
Chapter Nine

The Naturalization Oath Ceremony

*We are the champions my friends
and we'll keep on fighting till the end.*

We are the champions...

–Queen

In this Chapter:

- After the Interview
- Preparing for the Oath Ceremony
- The Ceremony
- After the Ceremony
- Revocation of Citizenship
- Expatriation



The naturalization oath ceremony is the final step.

This chapter describes the oath ceremony, which is the conclusion of the naturalization process. While passing the interview is necessary, you only become a citizen after taking the oath and receiving the naturalization certificate.

AFTER THE INTERVIEW

You are not a United States citizen until you have taken the oath of allegiance at the oath ceremony and received your naturalization certificate. After you pass your interview, you need to stay eligible for citizenship until your oath ceremony. If you do anything that causes you to lose your eligibility between the interview and oath, you cannot be sworn in as a United States citizen. You may have to wait additional time to regain eligibility, or you may never be able to naturalize.

See Chapter 2 for more information on eligibility.

Completing the Questionnaire

At the ceremony, you will complete a questionnaire about your activities since the interview. The questionnaire is on the back of Form N-445, *Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony*. You may receive this form at your interview or later by mail. Most of the questions are repeated from the N-400. The answers help USCIS to know if you are still eligible to become a citizen. If you answer “yes” to any question, a USCIS officer will ask additional questions to determine if there is an eligibility problem. You cannot take the oath until the problem is resolved.

See Attachment A for a copy of Form N-445.

If there is a problem, your name will be removed from the oath ceremony list. USCIS will notify you in writing of the specific problem. You will have 15 days to respond. If USCIS decides that you are still eligible after reviewing your response, your application will be approved and you will be rescheduled for an oath. Following are the questions on Form N-445.

Have you married, or been widowed, separated, or divorced? (If “Yes” please bring documented proof of marriage, death, separation, or divorce.)

Reason: If you got married or divorced and changed your name, you will need to change the name on your naturalization certificate. If you applied for citizenship after three years because of marriage to a United States citizen, you need to remain married until you are sworn in.

oath ceremony = An administrative (USCIS) or judicial (court) procedure giving you the opportunity to swear allegiance or loyalty to the United States; also called the swearing-in ceremony. *“I’m going to my oath ceremony tomorrow morning.”*

Have you traveled outside of the United States?

Reason: If you were gone for six months or more after the interview, talk to a legal professional to see if you are still eligible. USCIS wants to make sure that you kept your residency in the United States. You may have to bring proof that you kept your apartment, house, job, and bank account in the United States while you were gone and show the reason you left.

Have you knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which you have not been arrested; or have you been arrested, cited, charged, indicted, convicted, fined, or imprisoned for breaking or violating any law or ordinance, including traffic violations?

Below is an explanation in simple words:

Did you break a law and not get arrested or did you break a law, including traffic violations, and get: arrested; given a citation or official notice to give testimony before a judge; charged by a law enforcement agency such as the police for breaking the law; indicted by a court of law for possibly breaking the law; convicted of breaking the law; ordered to pay a fine; or put in jail for breaking the law?

Reason: If you were arrested, USCIS needs to know what happened with your criminal case. You may not be eligible to be sworn in until charges and penalties have been determined. For this reason, USCIS needs to see a certified court disposition. If you do not have a court disposition, USCIS will request that you submit it at a later date. Even if you do not write it on your N-445, USCIS may find out if you have been arrested. This will cause a serious problem in the future if you do not tell the truth.

Have you joined any organization, including the Communist Party, or become associated or connected therewith in any way?

Reason: Current members of the Communist Party cannot become United States citizens.

Have you claimed exemption from military service?

Reason: Men who write on their N-445 that they cannot serve in the military because they are citizens of another country are not eligible for citizenship.

Has there been any change in your willingness to bear arms on behalf of the United States; to perform non-combatant service in the armed forces of the United States; to perform work of national importance under civilian direction, if the law requires it?

Reason: You must agree to serve the United States in a military or non-fighting job or help in a national emergency if the law requires it. If you have changed your mind since the interview and are no longer willing to do this, you cannot become a citizen unless USCIS approves your taking a modified oath.

*See Chapter 2,
page 33
for more
information.*

Have you practiced polygamy; received income from illegal gambling; been a prostitute, procured anyone for prostitution or been involved in any other unlawful commercialized vice; encouraged or helped any alien to enter the United States illegally; illicitly trafficked in drugs or marijuana; given any false testimony to obtain immigration benefits; or been a habitual drunkard?

Reason: Participating in any of these activities will prevent you from being able to establish good moral character. Some of these may also cause you to have serious legal problems that could result in your deportation.

PREPARING FOR THE OATH CEREMONY

Location of the Ceremony

Many oath ceremonies are held at a federal or state courthouse. They may also be at the USCIS district office, a university, concert hall, or other public location. If you are changing your name, your oath ceremony must be conducted by a judge.

Dressing for the Ceremony

Proper attire should be worn to the ceremony. This means that you should wear clothes that reflect the event's importance.

Documents You Need to Bring

Form N-445 lists a number of documents to bring to the ceremony.

Alien Registration Card

USCIS collects your green card because you will not need it once you are a citizen. If you lost your green card, USCIS may want an explanation. If it was stolen, USCIS may also ask to see a police report.

Re-Entry Permit

A Re-Entry Permit is a document used by a permanent resident to re-enter the country after the person has been outside of the United States more than a year. The Re-Entry Permit is evidence that the person did not abandon his or her permanent residence. It shows the reason that the person had to be outside the country for a long period of time. USCIS wants to see this document at the ceremony, even if it has expired, to know that the person is still a permanent resident eligible to naturalize.

Refugee Travel Document

A Refugee Travel Document is used by refugees and asylees to travel outside the United States without a passport. Once they are citizens, refugees and asylees should use a United States passport.

All USCIS Documents You Have

All immigration documents issued by USCIS will be collected at the ceremony because you will no longer need them as a citizen.

Who to Bring with You to the Ceremony

You can bring family or friends to the ceremony. Sometimes the notice says you can only bring a limited number of people. Otherwise, you can bring as many people as you want.

When to Arrive at the Ceremony

It is important to arrive at the ceremony on time. Usually you will be asked to arrive an hour or more before the ceremony starts. This is so USCIS can review your N-445 questionnaire and register you as eligible for the oath.

You may also want to allow time after the ceremony to correct any problems with your certificate, apply for a passport, or register to vote.



Problems in Attending the Ceremony

You Do Not Receive Notice of Your Oath Ceremony

Find out how long people in your USCIS district normally wait to receive their oath ceremony notice. Contact USCIS if you have waited longer. A USCIS officer may check the status of your case to see when you will be notified of the oath.

You Cannot Attend the Scheduled Ceremony

You should make every possible effort to attend the ceremony as scheduled. If you cannot attend, you must write a letter to your USCIS district office immediately and give sufficient reasons why you cannot attend. For example, if you have to leave the United States to take care of a sick parent you will be given another opportunity to take the oath. Return your oath notice with the letter by certified mail with a return receipt. Keep a copy of both the oath notice and the letter for your records.

If you fail to attend more than one oath ceremony and you do not notify USCIS with a good reason, USCIS will begin procedures to deny your application. You may have to start the application process over again.

*See Chapter 7,
page 254
for more
information about
accommodations.*

You Have Special Health Needs

If you are unable to attend the ceremony because of a disability or serious health problem, you can request that you take the oath at your home or another location as an accommodation.

You Need Your Citizenship Before the Oath Date

USCIS will expedite your ceremony if there are serious or humanitarian reasons. Some reasons for an expedited oath are serious illness of the applicant or a member of the applicant's family, advanced age, or emergency travel outside the United States. If you need an expedited oath, submit a request in writing to the court or the District Director of your local USCIS office.

Security Check Delays

Some people are delayed in being scheduled for an interview or oath ceremony due to a pending security check called the "FBI Name Check." The FBI checks to see if your name can be found in its database of international criminals and terrorists. If your name matches or is similar to a name in the database, it will take extra time for the FBI to verify that you are not the same person of concern to the United States' national security. This delayed process can take a year or more. If USCIS tells you that your case is delayed by the FBI security check and it has been more than four months since you passed the citizenship interview, talk to an immigration attorney. Under a new policy that took effect in April 2006, USCIS will not schedule a citizenship interview until the FBI name check is completed.

THE CEREMONY

Checking In

You will need to check in with USCIS before the ceremony. A USCIS officer will check your Alien Registration Card and other picture identification to confirm that your name is on the list of people to be naturalized. Green cards will be collected before or after the ceremony. The officer will also collect your questionnaire, the *Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony* (Form N-445). If you answered “yes” to any question, the officer will ask you for additional information to reconfirm your eligibility.

The officer will have you sign your name on the naturalization certificate to authorize the certificate and to reconfirm your identity. The certificate is not valid until you sign it. Your signature must match your name as it is printed on the certificate. Do not use initials. It is important that new citizens review their naturalization certificates carefully for errors and report them immediately.

Rights and Responsibilities of New Citizens

Often a court or USCIS official will speak about the rights and responsibilities of new citizens. Other topics covered may include registering to vote, getting a United States passport, filing permanent resident petitions for close family members, and protecting the naturalization certificate.

Beginning of the Ceremony (Judicial)

The clerk of the court announces that the ceremony is about to begin. Then the clerk asks all people in the room to stand up, bangs a gavel, and announces that the court is in session. After the judge enters the courtroom, all the people sit down.

Approval of Naturalization Applicants

A USCIS officer says how many naturalization applicants are to be sworn in at the ceremony. He or she tells the judge that all applications are in good order and recommends that the people take the oath so that they can become United States citizens. The judge accepts the request and then asks all of the applicants to stand.

Administration of the Oath

The judge gives the applicants the oath of allegiance. Sometimes the judge asks the applicants to repeat by reading the oath after him or her. Other times, the judge reads the oath and then asks if the applicants accept it by saying, "I do."

Oath of Allegiance

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the United States when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.

Below is the oath explained in simple and informal English:

I swear that I will no longer be loyal to the government of any country where I used to live. I will support the Constitution and the laws of the United States. I will defend the United States from all enemies within and outside the country. I will serve in the armed forces, do non-fighting work, and help with important national work when required by the law. I take this oath freely and without any doubts.



Congratulations Speech by the Judge

The following is part of a speech given by Judge Abraham Lincoln Marovitz at an oath ceremony on November 17, 1994 in Chicago, Illinois.

From our beginning as a nation, we have admitted to our country and to citizenship, immigrants from the diverse lands of the world. We had faith that thereby we would best serve ourselves and mankind. This faith has been justified. The United States has grown great. The immigrants and their immediate descendants have proved themselves both loyal and great citizens of the country. Liberty has knit us closely together as Americans. From this very assembly today, we may note the common devotion to our country.

America has believed that each race, each ethnic group, each religion, each person has something of peculiar value which they can contribute to the attainment of those ideals for which they are striving. America has believed that we must not only give to the immigrant the best that we have, but must preserve for America the good that is in the immigrant, and develop in him and her the best of which they are capable of doing. America has believed that in differentiation, not in uniformity, lies the fate of progress.

My friends, you know better than I the blessings of liberty and freedom. Some of you have been the personal victims of oppression and discrimination. You can appreciate, without any prodding from me, the importance of the heritage and challenge you have today embraced.

I welcome you all as citizens of America. As of today, you are equal citizens entitled to the same rights and privileges, and subject to the same obligations, as Americans, whose fathers and grandfathers, and great-grandfathers were born in this land. I thank you, from the depths of my heart, for choosing our beloved country in which to work and live. May God bless you and guide you.

Closing the Ceremony

After the judge completes the speech, the clerk of the court asks all the people to rise, bangs the gavel, and announces that the court is adjourned and the ceremony is over.

Distribution of Naturalization Certificates

The USCIS officer calls the new citizens by name or by row to receive their naturalization certificates.

See Attachment B for a sample naturalization certificate.

If you applied for a name change, a copy of the court order changing your name should be attached to your naturalization certificate as evidence. You will need this evidence when you apply for documents such as a driver's license or passport with your new name. If it is missing, tell the USCIS officer and ask how you can get it.

Review your certificate for errors immediately after you receive it and report any errors to the USCIS officer. The officer will tell you how to get it corrected.



Problems at the Ceremony

You Do Not Have Your Green Card

If you do not have your green card because you lost it since your interview, USCIS will allow you to take the oath, but may not give you a naturalization certificate until you fill out an affidavit or sworn statement in front of a USCIS officer that says you lost the green card.

You Arrive Late

If you arrive late, you may not be able to take the oath at the ceremony. USCIS will reschedule you for another date. If you miss the ceremony two times, you may have to begin your application process over again.

Your Naturalization Certificate is Missing

USCIS may not have your naturalization certificate at the ceremony. If your name is on the list of people to be sworn in that day, generally you can still attend the ceremony. USCIS may be able to create a certificate that same day or mail one to you later.

Your Naturalization Certificate Has an Error

As soon as you receive your naturalization certificate, you should review it for errors. Show it to the USCIS officer at the ceremony and ask the officer how to get it corrected or get a replacement. It is easier to take care of the error on the day you become a citizen. If you find the error later, you have to submit *Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document* (Form N-565) to your local USCIS office.

See Attachment C for a copy of Form N-565.

If your certificate can be corrected easily, you will be given the same certificate with the correction. A copy of the USCIS form approving the correction will go into your file. If not, you will get a replacement certificate. USCIS will destroy your original naturalization certificate.

AFTER THE CEREMONY

You can take advantage of your United States citizenship immediately following the ceremony by doing any of the following.

Register to Vote

Mail in your voter registration form or register with a certified voter registrar, often found at the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Apply for a United States Passport

Without a green card, the United States passport is an important document to prove your identity and citizenship. It may take up to six weeks to process the application.

See Chapter 10, page 324 for more information.

File Permanent Resident Petitions for Family Members

As a United States citizen, you can petition for immediate family members as a priority above the relatives of lawful permanent residents. In advance of the ceremony, you can seek help from an immigration professional to prepare the petition so it is ready to be mailed when you get your certificate.

Note: If you date and submit the petition before you get your naturalization certificate, your petition may not be accepted because you are not a citizen until you take the oath and receive your certificate.

Change Your Name

You should change your old documents and personal accounts to show your new name. You may want to first get a government document, such as a driver's license or state ID, and use it to change your name on any bank accounts, credit card accounts, employment records, or other documents.

voter registrar = A citizen who has taken voter registration training and an oath from a government official to verify the identities of future voters. *"I registered to vote at the library with a certified voter registrar."*

Protecting Your Naturalization Certificate

Keep your certificate in a safe place at home or use a safety deposit box. This is a box in a bank that is kept under very tight security. Do not fold your certificate because it will become difficult to read over time. Only carry your certificate when you need it.

It is illegal to photocopy the certificate unless it is for the purpose of an USCIS application, such as a petition for a relative.

Replacing or Changing Your Naturalization Certificate

You need to file Form N-565 to replace or change your certificate for anything more than a clerical error. USCIS may call you to appear in person if necessary.

If your certificate was lost, damaged, or destroyed, USCIS will issue you a new certificate in person, through your legal representative, or by registered or certified mail. If your certificate was damaged, you must return it to USCIS before a new one will be issued.

If you legally change your name after you are naturalized, you can apply for a certificate in your new name.



REVOCATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Losing Citizenship After Naturalization

See Chapter 2 for more information about eligibility and good moral character.

Loss of citizenship through denaturalization is very rare. Generally, people facing denaturalization by USCIS have lied about their eligibility or good moral character. The lie may occur on the application, at the interview, or at the ceremony.

What Happens When You are Denaturalized

When you are denaturalized your certificate of naturalization is canceled. The date of denaturalization is retroactive to the date you received your certificate. If your spouse, parents, or children got citizenship or permanent residence through your naturalization, they may also lose it.

Legal Representation

If you ever receive a denaturalization notice from USCIS, it is important to get good legal representation from a lawyer or accredited representative with experience in denaturalization. For some cases, this would be an attorney with knowledge of both criminal and immigration law.

If Your Citizenship is Revoked

If your citizenship is revoked, you become a permanent resident again. You may be able to re-apply for citizenship at a future date if you were previously eligible but lied and would have been denied for lack of good moral character. In extreme cases, you may be ineligible because of a deportable offense which was hidden from USCIS until after naturalization. In these cases, USCIS will try to deport you after the denaturalization is finished.

denaturalization = The legal process leading to the loss of citizenship after naturalization. *"USCIS put her in denaturalization proceedings two years after getting her citizenship."*

retroactive = Effective at an earlier date. *"His denaturalization this month is retroactive to the date of his naturalization one year ago."*

revoked = Lost or cancelled. *"After many months in denaturalization proceedings, his citizenship was revoked."*

Reasons for Denaturalization

There are several main reasons for denaturalization.

Reason: You were not eligible to be naturalized and you lied to USCIS or hid the information about the ineligibility.

Examples: (1) You were convicted of an aggravated felony ten years before you became a citizen and lied about it on the N-400. You were not eligible for citizenship. (2) You were convicted of a minor, non-aggravated felony three years before you became a citizen and lied about it on the N-400. You were not eligible for citizenship at that time. You needed to re-establish good moral character. (3) You were out of the country for three years within the last five years before you became a citizen and you lied about the absence on your N-400. You did not meet the residency requirement.

Reason: You would have met the requirements for naturalization if you were truthful, but you lied to USCIS.

Example: You were arrested on a minor criminal charge that was dismissed for lack of evidence. You would have qualified for naturalization, but you lied on the N-400 about the arrest. You did not meet the good moral character requirement because you lied.

Reason: You became a citizen even though you knew you were breaking the law.

Example: You acquired your green card through fraud and used it to apply for citizenship.

Reason: You became a member of a communist or subversive organization within five years of becoming a citizen.

Example: You joined the United States Communist Party three years after becoming naturalized.

Reason: You were convicted of contempt for refusing to testify before a Congressional committee about your anti-government activities. (Only within the first ten years after naturalizing.)

Example: You would not testify about your role in the kidnapping of a government official.

EXPATRIATION

Citizenship is not easily lost. However, naturalized citizens and citizens by birth can lose their citizenship automatically through expatriation. You must show that you intend to give up your United States citizenship and that you do so voluntarily. There must be evidence in both your words and your actions.

Expatriating Acts

According to the law, you may lose your citizenship by committing one of the actions listed below if you do so voluntarily with the intention of giving up your citizenship. But the law is complex and there are exceptions to these actions, especially if you were under age 18 at the time. Additionally, in all but the last two actions listed, an expatriating act committed inside the United States or its possessions is not effective until you take up residence elsewhere.

- You become naturalized in another country after age 18 by application.
- You take an oath or give allegiance to another country after age 18.
- You become a member of the armed forces of another country that is at war with or hostile to the United States.
- You become an officer in the armed forces of another country.
- You serve in a government job for another country after age 18 if you are naturalized in that country.
- You serve in a government job for another country and you are required to give allegiance to that country in order to have the job.
- You formally give up your United States citizenship before a United States diplomatic or consular officer in another country.
- You make a formal written statement that you want to give up your United States citizenship before an authorized government official when the United States is at war and the Attorney General gives approval.
- You are convicted of treason against the United States or trying to overthrow the government of the United States by force.

expatriation = The voluntary ending of United States citizenship. *"When he became a general in a foreign army he lost his U.S. citizenship through expatriation."*

treason = Participation in a war against the United States or the act of giving help to its enemies. *"He committed treason against the United States by working for a foreign intelligence service."*

Procedures

Unless you choose to give up your United States citizenship voluntarily, there is no procedure for you to formally lose your citizenship through expatriation. If the loss of citizenship is questioned and becomes an issue, the United States government must prove with sufficient evidence that the loss occurred. Both the State Department and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security have the authority to decide if you have lost your citizenship.

**For USCIS Internal
Use Only**

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

OMB No. 1615-0054; Expires 06/30/07

Form N-445, Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony

A# _____

Date _____

You are hereby notified to appear for a Naturalization Oath Ceremony on:

at:

Please report promptly at _____

You must bring the following with you:

- This letter, WITH ALL THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2 ANSWERED. TYPE OR PRINT ANSWERS IN BLACK INK.
- Permanent Resident Card.
- Reentry Permit or Refugee Travel Document.
- Any Immigration documents you may have.
- If the naturalization application is on behalf of your child (children), bring your child (children).
- Other.

Proper attire should be worn.

If you cannot come to this ceremony, return this notice immediately and state why you cannot appear. In such case, you will be sent another notice of ceremony at a later date. You must appear at an oath ceremony to complete the naturalization process.

**For USCIS Internal
Use Only**

In connection with your application for naturalization, please answer each of the questions by checking "Yes" or "No." You must answer these questions the day you are to appear for your citizenship oath ceremony. These questions refer to actions since the date you were first interviewed on your Application for Naturalization. The questions do not refer to anything that happened before the interview.

After you have answered every question, sign your name and fill in the date and place of signing, and provide your current address.

You must bring this completed questionnaire with you to the oath ceremony, as well as the documents indicated on the front, and give them to the employee of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services at the oath ceremony. You may be questioned further on your answers at that time.

AFTER the date you were first interviewed on your Application for Naturalization, Form N-400:	ANSWERS
1. Have you married, or been widowed, separated or divorced? (If "Yes," please bring documented proof of marriage, death, separation or divorce.)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Have you traveled outside the United States?	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Have you knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which you have not been arrested?	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Have you been arrested, cited, charged, indicted, convicted, fined or imprisoned for breaking or violating any law or ordinance, including traffic violations?	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Have you joined any organization, including the Communist Party, or become associated or connected therewith in any way?	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. Have you claimed exemption from military service?	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. Has there been any change in your willingness to bear arms on behalf of the United States; to perform non-combatant service in the armed forces of the United States; to perform work of national importance under civilian direction, if the law requires it?	7. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8. Have you practiced polygamy, received income from illegal gambling, been a prostitute, procured anyone for prostitution or been involved in any other unlawful commercialized vice, encouraged or helped any alien to enter the United States illegally, illicitly trafficked in drugs or marijuana, given any false testimony to obtain immigration benefits, or been a habitual drunkard?	8. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I certify that each of the answers shown above were made by me or at my direction, and that they are true and correct as of the date of my naturalization oath ceremony.

Signed at _____, on _____
(City and State) (Date)

(Full Signature) (Full Address and Zip Code)

OUR AUTHORITY for collection of the information requested on Form N-445 is contained in Sections 101(f), 313, 316, 332, 335 and 336 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 (f), 1427, 1443, 1446 and 1447). Submission of the information is voluntary. The principal purposes for requesting the information are to enable Adjudications Officers of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to determine an applicant's eligibility for naturalization. The information requested may, as a matter of routine use, be disclosed to naturalization courts and to other federal, state, local or foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies, the Department of Defense, including any component thereof, Selective Service System, Department of State, Department of Treasury, Department of Transportation, Central Intelligence Agency, Interpol and individuals and organizations in the processing of any application for naturalization, or during the course of investigation, to elicit further information required by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to carry out its functions. Information solicited which indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal or regulatory in nature, may be referred as a routine use to the appropriate agency, whether federal, state, local or foreign, charged with the responsibility of investigating, enforcing or prosecuting such violations. Failure to provide all or any of the requested information may result in a denial of the application for naturalization.

THE PUBLIC REPORTING BURDEN for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this information collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Regulatory Management Division, 111 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20529.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

No. **XXXXXXXXXXXX**

INS Registration No. _____

I certify that the description given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization: _____

Date of birth: _____

Sex: _____

Height: _____ feet _____ inches

Marital status: _____

Country of former nationality: _____

Be it known that, pursuant to an application filed with the Attorney General at: _____
(Copy to and true signature of)

The Attorney General having found that: _____

then residing in the United States, intends to reside in the United States when so required by the Naturalization Laws of the United States, and that in all other respects conforming with the applicable provisions of such naturalization laws and was entitled to be admitted to citizenship, such person having taken the oath of allegiance in a ceremony conducted by the _____

that such person is admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

ISECURELY AND PERMANENTLY AFFIX PHOTOGRAPH HERE

IA SEAL WILL BE IMPRESSED SO AS TO COVER A PORTION OF THE LOWER EDGE OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

SAMPLE ONLY, NOT VALID FOR USE

IT IS PUNISHABLE BY U. S. LAW TO COPY, PRINT OR PHOTOGRAPH THIS CERTIFICATE, WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

FORM N-350 REV. 1951

Certificate of Naturalization

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

OMB No. 1615-0091; Expires 01/31/07
**N-565, Application for Replacement
Naturalization/Citizenship Document**

START HERE - Please type or print in black ink.

Part 1. Information about you.

Family Name		Given Name	Middle Name
Address - In care of:			
Street Number and Name		Apt #	
City or town		State or Province	
Country		Zip or Postal Code	
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)		Country of Birth	
Certificate Number		A #	
Telephone # (with area/country codes)		E-Mail Address (if any)	

Part 2. Type of application.

1. I hereby apply for: (check one)

- a. New Certificate of Citizenship.
- b. New Certificate of Naturalization.
- c. New Certificate of Repatriation.
- d. New Declaration of Intention.
- e. Special Certificate of Naturalization to obtain recognition of my U.S. citizenship by a foreign country.

2. Basis for application: (If you checked other than "e" in Part 1, check one)

- a. My certificate is/was lost, stolen or destroyed (attach a copy of the certificate if you have one). Explain when, where and how.

- b. My certificate is mutilated (attach the certificate).
- c. My name has been changed (attach the certificate).
- d. My certificate or declaration is incorrect (attach the documents).

Part 3. Processing information.

Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Height _____	Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced
--	--------------	--

My last certificate or Declaration of Intention was issued to me by:

USCIS Office or Name of Court _____	Date (mm/dd/yyyy) _____
-------------------------------------	-------------------------

Name in which the document was issued: _____

Other names I have used (if none, so indicate): _____

Since becoming a citizen, have you lost your citizenship in any manner?

- No Yes (attach an explanation)

Part 4. Complete if applying for a new document because of a name change.

Name changed to present name by: (check one)

- Marriage or divorce on (month/day/year) _____ (Attach a copy of marriage or divorce certificate).
- Court Decree (month/day/year) _____ (Attach a copy of the court decree).

For USCIS Use Only

Returned	Receipt
Resubmitted	
Reloc Sent	
Reloc Rec'd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant Interviewed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Declaration of Intention verified by _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Citizenship verified by _____	
Remarks	
Action Block	
<p>To Be Completed by Attorney or Representative, if any</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Fill in box if G-28 is attached to represent the applicant	
VOLAG#	
ATTY State License #	

f

Form N-565 (Rev. 10/26/05)Y

Part 5. Complete if applying to correct your document.

If you are applying for a new certificate or Declaration of Intention because your current one is incorrect, explain why it is incorrect and attach copies of the documents supporting your request.

Part 6. Complete if applying for a special certificate of recognition as a citizen of the U.S. by the Government of a foreign country.

Name of Foreign Country _____

Information about official of the country who has requested this certificate (if known)

Name _____ Official Title _____

Government Agency _____

Address: Street # and Name	Room #
City	State/Province
Country	Zip or Postal Code

Part 7. Signature. *Read the information on penalties in the instructions before completing this part. If you are going to file this application at an USCIS office in the United States sign below. If you are going to file this application at a USCIS office abroad, sign it in front of a USCIS or Consular Official.*

I certify, or if outside the United States, I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that this application and the evidence submitted with it is all true and correct. I authorize the release of any information from my records which the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services needs to determine eligibility for the benefit I am seeking.

Signature	Date
Signature of USCIS or Consular Official	Date

NOTE: If you do not completely fill out this form or fail to submit required documents listed in the instructions, you may not be found eligible for a certificate and this application may be denied.

Part 8. Signature of person preparing form, if other than above. (Sign below.)

I declare that I prepared this application at the request of the above person and it is based on all information of which I have knowledge.

Signature	Print Your Name	Date
Firm Name and Address	Telephone Number (with area code)	
	()	
E-Mail Address (if any)		