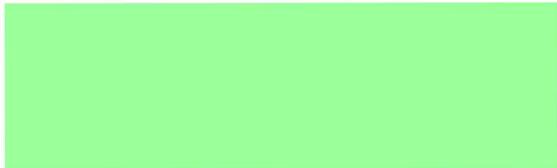




U.S. Citizenship
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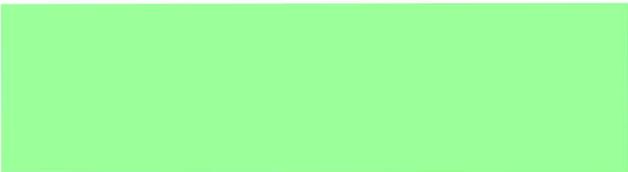


Date: **OCT 23 2014** Office: BANGKOK, THAILAND FILE:

IN RE: Respondent:

APPLICATION: Cancellation of Certificate Pursuant to Section 342 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1453

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you

Ron Rosenberg
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The District Director (director), Bangkok, Thailand, cancelled the applicant's certificate of naturalization and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

Pertinent Facts and Procedural History

On May 9, 2014, the director issued a decision cancelling the respondent's certificate of naturalization. The director's decision was based on a finding that the respondent's naturalization was unlawfully obtained from Robert Schofield, a former U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) employee. In 2006 Mr. Schofield pled guilty to, and in 2007 was convicted of, among other crimes, unlawfully procuring naturalization by providing certificates of naturalization to individuals who were not entitled to U.S. citizenship.¹ In his plea, Mr. Schofield identified the respondent as one of nearly 200 individuals to whom he illegally issued certificates of naturalization.

On appeal, the respondent, through counsel, maintains that she had no knowledge of Mr. Schofield's actions and did not illegally obtain her naturalization certificate. *See* Appeal Brief.

Applicable Law

Section 342 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1453, provides, in relevant part, that:

The [Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security] is authorized to cancel any certificate of . . . naturalization . . . if it shall appear to [her] satisfaction that such document or record was illegally or fraudulently obtained from, or was created through illegality or by fraud practiced upon, [her] or the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner; but the person for or to whom such document or record has been issued or made shall be given at such person's last-known place of address written notice of the intention to cancel such document or record with the reasons therefore and shall be given at least sixty days in which to show cause why such document or record should not be canceled. The cancellation under this section of any document purporting to show the citizenship status of the person to whom it was issued shall affect only the document and not the citizenship status of the person in whose name the document was issued.

The regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 342 outline the process for cancellation of a certificate of naturalization under the Act. The AAO notes that the district director properly notified the respondent of his intent to cancel the certificate of naturalization and afforded her an opportunity to respond as required by the Act and the regulations.

¹ *United States v. Schofield*, No. 06 CR 00427 (E.D. Va. Apr. 20, 2007).

Analysis

The evidence in the record establishes that the respondent obtained her naturalization certificate from Mr. Schofield. The record further demonstrates that the respondent's certificate of citizenship was illegally issued, without regard to her eligibility for U.S. citizenship under any section of the Act. USCIS records do not contain an A number associated with the respondent, nor is there a naturalization application relating to her. The naturalization certificate issued to the respondent, No. [REDACTED] lists an A number that corresponds to another individual. The certificate number does not correspond to any USCIS record. By her own admission, the respondent never submitted an application for naturalization, was never interviewed, did not pass a naturalization test, or take an Oath of Allegiance. Thus, there is no evidence that the respondent ever naturalized. The evidence in the record establishes that the respondent's certificate of naturalization was obtained, regardless of her eligibility, through the unlawful acts of Mr. Schofield.

Regardless of the respondent's culpability, or lack thereof, the evidence of record clearly establishes that the respondent's certificate of naturalization was obtained from Mr. Schofield, through fraud. The certificate of naturalization was unlawfully procured by Mr. Schofield, and not provided to the respondent after the completion of a lawful naturalization process.

Conclusion

The burden of proof in cancellation proceedings is on the government, and cancellation of a certificate of naturalization is authorized "if it shall appear to [the] satisfaction" of the Secretary of the Department Homeland Security" that the certificate was illegally or fraudulently obtained. Here, the director has met her burden of proof and shown that the respondent's certificate of citizenship was illegally obtained and properly cancelled. The respondent's appeal will therefore be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed. The certificate remains cancelled.