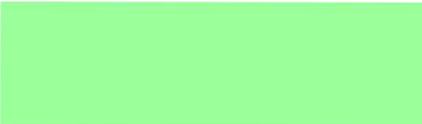


(b)(6)

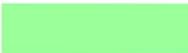
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090

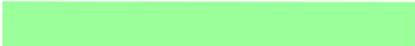


U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

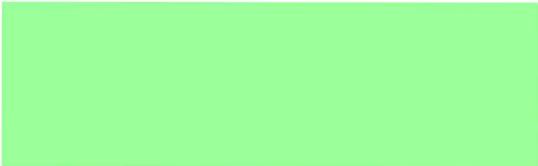


Date: **AUG 15 2013** Office: WASHINGTON, DC

FILE: 

IN RE: RESPONDENT: 

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

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT:


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

On February 5, 2013, the 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 [REDACTED] a former U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) employee. In 2006 [REDACTED] 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

On appeal, the respondent, through counsel, maintains that he "did not commit any fraud and did not obtain [HIS] US Citizenship [sic] by fraud or misrepresentation of material facts." *See* Appeal Brief at 4. He further states that he "should not be judged based upon criminal activities of [Mr. Schofield], a former USCIS employee." *Id.* at 5.

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 director properly notified the respondent of her intent to cancel the certificate of naturalization and afforded her an opportunity to respond as required by the Act and the regulations.

The record clearly establishes that the respondent's parents' certificates of naturalization were properly cancelled, and that the respondent's parents did not obtain U.S. citizenship such that the respondent could derive U.S. citizenship through them. The record further indicates that the respondent's parents' certificates of naturalization were obtained illegally by [REDACTED]

The respondent maintains that his parents properly obtained their naturalization. *See* Appeal Brief at 5-6. The respondent further states that his parents were not involved with [REDACTED]

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

██████████ fraudulent scheme. *Id.* The respondent does not, however, claim that his parents are U.S. citizens, nor does he suggest that the director erred in finding that, despite the cancellation of his parents' certificates, he was eligible to derive U.S. citizenship through them.

Regardless of the respondent's parents' culpability or lack thereof, the evidence of record clearly establishes that their certificates of naturalization were obtained through fraud. The certificates were unlawfully procured by ██████████ and not provided after the completion of a lawful naturalization process. The respondent did not derive U.S. citizenship upon his parents' unlawful naturalization. "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 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 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.