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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY

EL

FILE:

Office: NEW YORK, NY

Date:

MAY 15 2008

IN RE:

Applicant:

APPLICATION:

Application for Certificate of Citizenship under Section 322 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1433.

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the District Director, New York, New York, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The record reflects that the applicant was born on January 4, 1989 in Ireland. She was adopted on April 9, 1991 by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The family currently resides in the United Kingdom. The applicant's adoptive father is a native-born U.S. citizen. The applicant presently seeks a certificate of citizenship claiming that she derived U.S. citizenship through her father.

The district director denied the application based on the applicant's failure to appear at her scheduled interview. The application was deemed abandoned and the instant appeal followed. On appeal, the applicant, through her father, states that she attempted to reschedule her interview within the time specified. *See Statement of the Applicant on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal.*

The AAO first notes that the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (CCA), which took effect on February 27, 2001, amended sections 320 and 322 of the Act, and repealed section 321 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act). The provisions of the CCA are not retroactive, and the amended provisions of section 320 and 322 of the Act apply only to persons who were not yet 18 years old as of February 27, 2001. The applicant's 18th birthday was on January 4, 2007. Because the applicant was under the age of 18 on February 27, 2001, she is eligible for the benefits of the amended Act. *See Matter of Rodriguez-Tejedor*, 23 I&N Dec. 153 (BIA 2001). Nevertheless, as discussed above, the applicant did not acquire citizenship under section 320 or 322 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1431 and 1433, or any other provision of the Act.

Section 322 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1433, applies to children born and residing outside of the United States, and provides that:

(a) A parent who is a citizen of the United States may apply for naturalization on behalf of a child born outside of the United States who has not acquired citizenship automatically under section 320. The Attorney General shall issue a certificate of citizenship to such applicant upon proof, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, that the following conditions have been fulfilled:

(1) At least one parent is a citizen of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization.

(2) The United States citizen parent--

(A) has been physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than five years, at least two of which were after attaining the age of fourteen years; or

(B) has a citizen parent who has been physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than five years, at least two of which were after attaining the age of fourteen years.

(3) The child is under the age of eighteen years.

(4) The child is residing outside of the United States in the legal and physical custody of the applicant [citizen parent] (or, if the citizen parent is deceased, an individual who does not object to the application).

(5) The child is temporarily present in the United States pursuant to a lawful admission, and is maintaining such lawful status.

(b) Upon approval of the application (which may be filed from abroad) and, except as provided in the last sentence of section 337(a), upon taking and subscribing before an officer of the Service within the United States to the oath of allegiance required by this Act of an applicant for naturalization, the child shall become a citizen of the United States and shall be furnished by the Attorney General with a certificate of citizenship.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to a child adopted by a United States citizen parent if the child satisfies the requirements applicable to adopted children under section 101(b)(1).

The record in this case reflects that the applicant reached the age of 18 on January 4, 2007. Section 322(a)(3) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1433(a)(3) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, at 8 C.F.R. § 322.2(a)(3), require that a certificate of citizenship application be filed, adjudicated, and approved with the oath of allegiance administered before the child's 18th birthday. The AAO therefore finds that the applicant is ineligible for citizenship under the cited provision because she is already 18.

The AAO notes that the applicant filed her application prior to her 18th birthday. Nevertheless, it is well established that the requirements for citizenship, as set forth in the Act, are statutorily mandated by Congress, and CIS lacks statutory authority to issue a Certificate of Citizenship when an applicant fails to meet the relevant statutory provisions set forth in the Act. A person may only obtain citizenship in strict compliance with the statutory requirements imposed by Congress. *INS v. Pangilinan*, 486 U.S. 875, 885 (1988). Even courts may not use their equitable powers to grant citizenship, and any doubts concerning citizenship are to be resolved in favor of the United States. *Id.* at 883-84; *see also United States v. Manzi*, 276 U.S. 463, 467 (1928) (stating that "citizenship is a high privilege, and when doubts exist concerning a grant of it ... they should be resolved in favor of the United States and against the claimant"). Moreover, "it has been universally accepted that the burden is on the alien applicant to show his eligibility for citizenship in every respect." *Berenyi v. District Director, INS*, 385 U.S. 630, 637 (1967).

8 C.F.R. § 341.2(c) provides that the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to establish the claimed citizenship by a preponderance of the evidence. In order to meet this burden, the applicant must submit relevant, probative and credible evidence to establish that the claim is “probably true” or “more likely than not.” *Matter of E-M-*, 20 I&N Dec. 77, 79-80 (Comm. 1989). Given the fact that the applicant reached the age of 18 prior to the final adjudication of her application, she is not eligible for citizenship under section 322 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1431.¹

The appeal will therefore be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

¹ The AAO notes that the applicant is also ineligible for citizenship under section 320 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1431, because she was not admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident prior to reaching the age of 18. She is likewise ineligible to derive citizenship from her U.S. parent under section 301(g) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1401(g), because that provision is inapplicable to adopted children and because, in any event, her adoptive father was not physically present in the United States for two years after attaining the age of 14 and prior to the applicant’s birth.