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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ANDREW COLDICUTT,

Defendant.

'26CV5630 AJB DDL

COMPLAINT TO REVOKE NATURALIZATION

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The United States of America ("Plaintiff") brings this civil action against Andrew Coldicutt ("Defendant") to revoke his naturalized U.S. citizenship under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a). Plaintiff bases this action on Defendant's criminal conduct prior to naturalizing and his misrepresentations of that conduct during his naturalization proceedings. Prior to naturalizing, Defendant engaged in security fraud, filed fraudulent securities registration documents, and engaged in wire fraud. Had he disclosed his criminal conduct, it would have established his ineligibility to naturalize. Accordingly, as shown below, Defendant illegally procured his naturalization and obtained his citizen status through willful misrepresentation and concealment, and the United States brings this civil action to revoke and set aside the order admitting Defendant to U.S. 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 decision admitting Defendant to U.S. Citizenship and to cancel Defendant's Certificate of Naturalization No. 37257894.

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1345 for this cause of action under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

3. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant's residence prior to incarceration was in San Diego, California, within the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

II. PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is the United States of America.

5. Defendant is a naturalized U.S. citizen who resided in San Diego, California prior to his incarceration.

III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

6. The affidavit of Mauricio M. Duran, a Special Agent of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), an agency within the U.S. Department

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of Homeland Security ("DHS"), showing good cause for this action, as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Defendant's Commission of Security Fraud, filing False Securities Registration Statements, and Wire Fraud

7. Defendant was an attorney licensed to practice law in California and held himself out as an expert in corporate law, Security and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings, and private offerings of stock.

8. In 2017, Defendant incorporated a company in Wyoming on behalf of a client. He developed a strategy for the company to offer securities to the public and drafted Form S-1 to be filed with the SEC, on which he falsely indicated the business plan was to "develop a harvesting program and distribution network for locally grown fruits in the Southern California region."

9. Defendant knew the company actually intended to pivot to a different focus after the SEC approved their filing. This change of business plan was aimed to artificially inflate the value of the company's stock, in what is known as a "pump-and-dump" stock scheme.

10. Defendant misrepresented the identity of the person directing the corporation on Form S-1.

11. Defendant also misrepresented the source of the corporation's funding on Form S-1.

12. Defendant recruited another attorney to sign the form to conceal the fact that he had advised the company and prepared Form S-1.

13. Defendant caused Form S-1 to be filed with the SEC.

14. Defendant also caused three amendments to be filed on June 17, 2019, July 25, 2019, August 5, 2019, and August 27, 2019.

15. Ultimately, Defendant filed four forms with the SEC in which he knowingly and willfully made untrue statements or provided misleading information.

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16. Rather than accepting payment from the company, Defendant's payment was routed through another company to obscure its provenance from Person A. To execute this scheme, Defendant knowingly caused wire transfers totaling $54,750 between June 2017 and July 2020.

17. No later than 2019, Defendant became involved with a second company. He arranged a "gypsy swap," a scheme in which a shareholder sells unrestricted stock to the public market and uses the proceeds to reinvest in newly-issued restricted stock, which permitted Defendant and the second company to circumvent certain SEC registration requirements.

18. In furtherance of this scheme, Defendant caused wire transfers to be sent in the amount of $43,470.

Defendant's Conviction for Securities Fraud, False Securities Registration Statements, and Wire Fraud

19. On August 16, 2022, Defendant was indicted on charges of Securities Fraud, False Securities Registration Statements, and Wire Fraud. *See USA v. Coldicutt*, No. 22CR1881-JO (S.D. Cal.).

20. On February 14, 2023, prosecutors filed a superseding indictment in Defendant's criminal case.

21. A true and accurate copy of the February 14, 2023, superseding indictment, except for immaterial redactions of personally identifying information, is attached as Exhibit B.

22. The February 14, 2023, superseding indictment charged Defendant with 17 counts of these offenses, to wit:

- Count 1, Securities Fraud, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § § 77q, 77x between about May 2017 until on or about August 5, 2019;
- Counts 2-5, False Securities Registration Statements, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § § 77g, 77x, on June 17, 2019, July 25, 2019, August 5, 2019, and August 27, 2019;

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- Counts 6-14, Wire Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, between about May 2017 until on or about August 5, 2019;
- Count 15, Securities Fraud, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § § 77q, 77x, between about July 2019 until on or about August 2019;
- Counts 16-17, Wire Fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, between about July 2019 until on or about August 2019.

23. On March 24, 2025, a federal jury found Defendant guilty of all 17 counts.

24. On July 11, 2025, the District Court for the Southern District of California court sentenced Defendant to either sixty months or eighty-five months of imprisonment for each count, to run concurrently. It also imposed a fine of $100,000 and ordered a forfeiture of $42,970.

25. A true and accurate copy of the Judgment in Defendant's criminal case, except for immaterial redactions of personally identifying information, is attached as Exhibit C.

Defendant's Immigration History and Naturalization Proceedings

26. On January 20, 2011, Defendant was admitted to the United States as a conditional permanent resident ("PR") based on his marriage to his U.S. citizen spouse.

27. On May 30, 2013, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS") removed conditions on Defendant's PR status.

28. On November 20, 2020, Defendant filed his Form N-400, Application for Naturalization (Form N-400) with USCIS.

29. A true and accurate copy of Defendant's Form N-400, except for immaterial redactions of personally identifying information, is attached as Exhibit D.

30. On Defendant's Form N-400, Part 12, Question 22 asked, "Have you ever committed, assisted in committing, or attempted to commit, a crime or offense for which you were not arrested?"

31. On Defendant's Form N-400, Defendant answered "No" to Part 12, Question 22.

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32. On Defendant's Form N-400, Part 12, Question 31 asked, "Have you ever given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading?"

33. On Defendant's Form N-400, Defendant answered "No" to Part 12, Question 31.

34. Under Part 13 of Defendant's Form N-400, Defendant signed and thus certified, under penalty of perjury, that his application and the evidence submitted with it were all true and correct.

35. On September 9, 2021, Defendant appeared in person before a USCIS officer to determine his eligibility for naturalization ("naturalization interview").

36. At the start of his naturalization interview, the USCIS officer placed Defendant under oath.

37. During Defendant's naturalization interview:

38. The USCIS officer asked Defendant Part 12, Question 22 of the Form N-400: "Have you ever committed, assisting in committing, or attempted to commit, a crime or offense for which you were NOT arrested?"

39. Consistent with his written answer to Part 12, Question 22 of the Form N-400, Defendant orally and under oath answered "No" at his naturalization interview to the question asking if he had ever committed, attempted to commit, or assisting in committing a crime or offense for which he was not arrested.

40. The USCIS officer also asked Defendant Part 12, Question 31 of the Form N-400: "Have you ever given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading?"

41. Consistent with his written answer to Part 12, Question 31 of the Form N-400, Defendant orally and under oath answered "No" at his naturalization interview to the question asking if he had ever given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading.

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42. On February 25, 2022, Defendant again appeared in person before a USCIS officer to determine his eligibility for naturalization.

43. At the start of his continued naturalization interview, the USCIS officer placed Defendant under oath.

44. During Defendant's naturalization interview, The USCIS officer asked Defendant Part 12, Question 22 of the Form N-400: "Have you ever committed, assisting in committing, or attempted to commit, a crime or offense for which you were NOT arrested?"

45. Consistent with his written answer to Part 12, Question 22 of the Form N-400, Defendant orally and under oath answered "No" at his naturalization interview to the question asking if he had ever committed, attempted to commit, or assisting in committing a crime or offense for which he was not arrested.

46. The USCIS officer also asked Defendant Part 12, Question 31 of the Form N-400: "Have you ever given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading?"

47. Consistent with his written answer to Part 12, Question 31 of the Form N-400, Defendant orally and under oath answered "No" at his naturalization interview to the question asking if he had ever given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading.

48. Defendant never disclosed or discussed—during his naturalization interviews or elsewhere in his naturalization application—having ever committed securities fraud, having filed false securities registration documents, or having committed wire fraud. Nor did he disclose or discuss having provided false information to the U.S. Government in his false securities registration documents.

49. At the conclusion of his interviews, Defendant signed and thus swore (affirmed) and certified, under penalty of perjury, that his answers in the course of his interview were true and correct.

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50. True and complete copies of his naturalization interviews are attached in Exhibit D and Exhibit E.

51. Based in part on his written responses on the Form N-400 and evidence provided in support of his application and on his sworn oral testimony at the naturalization interviews, USCIS approved Defendant's naturalization application.

52. Based on his approved naturalization application, Defendant took the Oath of Allegiance admitting him to U.S. citizenship on March 23, 2022, and the United States issued Defendant Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted].

53. A true and accurate copy of Defendant's Certificate of Naturalization, except for immaterial redactions of personally identifying information, is attached as Exhibit F.

IV. GOVERNING LAW

Congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship

54. No noncitizen has a right to naturalization "unless all statutory requirements are complied with." *United States v. Ginsberg*, 243 U.S. 472, 474-75 (1917). The Supreme Court has consistently held that "there must be strict compliance with all the congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship." *Fedorenko v. United States*, 449 U.S. 490, 506 (1981).

55. 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 . . . ." *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3). For applicants seeking to naturalize based on their status as a PR spouse of a United States citizen, the required statutory period for good moral character begins three years before the date the applicant files the application for naturalization, and it continues until the applicant takes the oath of allegiance and becomes a U.S. citizen. 8 U.S.C. § 1430(a); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(1).

56. Although Congress has not specifically defined what constitutes good moral character for naturalization purposes, the Immigration and Nationality Act lists

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certain classes of applicants who cannot be found to have the requisite good moral character, *see generally* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f). This includes individuals who give false testimony for the purpose of obtaining immigration benefits. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6).

57. Congress also created a "catch-all" provision, which states, "[t]he fact that any person is not within any of the foregoing 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) (flush language).

58. Thus, individuals who commit unlawful acts adversely reflecting upon their moral character during the statutory period cannot meet the good moral character requirement, unless they prove that extenuating circumstances exist. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f); 8 C.F.R § 316.10(b)(3)(iii).

59. With regard to the commission of unlawful acts, "requiring consideration of an applicant's unlawful acts during the . . . moral character period—whether or not the applicant is convicted for the acts during that period" is a permissible interpretation of section 1101(f). *United States v. Dang*, 488 F.3d 1135 (9th Cir. 2007).

60. Furthermore, in determining whether an applicant has established the necessary good moral character to naturalize, the government is "not be limited to the applicant's conduct during the [statutory period] preceding the filing of the application but may take into consideration as a basis for such determination the applicant's conduct and acts at any time prior to that period." 8 U.S.C. § 1427(e). It may consider "the applicant's conduct and acts at any time prior to that period if the conduct of the applicant during the statutory period does not reflect that there has been reform of character from an earlier period or if the earlier conduct and acts appear relevant to a determination of the applicant's present moral character." 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(2).

The Denaturalization Statute

61. Recognizing that there are situations in which an individual has naturalized despite failing to comply with all congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship, including demonstration of good moral character, or by

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concealing or misrepresenting facts that are material to the decision on whether to grant naturalization, Congress enacted 8 U.S.C. § 1451.

62. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), this Court must revoke an order of naturalization and cancel the individual's Certificate of Naturalization if his or her naturalization was *either*:

i. illegally procured, *or*

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

63. 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.

64. 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).

65. Where the government establishes that the defendant's citizenship was procured illegally or by concealment or willful misrepresentation of material facts, "district courts lack equitable discretion to refrain from entering a judgment of denaturalization." *Fedorenko*, 449 U.S. at 517. And the district court must order "such revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such person to citizenship and such canceling of certificate of naturalization . . . effective as of the original date of the order." 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

V. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION

LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER

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(UNLAWFUL ACTS ADVERSELY REFLECTING ON MORAL CHARACTER)

66. The United States re-alleges and incorporates by reference the factual and legal allegations contained in Sections I through IV of this Complaint.

67. As set forth above, to be eligible for naturalization, Defendant was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during the statutory period, from November 20, 2017, which was three years before he filed his naturalization petition, until his oath of allegiance on March 23, 2022. 8 U.S.C. §1427(a)(3); 8 C.F.R. §§ 316.10(a)(1).

68. Defendant committed unlawful acts during the statutory period that adversely reflect on his moral character when he 1) committed securities fraud on or about and between May 2017 and August 2019, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 77q, 77x; 2) filed four false securities registration statements between June 2019 and August 2019, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § § 77x, 77g, and; 3) committed wire fraud on or about and between May 2017 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343.

69. Defendant was convicted of these aforementioned crimes, sentenced to 85 months in federal prison, required to pay a fine of $100,000, and ordered to forfeit $42,970.

70. Defendant's crimes constitute unlawful acts committed during and prior to the statutory period that are relevant to a determination of his moral character as contemplated by 8 U.S.C. § 1427(e), and 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(2).

71. Defendant cannot establish extenuating circumstances with regard to having committed these crimes, and, therefore, Defendant cannot avoid the regulatory bar on establishing good moral character found in 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii). *See, e.g., United States v. Zhou*, 815 F.3d 639, 644 (9th Cir. 2016).

72. Defendant's crimes during and prior to the statutory period so adversely reflected on his moral character during the statutory period that no evidence of any other positive character traits or aspects would permit Defendant to satisfy his burden of establishing good moral character as required for naturalization.

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73. Because Defendant could not establish that he was a person of good moral character during the statutory period, he was ineligible for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3).

74. Because Defendant was ineligible to naturalize, he illegally procured his naturalization.

75. Because Defendant illegally procured his naturalization, this Court must revoke his citizenship under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT II

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER (THREE ADDITIONAL UNLAWFUL ACTS DURING THE STATUTORY PERIOD)

76. The United States re-alleges and incorporates by reference the factual and legal allegations contained in Sections I through IV of this Complaint.

77. As set forth above, to be eligible for naturalization, Defendant was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during the statutory period, from November 20, 2017, which was three years before he filed his naturalization petition, until his oath of allegiance on March 23, 2022. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a), 1430(a); 8 C.F.R. §§ 316.10(a)(1).

78. Defendant could also not establish the requisite good moral character for naturalization because he committed additional unlawful acts during the statutory period that reflected adversely on his moral character for which there were no extenuating circumstances. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f) (flush language); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii); *see also, e.g.*, *United States*, 815 F.3d at 644.

79. Defendant committed additional unlawful acts during his statutory period that adversely reflect on his moral character when he violated three federal statutes that criminalize making false statements to federal officials.

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80. First, Defendant falsely swore in an immigration matter, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1546(a), when, on or about November 20, 2020, in response to Part 12, Questions 22 and 31, on his Form N-400, Defendant denied, under penalty of perjury, ever committing a crime or offense for which he had not been arrested or ever having given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading and when, on or about February 25, 2022, he denied having given U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading, while under oath, during his naturalization interview.

81. Second, Defendant made a false statement, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001, when, on or about November 20, 2020, in response to Part 12, Questions 22 and 31, on his Form N-400, Defendant denied, under penalty of perjury, ever committing a crime or offense for which he had not been arrested or ever having given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading and when, on or about February 25, 2022, he denied having given U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading, while under oath, during his naturalization interview.

82. Third, Defendant committed perjury, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1621, when, on or about November 20, 2020, in response to Part 12, Questions 22 and 31, on his Form N-400, Defendant denied, under penalty of perjury, ever committing a crime or offense for which he had not been arrested or ever having given any U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading and when, on or about September 9, 2021 and February 25, 2022, he denied having given U.S. Government officials any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading, while under oath, during his naturalization interview.

83. Defendant made falsely sworn representations, made a false statement, and committed perjury, because he knew he had 1) knowingly and willfully committed securities fraud on or about and between May 2017 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § § 77q, 77x; 2) knowingly and willfully filed four false securities registration

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statements between June 2019 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § § 77x, 77g, and; 3) knowingly and willfully committed wire fraud on or about and between May 2017 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, for which he had not yet been arrested; and, with regard to making a false statement and committing perjury, Defendant also knew that such acts were unlawful.

84. Defendant knew his responses were false at the time he made them, because the crimes for which Defendant was convicted include the *mens rea* of having knowingly and willfully committed them.

85. Defendant's crimes of falsely swearing in an immigration matter, making false statements, and committing perjury constitute unlawful acts that adversely reflect on Defendant's moral character as contemplated by 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f) and 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii).

86. Defendant cannot establish extenuating circumstances with regard to falsely swearing in an immigration matter, making false statements, and committing perjury.

87. Defendant cannot avoid the regulatory bar on establishing good moral character found under 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii).

88. Defendant's deceptive conduct within the statutory period, wherein he sought to conceal his financial crimes, so adversely reflect on his moral character that no evidence of any other positive character traits or aspects would permit Defendant to satisfy his burden of establishing good moral character as required for naturalization.

89. Because Defendant could not establish that he was a person of good moral character during the statutory period, he was ineligible for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3).

90. Because Defendant was ineligible to naturalize, he illegally procured his naturalization.

91. Because Defendant illegally procured his naturalization, this Court must revoke his citizenship under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

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COUNT III

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER (FALSE TESTIMONY)

92. The United States re-alleges and incorporates by reference the factual and legal allegations contained in Sections I through IV of this Complaint.

93. As set forth above, to be eligible for naturalization, Defendant was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during the statutory period, from November 20, 2017, which was three years before he filed his naturalization petition, until his oath of allegiance on March 23, 2022. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a)(3), 1430(a); 8 C.F.R. §§ 316.10(a)(1).

94. Defendant was statutorily barred from establishing the good moral character necessary to naturalize, because during the statutory period, he gave false testimony, under oath, for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit, specifically naturalization. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(2)(vi).

95. Defendant provided false testimony for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit during his September 9, 2021, and February 25, 2022, naturalization interviews when in response to being asked whether he had ever committed, assisted in committing, or attempted to commit a crime or offense for which had had not been arrested, he denied orally and under oath that he had done so.

96. That answer was false because Defendant had knowingly and willfully engaged in securities fraud and wire fraud between May 2017 and August 2019.

97. Defendant provided false testimony for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit during his September 9, 2021, and February 25, 2022, naturalization interviews when in response to being asked whether he had ever given a U.S. Government official any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading, he denied orally and under oath that he had done so.

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98. That answer was false because Defendant had filed four fraudulent securities registration documents between June 2019 and August 2019.

99. Defendant knew his testimony was false at the time, because "knowingly and willfully" is the *mens rea* for the crimes for which Defendant was later convicted.

100. Defendant gave his false testimony at his naturalization interviews with the intent of obtaining the immigration benefit of naturalization.

101. Because he provided false testimony under oath 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.

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

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

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

COUNT IV

PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION BY CONCEALMENT OF A MATERIAL FACT OR WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION

105. The United States re-alleges and incorporates by reference the factual and legal allegations in Sections I through IV of this Complaint.

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

107. Throughout the naturalization process, Defendant willfully misrepresented and concealed his criminal acts for which he was later convicted.

108. At no point during the naturalization process did Defendant disclose his criminal conduct.

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109. On his Form N-400, Defendant denied ever having committed a crime or offense for which he had not been arrested and subsequently signed and thus certified, under penalty of perjury, that his naturalization application and the evidence submitted with it, were all true and correct.

110. Defendant's misrepresentations regarding his criminal conduct on his Form N-400 were willful, because he knew he had 1) committed securities fraud on or about and between May 2017 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § § 77g, 77x; 2) filed false securities registration statements between June 2019 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § § 77x, 77g; and 3) committed wire fraud on or about and between May 2017 and August 2019, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, for which he had not been arrested, and for which he would be subsequently convicted of after obtaining U.S. citizenship.

111. Defendant's misrepresentations were material to his naturalization, because the disclosure of these crimes would have had a natural tendency to influence USCIS's decision whether to approve Defendant's naturalization application.

112. Indeed, Defendant's criminal conduct precluded him from establishing the requisite good moral character to naturalize. Had Defendant disclosed the truth about his criminal conduct, his ineligibility for naturalization would have been revealed, and USCIS would not have approved his application nor administered the oath of allegiance.

113. Defendant thus procured his naturalization by willful misrepresentation and concealment of material facts, and this Court must therefore revoke his naturalization pursuant to the requirements of 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, the United States of America, prays for relief as follows:

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

(2) A declaration that Defendant procured his naturalization by concealment of material facts and by willful misrepresentation;

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(3) Judgment revoking and setting aside the order admitting Defendant to citizenship and canceling Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted], effective as of the original date of the order and certificate, March 23, 2022;

(4) Judgment forever restraining and enjoining Defendant from claiming any rights, privileges, benefits, or advantages under any document which evidences United States citizenship obtained as a result of his March 23, 2022, naturalization;

(5) Judgment requiring Defendant, within ten (10) days of judgment, to surrender and deliver his Certificate of Naturalization, any U.S. passport, passport card, Enhanced Driver's License, or any other indicia of U.S. citizenship issued to him, whether valid or expired, 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, or his representative, including undersigned counsel; and

(6) Judgment granting the United States any other relief that may be lawful and proper in this case.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Immigration Litigation
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Dated: October 1, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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