



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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[REDACTED]

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Date: Office: NEWARK, NJ

MAR 28 2012

FILE: [REDACTED]

IN RE: Respondent: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Cancellation of Certificate of Naturalization under Section 342 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1453.

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT:

[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 respondent's certificate of naturalization was cancelled by the District Director, Newark, New Jersey, and the director's decision is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

On October 19, 2011, the district director issued a decision cancelling the respondent's certificate of naturalization. The district 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. [REDACTED] 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 he did not illegally procure his certificate of naturalization. *See* Counsel's Letter in Support of Appeal. The respondent claims that he properly filed his naturalization application and was interviewed with respect to his eligibility for naturalization. *Id.* He further states that he was admitted to U.S. citizenship at a swearing-in ceremony and submits copies of a congratulatory letter and a photograph with a USCIS Field Office Director. *Id.*

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 district director properly notified the respondent of his intent to cancel the certificate of naturalization, afforded him an opportunity to respond, and conducted an examination as required by the Act and the regulations.

USCIS has no record of the respondent ever filing an application for naturalization . Although the respondent obtained a certificate of naturalization numbered [REDACTED] that certificate does not correspond to his alien registration number in USCIS records.

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

The evidence in the record establishes that the respondent's certificate of naturalization was obtained through the unlawful acts of Mr. Schofield. The evidence of record clearly establishes that the respondent's certificate of naturalization was obtained through fraud and regardless of the respondent's eligibility for naturalization. Although counsel asserts that the respondent "properly underwent the naturalization process" and attributes any error to USCIS, counsel fails to provide any evidence that the respondent ever filed an application for naturalization. The record shows that the respondent's certificate of naturalization was unlawfully procured by Mr. Schofield, and not provided to the respondent after the completion of a lawful naturalization process.

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 district director has met his burden of proof and shown that the respondent's certificate of naturalization was illegally obtained and properly cancelled. The respondent's appeal will therefore be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.