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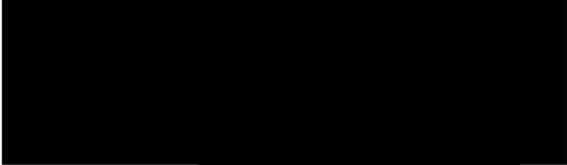
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE:



Office: NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date:

**JAN 15 2010**

IN RE:



APPLICATION: Application for Certificate of Citizenship under Section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. §1431.

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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Field Office Director, New Orleans, Louisiana, 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 November 16, 2001 in Yemen. The applicant's parents are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The applicant's parents were married in 1999. The applicant's mother is lawful permanent resident of the United States. The applicant's father has been a U.S. citizen since his naturalization in 1995. The applicant was admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident in 2005. The applicant seeks a certificate of citizenship pursuant to section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1431, based on the claim that he acquired U.S. citizenship through his father.

The field office director concluded, in relevant part, that the applicant did not acquire U.S. citizenship under section 320 of the Act because he is not in his father's legal and physical custody. The director noted that the applicant appeared at his interview with a family friend, who claimed to be his guardian. The application was therefore denied.

On appeal, the applicant's father claims that he has returned to the United States and that the applicant is in his legal and physical custody. *See* Statement of Applicant on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal to the AAO.

Section 320 of the Act was amended by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (CCA), Pub. L. 106-395, 114 Stat. 1631 (Oct. 30, 2000), and took effect on February 27, 2001. CCA § 104. The CCA benefits all persons who had not yet reached their 18th birthdays as of February 27, 2001. *See Matter of Rodriguez-Tejedor*, 23 I&N Dec. 153 (BIA 2001). Because the applicant was under 18 years old on February 27, 2001, he meets the age requirement for benefits under the CCA.

Section 320 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1431, states in pertinent part that:

- (a) A child born outside of the United States automatically becomes a citizen of the United States when all of the following conditions have been fulfilled:
  - (1) At least one parent of the child is a citizen of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization.
  - (2) The child is under the age of eighteen years.
  - (3) The child is residing in the United States in the legal and physical custody of the citizen parent pursuant to a lawful admission for permanent residence.

The record reflects that the applicant was admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident in 2005, and that his father naturalized in 1995. The applicant is still under 18 years of age.

The record contains the applicant's parents' marriage certificate indicating that they were married in 1999. Legal custody vests by virtue of "either a natural right or a court decree". See *Matter of Harris*, 15 I&N Dec. 39, 41 (BIA 1970). The regulations provide that legal custody is presumed "[i]n the case of a biological child who currently resides with both natural parents (who are married to each other, living in marital union, and not separated)." 8 C.F.R. § 320.1.

The record suggests that the applicant's parents remain married. There is no evidence, however, to establish that the applicant's father is residing in the United States, in marital union and not separated, from the applicant's mother. Likewise, there is no evidence to establish that the applicant is residing with his father, in his physical and legal custody. The AAO notes that there are no medical, school, benefits, employment or other types of documentation to support the applicant's claim that he is in his father's custody. Therefore, the AAO cannot find that the applicant automatically acquired U.S. citizenship pursuant to section 320 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1431.

8 C.F.R. § 341.2(c) provides that the burden of proof shall be on the claimant, or his or her parent if acting on the claimant's behalf, 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). The applicant in the present case has not met his burden and the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.