UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Civil Action No. 1:26-cv-03430

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

LAZARO EDUARDO TRUJILLO VITON, a/k/a LAZARO EDUARDO TRUJILLO,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT TO REVOKE NATURALIZATION

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The United States of America ("Plaintiff") brings this civil action against Lazaro Eduardo Trujillo Viton ("Defendant" or "Trujillo") to revoke and set aside his naturalized U.S. citizenship under 8 U.S.C. § 1451. Defendant illegally procured his naturalization and procured it by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

Immediately before Defendant naturalized in January 2013 and continuing until June 2013, he was engaging in a years-long Medicare Advantage fraud scheme, in which he and his accomplices submitted over $2,000,000 in false claims and received approximately $750,000 as a result of those false claims. At no time during his naturalization process did Defendant disclose his active involvement in or commission of these crimes, despite being asked multiple times about his criminal history. As Defendant's healthcare fraud and concealment of his fraud in his naturalization proceedings were unlawful acts reflecting adversely on his good moral character, and because he testified falsely about his criminal history orally and under oath, he was ineligible

to naturalize. Likewise, because he willfully misrepresented the truth during the naturalization process, he procured his naturalization through willful misrepresentations of material facts.

With the attached affidavit showing good cause, the United States brings this civil action on the grounds that Defendant illegally procured his naturalization and willfully misrepresented and concealed material facts during the naturalization process. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), the United States seeks to revoke and set aside the order admitting Defendant to citizenship and to cancel his certificate of naturalization.

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) to revoke and set aside the order admitting Defendant to U.S. citizenship and to cancel Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted], issued January 31, 2013.

2. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1345.

3. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391, venue is proper in this district because, on information and belief, Defendant does not reside in any judicial district in the United States.[1]

II. PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is the United States of America.

5. Defendant is a native of Cuba and a naturalized U.S. citizen.

[1] Defendant has been transferred to fugitive status in a pending criminal matter in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. *See* Order (ECF #11), *United States v. Trujillo*, 1:25-cr-20096 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 9, 2025).

III. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Defendant's Immigration History

6. The affidavit of Carlos Suarez, an agent within the Department of Homeland Security, showing good cause for this action, as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), is attached as Exhibit A.[2]

7. In 1985, Defendant was born in Cuba.

8. Defendant originally entered the United States on July 29, 2006, at or near Loggerhead Key, Florida, without being admitted or paroled.

9. On August 11, 2006, Defendant was paroled into the United States, pursuant to an Immigration & Naturalization Service ("INS")[3] Commissioner's Memorandum which was in effect at that time.[4]

10. On November 13, 2009, Trujillo filed a Form I-485 to adjust status to that of permanent resident.

11. Defendant's Form I-485 was approved by the U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services ("USCIS") on March 8, 2010.

B. Defendant's Naturalization

12. On March 8, 2012, Defendant completed and signed his written Form N-400, Naturalization Application ("Form N-400" or "Naturalization Application").

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[2] Consistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2, Plaintiff redacts certain immaterial, sensitive information from its exhibits. Other than the redactions, the exhibits are true and correct copies of the documents referenced.

[3] As of March 1, 2003, the INS ceased to exist, and its functions were transferred to various bureaus within DHS, including USCIS. *See* Homeland Security Act of 2002, §§ 441, 451, 471, Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified at 6 U.S.C. §§ 251, 271, 291).

[4] Memorandum from Doris Meissner, Comm'r, Immigration & Naturalization Serv., Eligibility for Permanent Residence Under the Cuban Adjustment Act Despite Having Arrived at a Place Other than a Designated Port-of- Entry (Apr. 19, 1999).

13. A true and correct copy of Defendant's Form N-400 is attached as Exhibit B.

14. On March 13, 2012, Defendant's Naturalization Application was filed when U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services ("USCIS") received it at one of its lockbox facilities.

15. Defendant's Naturalization Application asked, "Have you ever committed a crime or offense for which you were not arrested?"

16. Defendant answered the question asking if he had ever committed a crime or offense for which had not been arrested by checking the box indicating "No."

17. Defendant signed his Naturalization Application on March 8, 2013, certifying the truth and correctness of its content under penalty of perjury.

18. On June 13, 2012, Defendant attended a naturalization interview for the purpose of obtaining naturalization ("Naturalization Interview").

19. At the start of this Naturalization Interview, he was placed under oath.

20. His Naturalization Interview was conducted by a USCIS Immigration Services Officer ("ISO").

21. During his Naturalization Interview, Defendant was asked the question from the application asking, "Have you ever committed a crime or offense for which you were not arrested?"

22. Consistent with his written answer, during his Naturalization Interview, Defendant answered orally and under oath that he had not ever committed a crime or offense for which he had not been arrested.

23. The ISO further noted on the Form N-400 that Defendant, "[c]laims no arrests, no DUI, claims no other offenses" in the explanation table.

24. During his Naturalization Interview, Defendant was asked the question from the application asking, "Have you ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal?"

25. Consistent with his written answer, during his Naturalization Interview, Defendant answered orally and under oath that he had not ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal.

26. At the conclusion of his first Naturalization Interview, Defendant signed his written Naturalization Application again, certifying under penalty of perjury that the Naturalization Application's contents and any corrections were true and correct.

27. Defendant was re-interviewed on August 15, 2012, by an ISO so that Defendant could provide IRS tax transcripts for his individual tax returns for 2007 to 2012 and all records pertaining to the business licenses, corporation documents, and business records for two of his businesses, including Pain Treatment Medical Center ("PTMC").

28. Based on his written Naturalization Application and on the testimony at the Naturalization Interviews, USCIS approved Trujillo's N-400 on January 18, 2013.

29. On January 31, 2013, Trujillo appeared at the USCIS Hialeah Citizenship Center for a naturalization ceremony.

30. On January 31, 2013, Defendant completed the questions in the Form N-445, Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony (Form N-445), and certified by his signature that each of the answers were true and correct as of the date of his naturalization oath ceremony.

31. A true and correct copy of Defendant's Form N-445 is attached as Exhibit C.

32. The Form N-445 asked Defendant, "After the date you were first interviewed on your Naturalization Application, Form N-400: Have you knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which you have not been arrested."

33. Defendant responded "No" to the question asking if, after the date he was first interviewed on his Naturalization Application, he had knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which he had not been arrested.

34. Thereafter, on January 31, 2013, Trujillo took the oath of allegiance and naturalized as a United States citizen.

35. USCIS issued Defendant Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted].

36. A true and correct copy of Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted] is attached as Exhibit D.

C. The Truth Comes to Light.

i. First Indictment: *United States v. Trujillo*, No. 1:13-cr-20795 (S.D. Fla.)

37. On October 15, 2013, Trujillo was charged by indictment in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida with Five (5) Counts of Health Care Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1347 and 2. *United States v. Trujillo*, No. 1:13-cr-20795 (S.D. Fla.).

38. The indictment described Defendant's role as the Manager and Registered Agent for Pain Treatment Medical Center ("PTMC"), a Florida corporation with a place of business located in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

39. A true and correct copy of this indictment ("PTMC Indictment") is attached as Exhibit E.

40. PTMC was purportedly a medical clinic that provided Medicare Advantage beneficiaries with various medical items and services, and then billed private Medicare Advantage

contractor healthcare plan carriers—such as Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida ("BCBS")—for the health care benefits, items, and services.

41. The Medicare Program ("Medicare") was a federal program that provided free or below-cost health care benefits to certain individuals, primarily the elderly, blind, and disabled. Medicare was administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"), a federal agency under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"). Those who received benefits under Medicare were commonly referred to as Medicare "beneficiaries."

42. BCBS contracted with CMS to provide managed care to Medicare Advantage beneficiaries.

43. To obtain payment for treatment or services provided to a beneficiary enrolled in a Medicare Advantage plan, physicians, medical clinics, and other health care providers had to submit itemized claim forms to the beneficiary's Medicare Advantage plan.

44. When a provider submitted a claim form to a Medicare Advantage program, the provider party certified that the contents of the form were true, correct, complete, and that the form was prepared in compliance with the laws and regulations governing the Medicare program. The submitting party also certified that the services being billed were medically necessary and were in fact provided as billed.

45. From approximately March 11, 2010, to January 18, 2012, Defendant and his accomplices caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims to BCBS on behalf of PTMC, in an approximate amount of $1,479,914, seeking reimbursement for the cost of services that were not prescribed by a doctor and/or not provided.

46. As a result of such false and fraudulent claims, Defendant and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $742,528 into PTMC's corporate bank account.

i. Second Indictment: *United States v. Trujillo*, No. 1:13-cr-20800 (S.D. Fla.)

47. On October 17, 2013, Trujillo was charged by indictment in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida with one count of Conspiracy to Commit Health Care Fraud and eight counts of Health Care Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1349 and 1347. *United States v. Trujillo*, No. 1:13-cr-20800 (S.D. Fla.).

48. The indictment described Defendant's role as the President and Owner of a purported medical clinic known as Viton Therapy Medical Center ("VTMC"), in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

49. A true and correct copy of this indictment ("VTMC Indictment") is attached as Exhibit F.

50. The indictment alleged that from in or around August 2011, and continuing through in or around June 2013, Defendant and his accomplices submitted and caused VTMC to submit $720,937 to BCBS in Medicare Advantage claims for reimbursement, such claims falsely and fraudulently representing that medical services were prescribed by a doctor and provided to Medicare beneficiaries by VTMC.

51. As a result, Defendant and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $2,038 into VTMC'S corporate bank account.

52. Defendant's fraud stopped only because BCBS cut off his companies.

53. On January 6, 2014, Defendant entered a guilty plea as to both the PTMC Indictment and the VTMC Indictment.

54. The factual basis in support of the guilty plea is attached as Exhibit G.

55. As to the PTMC Indictment, the factual proffer concedes, in relevant part, that from November 2010 through September 2011, Defendant and his accomplices caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims to BCBS on behalf of PTMC, in an approximate amount

of $1,479,914, seeking reimbursement for the cost of services that were not prescribed by a doctor nor provided as claimed. As a result of such false and fraudulent claims, Defendant and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $742,528 into PTMC's corporate bank account.

56. As to the VTMC Indictment, the factual proffer concedes, in relevant part, that from May 2012 through June 2013, Defendant and his accomplices caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims to BCBS on behalf of VTMC, in an approximate amount of $720,937, seeking reimbursement for the cost of services that were not provided as claimed. As a result of such false and fraudulent claims, Defendant and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $2,038 into VTMC's corporate bank account.

57. Under terms of the agreement, Defendant pleaded guilty to Count 1 each of the PTMC and VTMC indictments, which alleged violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1347 and § 1349.

58. Defendant was sentenced to 57 months imprisonment and 36 months supervised release in each case, to run concurrently. He was also ordered to pay nearly $750,000 in restitution.

59. Defendant was also ordered to cooperate with immigration authorities concerning his citizenship and removal.

60. A true and correct copy of the Judgment in the PTMC prosecution is attached as Exhibit H.

61. A true and correct copy of the Judgment in the VTMC prosecution is attached as Exhibit J.

IV. GOVERNING LAW

A. Congressionally Imposed Prerequisites to the Acquisition of Citizenship

62. No alien has a right to naturalization "unless all statutory requirements are complied with." *United States v. Ginsberg*, 243 U.S. 472, 474-75 (1917). Indeed, the Supreme Court has underscored that "[t]here 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) ("An alien who seeks political rights as a member of this Nation can rightfully obtain them only upon the terms and conditions specified by Congress.") (quoting *Ginsberg*, 243 U.S. at 474).

63. Among the threshold requirements for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. § 1427 is that a person must be "lawfully admitted for permanent residence."

64. Congress has defined the term "lawfully admitted for permanent residence" to mean "the status of having been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws." *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20).

65. The term "lawfully" requires compliance with substantive legal requirements for admission, and not mere procedural regularity. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20); *Savoury v. U.S. Att'y Gen.*, 449 F.3d 1307, 1317 (11th Cir. 2006).

66. Additionally, Congress has mandated that an individual may not naturalize unless that person "during all periods referred to in this subsection has been and still is a person of good moral character...." 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3). The required statutory period for good moral character begins five years before the date the applicant files the Naturalization Application, and it continues until the applicant takes the oath of allegiance and becomes a U.S. citizen. *Id.*

67. Although Congress has not specifically defined what constitutes good moral character for naturalization purposes, the Immigration and Nationality Act lists certain classes of applicants who cannot be found to have the requisite good moral character. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f).

68. Congress has explicitly precluded individuals who give false testimony for the purpose of obtaining immigration benefits from being able to establish the good moral character necessary to naturalize. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6).

69. Further, Congress created a "catch-all" provision, which states, "The fact that any person is not within any of the [statutorily described] classes shall not preclude a finding that for other reasons such person is or was not of good moral character." 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f).

70. Thus, an individual who, during the statutory period within which he or she is required to prove good moral character, commits an unlawful act adversely reflecting upon his or her moral character cannot meet the good moral character requirement, unless the applicant proves extenuating circumstances existed. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii); 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f).

71. "[A] conviction during the statutory period is not necessary for a finding that an applicant lacks good moral character. It is enough that the offense was 'committed' during that time." *United States v. Suarez*, 664 F.3d 655, 661 (7th Cir. 2011) (discussing both 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(3) and 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii)).

B. The Denaturalization Statute

72. Recognizing that there are situations where an individual has naturalized despite failing to comply with all congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship or by concealing or misrepresenting facts that are material to the decision on whether to grant his or her naturalization application, Congress enacted 8 U.S.C. § 1451.

73. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), this Court must revoke Defendant's naturalization and cancel Defendant's Certificate of Naturalization if Defendant's naturalization was either:

a. illegally procured, or

b. procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

74. Failure to comply with any of the congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship renders the citizenship "illegally procured." *Fedorenko*, 449 U.S. at 506.

75. Naturalization was procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation, where: (1) the naturalized citizen misrepresented or concealed some fact during the naturalization process; (2) the misrepresentation or concealment was willful; (3) the fact was material; and (4) the naturalized citizen procured citizenship as a result of the misrepresentation or concealment. *Kungys v. United States*, 485 U.S. 759, 767 (1988).

76. Where the government establishes that the defendant's citizenship was procured illegally or by willful misrepresentation of material facts, "district courts lack equitable discretion to refrain from entering a judgment of denaturalization." *Fedorenko*, 449 U.S. at 517.

V. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER (Crime Involving Moral Turpitude, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(3))

77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth above.

78. As outlined above, Congress has mandated that, to be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must show that he or she has been a person of good moral character for the five-year statutory period ("statutory period") before filing his or her naturalization application until the time the applicant becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a).

79. Defendant's statutory period began on March 13, 2007, five years preceding the receipt of the Naturalization Application, and ran until January 31, 2013, the date of naturalization.

80. Defendant was statutorily barred from showing that he was a person of good moral character because he committed a CIMT during the statutory period. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(3); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(2)(i).

81. Specifically, as alleged above, committed conspiracy to commit health care fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, and health care fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1347, each of which are a CIMT.

82. The commission of a crime involving fraud or dishonesty qualifies is a crime involving moral turpitude. *Itani v. Ashcroft*, 298 F.3d 1213, 1215 (11th Cir. 2002).

83. The crime of conspiracy to commit health care fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349, involves fraud and dishonesty and, therefore, is a CIMT. *See id.*

84. Likewise, the crime of health care fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1347 involves fraud and dishonesty, and is therefore also a CIMT. *See id.*; *United States v. Prat*, No. 21-cv-20547-GAYLES, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94273, at *7 (S.D. Fla. May 28, 2024).

85. Defendant admitted to and was convicted of committing health care fraud, both directly and as part of a conspiracy, all but six months of which took place during the statutory period.

86. Because Defendant committed a CIMT during the statutory period, which he later admitted and of which he was later convicted, he was barred under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(3) from showing that he had the good moral character necessary to become a naturalized U.S. citizen.

87. Because Defendant could not establish the requisite good moral character under 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3), he was ineligible for naturalization

88. Because he was ineligible for naturalization, Defendant illegally procured his citizenship.

89. Because Defendant illegally procured his citizenship, this Court must revoke Defendant's citizenship as provided for in 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT II

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER (False Testimony)

90. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth above.

91. Under the law in effect when Defendant petitioned for naturalization, Defendant was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during the statutory period beginning five years immediately preceding the date he filed his petition, and continuing until the date he was admitted to U.S. citizenship.

92. To be eligible for naturalization Defendant was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character from March 13, 2007 (the date five years prior to the filing of his Naturalization Application), until the time of his admission to citizenship on January 31, 2013. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(1).

93. Defendant was statutorily barred from establishing the good moral character necessary to naturalize because, during the statutory period, he gave false testimony orally and under oath for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit, including naturalization. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6).

94. The materiality of the concealed information is irrelevant for the purposes of § 1101(f)(6). *Kungys*, 485 U.S. at 780. All that is required is an intent to deceive. *Id.*

95. Defendant testified falsely in the pursuit of immigration benefits at his sworn Naturalization Interview in June 2013.

96. In his Naturalization Interview in June 2013, a USCIS examiner interviewed Defendant regarding his Naturalization Application.

97. In his Naturalization Interview, Defendant took an oath swearing that he would answer all questions truthfully.

98. Defendant attended his Naturalization Interview for the purposes of obtaining an immigration benefit, specifically naturalization.

99. In his Naturalization Interview, Defendant provided his false testimony orally and under oath when he answered "no" when asked if he had ever committed a crime or offense for which he was not arrested.

100. This testimony was false because:

a. Defendant had committed health care fraud and was, at the time of the Naturalization Interview, involved in a conspiracy to commit health care fraud.

b. Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) when he gave false or misleading information to a U.S. Government official for an immigration benefit in his written Naturalization Application;

c. Defendant had violated 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a) by knowingly and willfully presenting fraudulent applications and documents and attesting to misrepresentations made under oath via his written Naturalization Application.

101. In his Naturalization Interview, Defendant was asked "Have you ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal?"

102. Defendant provided false testimony when he answered orally and under oath that he had not ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal.

103. This testimony was false because Defendant had provided false information when he denied having committed a crime or offense for which he was not arrested in his written Naturalization Application.

104. Because Defendant had provided false testimony orally and under oath during the statutory period for the purpose of obtaining his naturalization, Defendant was barred under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6) from showing that he had the good moral character necessary to become a naturalized U.S. citizen.

105. Because Defendant was not a person of good moral character, he was ineligible for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3).

106. Because he was ineligible to naturalize, Defendant illegally procured his citizenship.

107. Because Defendant illegally procured his citizenship, this Court must revoke his naturalization as provided for by 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT III

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER (Unlawful Acts Adversely Reflecting on Moral Character)

108. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth above.

109. As outlined above, Congress has mandated that, to be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must show that he or she has been a person of good moral character for the five-year

statutory period before filing his or her naturalization application until the time the applicant becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(i).

110. Defendant was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during his "statutory period" from March 13, 2007 (the date five years prior to the filing of his Naturalization Application), until the time of his admission to citizenship on January 31, 2013.

111. An individual who, during the statutory period, commits an unlawful act adversely reflecting upon his or her moral character cannot meet the good moral character requirement, unless the applicant proves extenuating circumstances existed. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii); 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f).

112. Defendant's commission of conspiracy to commit healthcare fraud and healthcare fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1347 and 1349, are unlawful acts reflecting adversely on his good moral character.

113. As the presiding judge remarked during Defendant's sentencing, "I can't imagine how anyone looking at this objectively could say what Mr. Trujillo did was a mistake. It was a deliberate ongoing scheme, anything but a mistake. Every day he woke up, went to the office and perpetrated this fraud. It was a deliberate act, certainly not a mistake." Exhibit K, Sentencing Transcript (ECF #49) at 9:25 – 10:5, *United States v. Trujillo*, 1:13-cr-20795-PCH (S.D. Fla.).

114. No extenuating circumstances exist that would palliate Defendant's guilt for violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 1347 and 1349.

115. Additionally, Defendant completed and filed his Naturalization Application during the "statutory period."

116. Defendant committed unlawful acts during the statutory period when he violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) by knowingly and willfully concealed in his Naturalization

Application—a matter within the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States—the truth about his commission of health care fraud.

117. Specifically, Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) when he gave false or misleading information to a U.S. Government official while applying for naturalization via his written Naturalization Application, because:

a. In his Naturalization Application, Defendant was asked if he had ever committed a crime or offense for which he was not arrested.

b. In response to this question in his Naturalization Application, Defendant checked the box indicating "No."

c. As explained above, this answer was false because he had engaged and was engaging in health care fraud before and at the time of his written Naturalization Application.

d. This answer was doubly false at the time he re-certified his written Naturalization Application at the conclusion of his Naturalization Interview, because he had made misrepresentations on his written Naturalization Application to conceal his healthcare fraud, and those misrepresentations constituted violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) and 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a).

e. No extenuating circumstances exist that would palliate Defendant's guilt for violating 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3).

118. Defendant also violated 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a) by knowingly and willfully presenting fraudulent applications and documents and attesting to misrepresentations made under oath on his Naturalization Application, because:

a. In his Naturalization Application, Defendant was asked if he had ever committed a crime or offense for which he was not arrested.

b. In response to this question in his Naturalization Application, Defendant checked the box indicating "No."

c. As explained above, this answer was false because he had engaged and was engaging in health care fraud before and at the time of his written Naturalization Application.

d. This answer was doubly false at the time he re-certified his written Naturalization Application at the conclusion of his Naturalization Interview, because he had also made misrepresentations on his written Naturalization Application to conceal his healthcare fraud, and those misrepresentations constituted violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) and 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a).

e. No extenuating circumstances exist that would palliate Defendant's guilt for violating 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a).

119. Because, during the statutory period during which he was required to maintain good moral character, Defendant committed unlawful acts that adversely reflected on his moral character, for which no extenuating circumstances exist, he was and remains ineligible for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a)(1) and 1429. The continuation of his schemes for several months after he naturalized rules out any claim of a reform in character.

120. Because he was ineligible to naturalize, Defendant illegally procured his citizenship.

121. Because Defendant illegally procured his citizenship, this Court must revoke his citizenship as provided for in 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT IV

PROCUREMENT OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP BY CONCEALMENT OF A MATERIAL FACT OR WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION

122. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth above.

123. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), this Court must revoke Defendant's citizenship and cancel his Certificate of Naturalization because he procured his naturalization by concealment of a material fact and by willful misrepresentation.

124. In his written Naturalization Application and in his Naturalization Interview, Defendant was asked "Have you ever committed a crime or offense for which you were not arrested?"

125. Both on his written Naturalization Application and in his Naturalization Interview, Defendant answered "No" to the question asking if he had ever committed a crime or offense for which he had not been arrested.

126. His "No" answer was false:

a. At the time of his Naturalization Application and at the time of his Naturalization Interview because Defendant had violated 18 U.S.C. §§ 1347 and 1349 by submitting and conspiring to submit fraudulent health care claims before he submitted his written Naturalization Application.

b. At he re-certified his written Naturalization Application at the conclusion of his Naturalization Interview because he had made misrepresentations on his written Naturalization Application to conceal his healthcare fraud, and those misrepresentations constituted violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) and 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a).

127. In his Naturalization Application and in his Naturalization Interview, Defendant was asked "Have you ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal?"

128. Both on his written Naturalization Application and in his Naturalization Interview, Defendant answered "No" to the question asking if he had ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal.

129. His "No" answer was false at the time he re-certified his written Naturalization Application at the conclusion of his Naturalization Interview because Defendant falsely answered "No" when he was asked whether he had ever committed a crime or offense for which he was not arrested in his written Naturalization Application.

130. Further, in his Form N-445, Defendant was asked whether he had committed any crimes since his first naturalization interview.

131. Defendant checked the box indicating "No" in his Form N-445 to the question asking whether he had committed any crimes since his first naturalization interview.

132. His answer to the question asking whether he had committed any crimes since his first naturalization interview was false because had violated 18 U.S.C. §§ 1347 and 1349 by submitting and conspiring to submit fraudulent health care claims since his first naturalization interview.

133. Defendant knew that his misrepresentations and omissions about these matters were false and misleading, and he made such misrepresentations voluntarily and deliberately. Accordingly, Defendant made these representations willfully.

134. Defendant's misrepresentations and concealment were material to his naturalization because the disclosure of his prior false testimony and misrepresentations would have influenced the decision whether to approve his naturalization application.

135. Indeed, but for Defendant's concealment of material facts and willful misrepresentations, his statutory ineligibility for naturalization would have been disclosed, and Plaintiff would not have approved his Naturalization Application or administered the oath of allegiance.

136. Defendant thus procured his naturalization by willful misrepresentation and concealment of material facts, and this Court must revoke his citizenship under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the United States of America, respectfully requests:

(1) A declaration that Defendant illegally procured his citizenship;

(2) A declaration that Defendant procured his citizenship by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation;

(3) Judgment revoking and setting aside Defendant's admission to citizenship, effective as of the original date of naturalization, January 31, 2013.

(4) Judgment canceling Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted], effective as of the date of its issuance, January 31, 2013;

(5) Judgment forever restraining and enjoining Defendant from claiming any rights, privileges, benefits, or advantages related to his January 31, 2013, naturalization;

(6) Judgment requiring Defendant, within ten days of the entry of judgment against him, to surrender and deliver his Certificate of Naturalization, as well as any copies thereof in his

possession or control (and to make good faith efforts to recover and then surrender any copies thereof that he knows are in the possession or control of others), to the Attorney General, through his designated representative, the undersigned;

(7) Judgment requiring the Defendant, within ten days of the entry of judgment against him, to surrender and deliver any other indicia of U.S. citizenship, whether valid or expired, including, but not limited to, United States passports, passport cards, and Enhanced Drivers Licenses, as well as any copies thereof in his possession or control (and to make good faith efforts to recover and then surrender any copies thereof that he knows are in the possession or control of others), to the Attorney General, through his designated representative, the undersigned;

(8) Judgment granting the United States such other relief as may be lawful and proper in this case.

DATE: October 1, 2026

JEANINE FERRIS PIRRO
United States Attorney
District for the District of Columbia

Respectfully Submitted,

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Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

JENNIFER J. KEENEY
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/s/ David J. Byerley
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
	)	AFFIDAVIT OF GOOD CAUSE
	)	
LAZARO EDUARDO TRUJILLO VITON,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____/		

I, Carlos Suarez, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am a Supervisory Special Agent with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), a component of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.[1] (DHS) and have been so employed since August of 2010. In this capacity, I am responsible for conducting investigations of violations of immigration law and related federal criminal statutes as contained in the United States Code. I have access to the official records of the DHS, including the immigration file of Lazaro Eduardo Trujillo Viton (Trujillo) [redacted].

2. I have examined records relating to Trujillo, including, but not limited to his immigration file. Upon my review of those records and other evidence, I state, on information and belief, that the information set forth in this Affidavit of Good Cause is true and correct.

[1] Pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub.L.No. 1074-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002), 6 U.S.C. §§ 101-557, as of March 1, 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the DHS. This Affidavit will refer to INS or DHS as appropriate.

3. Based on the facts and law contained herein, good cause exists to institute proceedings pursuant to section 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a)[2], to revoke the citizenship of Trujillo and to cancel his Certificate of Naturalization.

4. Trujillo's last known residence is [redacted] located within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of Florida

I. IMMIGRATION HISTORY

5. Trujillo was born in Cuba on [redacted] 1985. He originally entered the United States on July 29, 2006, at or near Loggerhead Key, Florida, without being admitted or paroled after inspection.

6. On August 11, 2006, Trujillo was paroled into the United States, pursuant to Commissioner's Memorandum.[3]

7. On January 28, 2008, Trujillo filed a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), which was denied on April 25, 2008. On November 13, 2009, Trujillo filed a second Form I-485, which was approved by the USCIS on March 8, 2010. Trujillo was eligible to adjust status pursuant to the Cuban Adjustment Act of November 2, 1996, Pub.L. 89-732, 80 Stat. 1161, as amended by Pub.L. 94-571, 90 Stat. 2703. (Cuban Adjustment Act or CAA).[4] Once approved, Trujillo became a lawful permanent resident with a roll back date of May 13, 2007, (CU-6).

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[2]While some provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as contained in the United States Code, have been renumbered throughout the years, not all provisions have undergone such renumbering. Where necessary, this Affidavit of Good Cause lists that applicable year for a United States Code reference. If no year is included within the citation, it means that the United States Code citation is the same today as it was during the time in question.

[3] See Memorandum from Doris Meissner, Comm'r, Immigration & Naturalization Serv., Eligibility for Permanent Residence Under the Cuban Adjustment Act Despite Having Arrived at a Place Other than a Designated Port-of-Entry (Apr. 19, 1999) (hereinafter "Meissner Memorandum").

[4] The CAA provides in relevant part that a Cuban native or citizen who has been physically present in the United States for one years after being inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States, may apply to adjust their status to that of a lawful permanent resident.

8. On or about March 8, 2012, Trujillo filed a Form N-400, Application for Naturalization (N-400) with USCIS. He appeared for his naturalization interview on June 13, 2012, where he was interviewed under oath, by USCIS Immigration Services Officer ("ISO") Schauntelle Richards. He was re-interviewed on August 15, 2012, by ISO Carissa Maldonado to provide IRS tax transcripts for his individual tax returns for 2007 to 2012 and all records pertaining to his business license, corporation documents and business records for two of his three businesses, Pain Treatment Medical Center and Ultracare Staffing. Based on his written application and the testimony at the naturalization interviews, USCIS approved Trujillo's N-400 on January 18, 2013.

9. On January 31, 2013, Trujillo appeared at the USCIS Hialeah Citizenship Center for the naturalization ceremony. He completed the questions in the Form N-445, Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony (Form N-445), and certified by his signature that each of the answers were true and correct as of the date of his naturalization oath ceremony. Trujillo answered "No" to Question 3 on the Form N-445 that asked, "After the date you were first interviewed on your Application for Naturalization, Form N-400: Have you knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which you have not been arrested." Thereafter, Trujillo took the oath of allegiance and became a naturalized United States citizen on that same day. He was issued Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted].

II. CRIMINAL HISTORY

10. On October 15, 2013, Trujillo was charged by indictment in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida with Five (5) Counts of Health Care Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 1347 and 2. Case No. 1:13-cr-20795. Trujillo was the Manager and Registered Agent of a medical clinic known as Pain Treatment Medical Center (Pain

Treatment), in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Pain Treatment was established to provide Medicare Advantage beneficiaries with medical items and services. From on or about March 11, 2010 and continuing through on or about January 18, 2012, Trujillo caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims for medical goods and services to Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida (BCBS), a health care benefit program, as defined by Title 18 U.S.C. section 24(b), in the amount of $1,479,914. He sought reimbursement for the cost of services that were not proscribed by a doctor and not provided. Moreover, he concealed the submission of the false and fraudulent claims. Finally, he diverted the fraudulently obtained proceeds for his personal use and benefit, and the use and benefit of others and to further the fraud. As a result, Trujillo caused BCBS to deposit approximately $742,528 into Pain Treatment's corporate bank account at Regions Bank.

11. On October 17, 2013, Trujillo was charged by indictment in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida with (1) One Count of Conspiracy to Commit Health Care Fraud and Eight (8) Counts of Health Care Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 1349 and 1347. Case No. 1:13-cr-20800. In this case, Trujillo was the President and Owner of a medical clinic known as Viton Therapy Medical Center Inc., (VTMC), in Miami-Dade County, Florida. VTMC was established to provide Medicare Advantage beneficiaries with medical items and services. From in and around January 2012 and continuing through June 2013, Trujillo and his coconspirators falsely and fraudulently submitted and caused VTMC to submit $720,937 to BCBS in Medicare Advantage claims for reimbursement. As a result of the false and fraudulent claims, Trujillo and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $2,038 into VTMC's corporate bank accounts. Trujillo and his accomplices used the proceeds of the health care fraud for their personal use and benefit.

12. On January 6, 2014, Trujillo agreed to plead guilty to Count 1 of the indictment in Case No. 1:13-20795, pertaining to Pain Treatment. He also agreed to plead guilty to Count 1 in the indictment in Case No. 1:13-20800, pertaining to VTMC. The remaining Counts were dismissed.

13. In the Factual Basis in Support of the change of plea in the case of Pain Treatment, Trujillo admitted that between November 10, 2010 through September 2011, he caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims for medical goods and services to BCBS in the approximate amount of $1,479,914 and sought reimbursement for the cost of services that were not proscribed by a doctor and not provided. Moreover, he concealed the submission of the false and fraudulent claims. As a result, Trujillo and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $742,528 into Pain Treatment's corporate bank account at Regions Bank, which Trujillo and his coconspirators used for their own personal benefit.

14. In the Factual Basis in Support of the change of plea in the case of VTMC, Trujillo admitted that between May 2012 through June 2013, he caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims for medical goods and services to BCBS in the approximate amount of $720,937 and sought reimbursement for the cost of services that were not provided as claimed. As a result, Trujillo and his accomplices caused BCBS to deposit approximately $2,038 into VTMC's corporate bank accounts, which Trujillo and his coconspirators used for their own personal benefit.

15. On April 10, 2014, Trujillo was adjudicated guilty of violating Title 18 U.S.C. sections 1347 and 1349 by the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, as it pertains to Pain Treatment (Case No. 1:13-20795) and VTMC (Case No. 1:13-20800), respectively. He was sentenced to a term of 57 months' imprisonment as to each Count 1 in

Case No. 1:13-20795 and Case No. 1:13-20800 to run concurrently, followed by three years' supervised release to run concurrently. He was ordered to pay a total sum of $747,155.57 in restitution to BCBS and United Healthcare and a $100.00 special assessment.

III. ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION

16. Trujillo was not eligible for naturalization because he did not meet all the requirements for naturalization in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. INA § 316(a); 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a).

17. To be eligible for naturalization, the applicant must, *inter alia*, demonstrate that he has been a person of good moral character for five years immediately preceding the filing of the N-400 until the date on which he was admitted as a citizen of the United States—this is commonly referred to as the "statutory period." *See Id.*

18. Because Trujillo filed his N-400 on or about March 5, 2012, and he took the oath of citizenship on January 31, 2013, the statutory period for which he was required to establish good moral character was from March 5, 2007 until January 31, 2013.

19. No person shall be regarded as or found to be a person of good moral character if he engages in certain acts, including commission of a crime involving moral turpitude ("CIMT") and giving false testimony to obtain an immigration benefit, or for other reasons, including unlawful acts, that demonstrate he or she was not of good moral character. INA § 1101(f), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f).

A. Trujillo committed a CIMT that prevented him from establishing good moral character

20. An applicant lacks good moral character if he commits a CIMT during the statutory period and either is later convicted of the crime or admits his commission of the

criminal activity. INA § 101(f)(3); 8 U.S.C § 1101(f)(3) (cross-referencing 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(2)(i) (providing that the applicant "shall be found to lack good moral character" if, for example, they committed and were convicted of one of more crimes involving moral turpitude).

21. A CIMT is an unlawful "act of baseness, vileness, or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellow men, or to society in general, contrary to the accepted and customary rule of right and duty between man and man." *United States v. Gloria*, 494 F.2d 477, 481 (5th Cir.1974); *see also Cano v. U.S. Att'y Gen.*, 709 F.3d 1052, 1053 (11th Cir. 2013).

22. The health care fraud statutes make it a federal offense for anyone, in connection with the delivery of any health care benefits, items, or services, to knowingly and willfully execute, or attempt to execute, a scheme or artifice: (1) to defraud any health care benefit program; or (2) to obtain by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, any of the money or property owned by, or under the custody or control of, any health care benefit program, in connection with the delivery of or payment for health care benefits, items, or services….". 18 U.S.C. § 1347. Any person who attempts or conspires to commit healthcare fraud is in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1349.

23. Crimes of fraud involve moral turpitude. *See Matter of Zaragoza-Vaquero*, 26 I&N Dec. 814 (BIA 2016). Therefore, conspiracy to commit health care fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 1347 and 1349, is a CIMT.

24. Trujillo pleaded guilty to committing health care fraud and conspiring to commit health care fraud to obtain money disbursed from the United States through Medicare, a health care benefit program of the United States.

25. During the statutory period, Trujillo committed numerous overt acts in furtherance of the criminal violations in Case No. 1:13-20795 (Pain Treatment) and Case No. 1:13-20800 (VTMC), respectively. He and his co-conspirators submitted numerous false and fraudulent claims for medical goods and services to BCBS totaling approximately $1,552,011.00. Trujillo was ordered to pay a total sum of $747,155.57 in restitution to BCBS and United Healthcare.

26. Because Trujillo committed a CIMT within the statutory period he was precluded from establishing good moral character. Consequently, he illegally procured his naturalization.

B. Trujillo's unlawful acts adversely reflected upon his moral character.

27. Even if Trujillo's conduct had not resulted in a conviction of a CIMT, his conduct and actions could have been considered in determining that he did not possess the good moral character required for naturalization.

28. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, an applicant for naturalization is precluded from establishing good moral character if, during the statutory period, he commits unlawful acts that adversely reflect upon his moral character. INA § 101(f); 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii).

29. On October 15, 2013, Trujillo was charged by Indictment with Five (5) Counts of Health Care Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. section 1347 in Case No. 1:13-cr-20795 (Pain Treatment). On October 17, 2013, Trujillo was charged by indictment with One (1) Count of Conspiracy to Commit Health Care Fraud and Eight (8) Counts of Health Care Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. sections 1349 and 1347 in Case No. 1:13-cr-20800 (VTMC).

30. On January 6, 2014, Trujillo agreed to plead guilty to Count 1 in each indictment. In the Factual Basis in Support of the change of plea in the case of Pain Treatment, Trujillo admitted that between November 10, 2010 through September 2011, he

caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims for medical goods and services to BCBS in the approximate amount of $1,479,914 and sought reimbursement for the cost of services that were not proscribed by a doctor and not provided. The factual basis in support of the plea clearly establishes that the offense occurred within the statutory period.

31. In the Factual Basis in Support of the change of plea in the case of VTMC, Trujillo admitted that between May 2012 through June 2013, he caused the submission of numerous false and fraudulent claims for medical goods and services to BCBS in the approximate amount of $720,937 and sought reimbursement for the cost of services that were not provided as claimed. In this case, the indictment specified that Trujillo and his coconspirators submitted a false and fraudulent claim to BCBS on June 5, 2012, seeking $3904.00 in reimbursement and representing that VTMC provided Injection, Immune Globulin (Privigen), 500 MG to a Medicare Advantage beneficiary pursuant to physicians' orders and prescriptions. The date of this specific offense in the indictment occurred within the statutory period.

32. On April 10, 2014, Trujillo was adjudicated guilty of violating Title 18 U.S.C. sections 1347 and 1349 by the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida in the case of Pain Treatment (Case No. 1:13-20795) and VTMC (Case No. 1:13-20800), respectively. He was sentenced to a term of 57 months' imprisonment as to each Count 1 in Case No. 1:13-20795 and Case No. 1:13-20800 to run concurrently, followed by three years' supervised release to run concurrently. He was ordered to pay a total sum of $747,155.57 in restitution to BCBS and United Healthcare and a $100.00 special assessment.

33. As evidenced by his post-naturalization conviction, there were no extenuating circumstances that could have mitigated the effect of Trujillo's actions on his ability to establish good moral character

34. Because Trujillo engaged in unlawful acts during the statutory period that adversely reflected upon his moral character, he could not establish the good moral character necessary for naturalization. Consequently, he illegally procured his naturalization.

C. Trujillo could not establish that he was a person of good moral character because he provided false testimony during his naturalization interview.

35. An applicant lacks good moral character if he gives false testimony for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit. INA § 101(f)(6); 8 U.S.C § 1101(f)(6). Naturalization is an immigration benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

36. Trujillo signed the N-400 on March 8, 2012, thereby certifying, under penalty of perjury, that his N-400 and the evidence submitted with it were true and correct.

37. On June 13, 2012, Trujillo appeared for his naturalization interview. At the beginning of the interview, Trujillo took an oath that he would answer all questions in the N-400 truthfully.

38. In Part 10, Section D. (Good Moral Character), Question 15 asks whether the applicant had ever committed any crime for which he had not been arrested. Trujillo affirmed his negative response "No" under oath when he testified at the naturalization interview. This testimony was false. In fact, at the time of the N-400 interview, Trujillo had committed health care fraud between November 10, 2010 through September 2011 in the case of Pain Treatment, Case No. 1:13-cr-20795, and conspired with others to commit health care fraud on June 5, 2012, in the case of VTMC, Case No. 1:13-20800, prior to his sworn testimony at the naturalization interview on June 13, 2012.

39. Trujillo was asked about his response to Question 23, in Part 10, Section D of the N-400, concerning whether he had ever "given false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal?" He answered "No" under oath at the naturalization interview on June 13, 2012. This testimony was false. In fact, Trujillo concealed that he was committing health care fraud between November 10, 2010 through September 2011 in the case of Pain Treatment, and concealed he had conspired with others to commit health care fraud on June 5, 2012, in the case of VTMC just days prior to his sworn testimony at the naturalization interview on June 13, 2012.

40. At the end of his naturalization interview, Trujillo signed his N-400 and again swore and affirmed under penalty of perjury that the contents of his N-400 were true.

41. Because Trujillo provided false testimony to obtain naturalization during the statutory period, he could not have established good moral character. Therefore, he illegally procured his naturalization.

IV. WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION / CONCEALMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS

42. A naturalized citizen is subject to revocation of naturalization if he procured naturalization by willfully misrepresenting or concealing material facts. INA § 340(a); 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

43. Based on the facts contained above, Trujillo willfully misrepresented his criminal and immigration history throughout the naturalization process. Specifically, Trujillo's responses to questions 15 and 23 in Part 10, Section D of the N-400 were false. Trujillo concealed that he committed health care fraud and also conspired to commit health care fraud during the statutory period. He further concealed that he had previously provided false and misleading information to a government official to obtain an immigration benefit.

44. The misrepresentations made by Trujillo during the naturalization process were material to determining his eligibility for naturalization because they would have had the natural tendency to influence the decision whether to approve his N-400. In fact, Trujillo misrepresented and concealed facts that would have shown that he was not a person of good moral character during the statutory period, and thus was ineligible for naturalization under INA § 316, 8 U.S.C. § 1427.

45. Trujillo was able to procure his naturalization because he concealed or misrepresented material facts regarding his criminal and immigration history.

DECLARATION IN LIEU OF JURAT
(28 U.S.C. § 1746)

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on this 24th day of September 2026.

CARLOS I SUAREZ

Digitally signed by CARLOS I SUAREZ
Date: 2026.09.24 14:03:19 -04'00'

Carlos Suarez
Supervisory Special Agent
Homeland Security Investigations
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Orlando, Florida