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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

E<sub>2</sub>

[Redacted]

FILE: [Redacted] Office: DALLAS, TX Date:

FEB 15 2011

IN RE: Applicant: [Redacted]

APPLICATION: Application for Certificate of Citizenship under Former Section 321 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1432 (repealed).

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

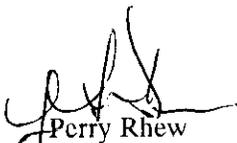
[Redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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 \$630. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

  
Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The record reflects that the applicant was born on August 8, 1982 in Saudi Arabia. The applicant's parents are [REDACTED]. The applicant's parents were married in 1981. The applicant's father became a U.S. citizen upon his naturalization on December 5, 1998, when the applicant was 16 years old. The applicant's mother is not a U.S. citizen. The applicant was admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident on July 6, 1999, when he was 16 years old. The applicant claims that he derived U.S. citizenship through his father under former section 321 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1432 (repealed).

The field office director determined that the applicant could not derive U.S. citizenship under former section 321 of the Act because only one of his parents was naturalized. The director further noted that the applicant was not eligible for the benefits of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 (the CCA), Pub. L. No. 106-395, 114 Stat. 1631 (Oct. 30, 2000), because he was over the age of 18 on its effective date (February 27, 2001). The application was accordingly denied.

On appeal, the applicant, through counsel, maintains that he derived U.S. citizenship pursuant to former section 321 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1432 (repealed). See Statement on the Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal to the AAO.

The AAO reviews these proceedings *de novo*. See *Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004). The applicable law for derivative citizenship purposes is "the law in effect at the time the critical events giving rise to eligibility occurred." *Minasyan v. Gonzales*, 401 F.3d 1069, 1075 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). The CCA, which took effect on February 27, 2001, amended sections 320 and 322 of the Act, and repealed section 321 of 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 eighteenth birthday was on August 8, 2000. Because the applicant was over the age of 18 on February 27, 2001, he is not eligible for the benefits of the amended Act. See *Matter of Rodriguez-Tejedor*, 23 I&N Dec. 153 (BIA 2001). Former section 321 of the Act is therefore applicable in this case.

Former section 321 of the Act, stated, in pertinent part, that:

(a) A child born outside of the United States of alien parents, or of an alien parent and a citizen parent who has subsequently lost citizenship of the United States, becomes a citizen of the United States upon fulfillment of the following conditions:

(1) The naturalization of both parents; or

(2) The naturalization of the surviving parent if one of the parents is deceased; or

(3) The naturalization of the parent having legal custody of the child when there has been a legal separation of the parents or the naturalization of the mother if the child was born out of wedlock and the paternity of the child has not been established by legitimation; and if-

(4) Such naturalization takes place while said child is under the age of 18 years; and

(5) Such child is residing in the United States pursuant to a lawful admission for permanent residence at the time of the naturalization of the parent last naturalized under clause (1) of this subsection, or the parent naturalized under clause (2) or (3) of this subsection, or thereafter begins to reside permanently in the United States while under the age of 18 years.

The record indicates that the applicant obtained lawful permanent residency in 1999 and that his father naturalized in 1998, with both events occurring while the applicant was under the age of 18 years. Nevertheless, the applicant cannot establish that both his parents naturalized as required by former section 321(a)(1) of the Act, *supra*. The record indicates that the applicant's parents were married in 1981, and remain married. Although counsel contends that former section 321(a)(3) of the Act is applicable because his father had legal custody of him, the issue of legal custody is relevant only "when there has been a legal separation of the parents." As the applicant's parents have been married since 1981, only former section 321(a)(1) is applicable in this matter. The record indicates that the applicant's mother is not a U.S. citizen and, therefore, the applicant did not derive citizenship pursuant to former section 321(a)(1) or any other provision of the Act.

"There must be strict compliance with all the congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship." *Fedorenko v United States*, 449 U.S. 490, 506 (1981). The burden of proof in citizenship cases is on the claimant to establish the claimed citizenship by a preponderance of the evidence. *See* Section 341 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1452; 8 CFR § 341.2. The applicant has not met his burden of proof, and his appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.