certificate, Form N-565, without fee, may be filed by the naturalized person.

....

- (e) The correction will not be deemed to be justified where the naturalized person later alleges that the name or date of birth which the applicant stated to be his or her correct name or date of birth at the time of naturalization was not in fact his or her own name or date of birth at the time of naturalization.

A review of the applicant's record reflects that he stated his date of birth was November 14, 1964 for all U.S. immigration and naturalization purposes. Based on the evidence in the record, the applicant has not established that his Certificate of Naturalization contains Immigration and Naturalization Service (Service, now CIS) related clerical errors. The AAO therefore finds that that the information on the applicant's Certificate of Naturalization conforms to the facts as set forth in his application for that document. Accordingly, the provisions contained in 8 C.F.R. § 338.5 do not justify or allow for a CIS correction to the applicant's Certificate of Naturalization.

It is noted that the applicant submitted an Order Establishing Fact of Birth issued by the Superior Court of San Francisco, California. However, only a federal court with jurisdiction over the applicant's naturalization proceedings has the authority to order that an amendment be made to the applicant's Certificate of Naturalization, after a hearing in which the Government is provided an opportunity to present its position on the matter. Such a hearing ensues pursuant to a motion to the federal court for an Order Amending a

Certificate of Naturalization. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 334.16(b). *See also, Chan v. Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 426 F. Supp. 680 (1976) and *Varghai v. Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 932 F. Supp. 1245 (1996).<sup>1</sup>

Based on the reasoning set forth above, the appeal will be dismissed.<sup>2</sup>

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.

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<sup>1</sup> 8 C.F.R. §334.16(b) states in pertinent part:

[W]henver an application is made to the court to amend a petition for naturalization after final action thereon has been taken by the court, a copy of the application shall be served upon the district director having administrative jurisdiction over the territory in which the court is located, in the manner and within the time provided by the rules of court in which the application is made. No objection shall be made to the amendment of a petition for naturalization after the petitioner for naturalization has been admitted to citizenship if the motion or application is to correct a clerical error arising from oversight or omission. A representative of the Service [CIS] may appear at the hearing upon such application and be heard in favor of or in opposition thereto. When the court orders the petition amended, the clerk of court shall transmit a copy of the order to the district director for inclusion in the Service file.

<sup>2</sup> The appeal is dismissed without prejudice to the applicant's submitting a new application upon compliance with the regulations as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 334.16.