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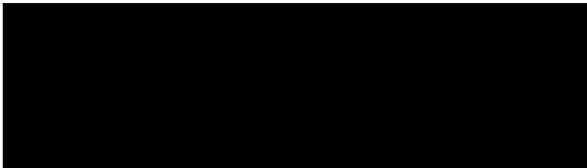
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:



Office: CHICAGO, IL

Date:

SEP 07 2007

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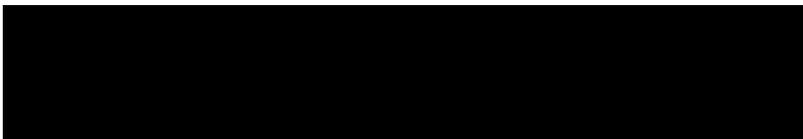
Applicant:



APPLICATION:

Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document under Section 338
of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1449.

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Field Office Director, Chicago, Illinois. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native of Nigeria and a naturalized citizen of the United States. He seeks to have his Certificate of Naturalization corrected under section 338 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1449, to reflect a change in his date of birth from July 11, 1948 to July 11, 1952.

The Field Office Director reviewed the applicant's record and determined that a correction to his Certificate of Naturalization was not justified. In his decision the Field Office Director noted that the applicant was admitted as a lawful permanent resident with the July 11, 1948 date of birth. *Decision of the Field Office Director*, dated April 10, 2007. The applicant subsequently naturalized with the same birth date. *See naturalization certificate*. The application was denied accordingly. *Decision of the Field Office Director*, dated April 10, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that his Certificate of Naturalization contains an erroneous date of birth. *Form I-290B*. In support of his assertion, the applicant submits an affidavit swearing that he recently reunited with family members who were present at his birth and who informed him that the year was 1952; a birth certificate issued by the National Population Commission of Nigeria; and a Statutory Declaration of Age issued by the High Court, Owerri Judicial Division, Imo, Nigeria.

Section 338 of the Act provides the statutory authority relating to the contents of a Certificate of Naturalization. In addition, the specific regulations regarding the execution and issuance of Certificates of Naturalization are set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 338.5, and provide, in 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.

Based on the evidence contained in the record, the applicant has not established that his Certificate of Naturalization contains Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)) related clerical errors, and the AAO 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. The AAO observes that the record also contains other forms with the July 11, 1948 date of birth including a Form G-325A, Biographic Information sheet; a Form I-181, Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence; a Form I-485, Application for Permanent Residence; a sworn statement; a Form I-130, Petition to Classify Status of Alien Relative for Issuance of Immigrant Visa; a Form I-538, Application by Nonimmigrant Student (F-1) for Extension of Stay, School Transfer or Permission to Accept or Continue

Employment; and a Form I-20A, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant F-1 Student Status. Accordingly, the Field Office Director correctly found that there are no provisions under the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 338.5 that justify or allow a CIS correction to the applicant's Certificate of Naturalization.

Because there are no clerical errors in the present matter, CIS has no statutory authority to make any corrections to the applicant's certificate of citizenship. 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 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).

8 C.F.R. § 334.16(b) states in pertinent part that:

[W]henever 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.

Based on the reasoning set forth above, the appeal will be dismissed without prejudice to the applicant's submitting a request to a U.S. Federal Court in accordance with the Act and regulations.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.