IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay (Axxx-xxx-321) a/k/a/ Luis Ivan Peralta a/k/a/ Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay a/k/a/ Luis Evan Peralta ([redacted]), Defendant.	C.A. No. _____ **COMPLAINT TO REVOKE NATURALIZATION**

The United States of America, by and through the United States Attorney, files this Complaint against Defendant Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay also known as, Luis Ivan Peralta a/k/a/ Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay a/k/a/ Luis Evan Peralta collectively, "Defendant", to revoke Defendant's United States citizenship and to cancel Defendant's Certificate of Naturalization. Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), Naturalized citizens can have their naturalization status revoked if a court determines the Certificate of Naturalization and Citizenship order were either "illegally procured or were procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation." *Id*.

1. The United States alleges that Defendant procured his Naturalization unlawfully, and that he willfully misrepresented and concealed material facts in applying to naturalize. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") records, including fingerprint comparison, establish that the person who naturalized as "Luis Ivan

Peralta Sucuzhanay" is the same person who was previously ordered Deported under the name Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay. However, Defendant willfully misrepresented and concealed such facts related to his use of alternate identities and his prior Deportation Proceedings for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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

3. Venue is proper in this federal judicial district under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because Defendant resides in this district.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is the United States of America.

5. Defendant, Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay also known as, Luis Ivan Peralta a/k/a/ Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay a/k/a/ Luis Evan Peralta, was born in Ecuador and is a naturalized U.S. citizen whose last known address is [redacted]. Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay and Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay are one and the same person.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

6. The allegations in this Complaint are supported by the affidavit of ISO Jennifer Rios, Immigration Services Officer, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), an agency within DHS, which shows good cause for

this action as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a). The affidavit is attached as Exhibit A and is cited throughout the Complaint as the "Rios Affd."

7. On October 21, 1992, the Legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) [1] encountered Defendant under the identity Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay. In a sworn statement under penalty of perjury, Defendant stated that he was born on [redacted] 1972, and that he last entered the United States without inspection in January 1989. Rios Affd. ¶ 1.

8. On October 21, 1992, the INS personally served Defendant with an Order to Show Cause (OSC) advising that initial deportation hearing would be calendared and notice of the hearing would be sent to him. Rios Affd. ¶ 2.

9. That same day, INS also issued a Warrant for Arrest; Defendant was assigned alien registration number [redacted]. Rios Affd. ¶ 3.

10. On or about October 28, 1992, Defendant filed an Application for Employment Authorization (Form I-765). On the Form I-765, under penalty of perjury, Defendant represented that his name was Luis Ivan Peralta, and listed Luis Ivan Peralta-Sucuzhanay for "other names used" and indicated he was born on [redacted]. The INS approved the Form I-765 on November 9, 1992. Rios Affd. ¶¶ 4-5.

[1] On March 1, 2003, the INS ceased to exist as an independent agency within the Department of Justice, and most of its functions were transferred to the newly formed Department of Homeland Security. *See* Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296 §§ 441, 451, 471, 116 Stat. 2135 (Nov. 25, 2002). The INS was divided into three separate agencies, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, and Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"). USCIS assumed the INS's authority to adjudicate visa petitions, adjustment and naturalization applications, and other requests for immigration benefits. *Id.* at § 451.

11. On August 5, 1993 – using the name Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay - Defendant appeared before an Immigration Judge, conceding deportability and requesting Voluntary Departure under Section 244(c)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The Immigration Judge granted Voluntary Departure on or before September 7, 1993. The Immigration Judge further ordered that if he failed to depart the United States by September 7, 1993, the privilege of Voluntary Departure would be withdrawn without further notice or proceedings, and the order to be Deported to Ecuador would become immediately effective; that Defendant would be deported to Ecuador. Rios Affd. ¶ 6.

11. Defendant reserved the right to Appeal the Decision of the Immigration and was given until August 16, 1993 to do so. Rios Affd. ¶ 7.

13. There is no record that Defendant filed an Appeal of the Decision of the Immigration Judge. Rios Affd. ¶ 5.

14. There is no record that Defendant departed the United States within the Voluntary Departure period on or before September 7, 1993. Rios Affd. ¶ 9.

15. On October 7, 1993, INS issued Defendant a Notice to Deportable Alien to Surrender (Form I-166), ordering him to appear on November 8, 1993, at the INS Office at 970 Broad Street, Newark, NJ, Room 308 for departure from the United States to Ecuador. The I-166 was served by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested at his address on file, [redacted]. Rios Affd. ¶ 10.

16. Defendant failed to surrender as ordered on November 8, 1993. Rios Affd. ¶ 11.

17. On August 11, 1995, Defendant, using the name Luis Peralta, married Jacqueline Herrera in Brooklyn, NY. Rios Affd. ¶ 12.

18. On or about May 30, 1996, Defendant sought Adjustment of Status, filing a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status, based on his marriage to Jaqueline Peralta, a United States citizen, who filed an Alien Relative Petition (Form I-130) on his behalf. Rios Affd. ¶ 13.

19. On his Form I-485, Defendant stated under penalty of perjury that his full name was Luis I. Peralta, that he last entered the United States in February 1989 without inspection, and stated that he had never sought to procure a visa, other documentation, entry into the United States, or sought any immigration benefit by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact. Rios Affd. ¶ 14.

20. Defendant needed to file Supplement A to Form I-485 to take advantage of the remedial provisions of Sec. 245(i) of INA. He signed Supplement A under penalty of perjury stipulating as follows:

- His name was Luis I. Peralta.
- He indicated "None" for INS Alien Registration Number
- He indicated he was born [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador
- He indicated that he last entered the U.S. without inspection. Rios Affd. ¶ 14.

21. In addition, Defendant submitted a Biographic Information (Form G-325A), listing his full name as Luis I. Peralta and left the box for "Other Names Used" blank. He was assigned alien registration number [redacted]. Rios Affd. ¶ 15.

22. On September 23, 1996, INS interviewed Defendant at the Newark District Office and requested that he return to the office with additional documentation on September 26. Rios Affd. ¶ 17.

23. On September 26, 1996, Defendant's I-485 and I-130 were approved, granting him Conditional Lawful Permanent Resident Status. Rios Affd. ¶ 18.

24. On or about September 17, 1998, Peralta and Ms. Peralta-Herrera jointly filed a Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I-751), which Defendant signed under penalty of Perjury on September 14, 1998, representing that his name was Luis I. Peralta, and that he was born [redacted], in Ecuador. Defendant wrote "NONE" for other names used (including maiden names). Rios Affd. ¶ 19.

25. On September 24, 1998, INS approved Peralta's I-751 without interview. Rios Affd. ¶ 19.

26. Between January 11, 2007, and February 10, 2010, Defendant filed the Application for Naturalization (Form N-400) four-(4) separate times. Rios Affd.

27. On or about January 11, 2007, Defendant filed an N400 – his first. He executed the N400 on December 15, 2006, stating:

- His current legal name was Luis Ivan Peralta.

- In response to the question whether he had ever used other names, he wrote, "N/A".
- He was born [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador.
- He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
- He had never been ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States.
- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion or deportation. Rios Affd. ¶ 21.

28. On or about August 21, 2007, Defendant appeared for a Naturalization Interview at Newark District Office. He was placed under Oath. When the interview ended, He was scheduled for a Re-Interview on October 19, 2007. Rios Affd. ¶ 22.

29. Defendant appeared for the October 19, 2007, Interview and requested to withdraw his Application for Naturalization – USCIS acknowledged his Request to Withdraw the N-400 the same day. Rios Affd. ¶ 23.

30. On or about January 4, 2008, Defendant filed a second N-400, in which he stipulated as follows:

- His current legal name was Luis Ivan Peralta.

- In response to the question whether he had ever used other names, Defendant wrote, "N/A".
- He was born [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador.
- He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.

  He had never been ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States.
- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion or deportation. Rios Affd. ¶ 24.

31. On July 15, 2008, Defendant appeared for an interview at the USCIS Field Office in Newark. He was placed under Oath and asked:

- What was his current legal name?
- Had he 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?
- Had he ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States?

- Had he ever been ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States?
- Had he ever applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion or deportation? Rios Affd. ¶ 25.

32. Defendant answered, stating his name was, "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay"; verbally answered "No" to the remaining questions detailed above. During the interview, Defendant made fourteen-(14) corrections to the written answers submitted on the N-400, including the addition of "Sucuzhanay" and "Ivan" to his legal name. He did not change his responses of "No" to the remaining questions above. He swore that the contents of his N-400 – including the corrections – were true and correct at the conclusion of the interview. Rios Affd. ¶ 26.

33. On July 15, 2008, Defendant took the Naturalization Test and failed the written portion of the Test. He was issued a notice to appear for a "Re-Examination for Reading, Writing or speaking English" on October 31, 2008. Rios Affd. ¶ 27.

34. Defendant appeared for the Re-Examination on October 31, 2008, and passed the written examination. Rios Affd. ¶ 28.

35. By Notice dated October 31, 2008, Defendant's second N-400 was denied for Lack of Good Moral Character based upon his criminal record. Rios Affd. ¶ 29.

36. On or about November 24, 2008, Defendant filed a third N-400, in which he stipulated as follows:

- His current legal name was Luis Ivan Peralta.

- In response to the question whether he had ever used other names, you wrote, "N/A".
- He was born [redacted], in Ecuador.
- He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
- He had never been ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States.
- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion or deportation. Rios Affd. ¶ 31.

37. On April 7, 2009, Defendant appeared for a Naturalization Interview at the USCIS Field Office in Newark, NJ. He responded to the interview questions stating his name was "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay"; verbally answering, "No" to the remaining questions detailed above. In addition, Defendant swore that the contents of his application were true and correct. When the interview concluded, the case continued to allow for the submission of additional documents and to allow him to take the Naturalization Test. Rios Affd. ¶ 32.

38. On June 12, 2009, Defendant appeared at the USCIS Field Office in Newark, passing the Naturalization Examination and submitting the additional documents that were requested. Rios Affd. ¶ 33.

39. On June 23, 2009, Defendant's third N-400 was denied for Lack of Good Moral Character, based upon his criminal record. Rios Affd. ¶ 34.

40. On or about February 10, 2010, Defendant filed a fourth N-400, in which he stipulated as follows:

- His current legal name was Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay.
- In response to the question whether he had ever used other names, Defendant wrote, "N/A".
- He was born [redacted] in Ecuador.
- He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
- He had never been ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States.
- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion or deportation.
- Defendant responded, stating his name was "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay"; verbally answering, "No" to the remaining

questions detailed above. In addition, Defendant swore that the contents of his application were true and correct. Rios Affd. ¶ 35.

41. On June 3, 2010, Defendant appeared for an interview at the USCIS Field Office in Newark. He was placed under by the interviewing officer who asked:

- What was his current legal name?
- Had he 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?
- Had he ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States?
- Had he ever been ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States?
- Had he ever applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion or deportation? Rios Affd. ¶ 36.

42. Defendant answered, stating that his name was, "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay"; verbally answered "No" to the remaining questions detailed above. He swore that his answers were true and correct at the conclusion of the interview. Rios Affd. ¶ 37.

43. He swore that his answers were true and correct at the conclusion of the interview. Based on Defendant's written application and testimony during the Naturalization interview, his fourth N-400 was approved on June 9, 2010. Rios Affd. ¶ 38.

44. On September 15, 2010, Defendant took the Oath of Allegiance and became a citizen of the United States. Certificate of Naturalization No, [redacted] was issued to him the same day. Rios Affd. ¶ 38.

Fingerprint Analysis Confirms Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay and Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay Are the Same Individual

45. On or about October 21, 1992, Defendant, using the name Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay, provided fingerprints in connection with an application for an Immigration benefit. Report from Customs and Border Protection Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate, [redacted], June 18, 2026, prepared by Fingerprint Specialist Helen Villalobos. The Report is attached as Exhibit "B"; hereafter referred to as "The Villalobos Report"; the digital fingerprint specimens and FD-258 Fingerprint Card are attached as Exhibit "C".

46. On or about February 6, 2007, Defendant, now using the name Luis I. Peralta, again provided fingerprints in connection with his initial Application for Naturalization. The Villalobos Report.

47. On or about February 8, 2008, Defendant, using the name Luis I. Peralta, provided fingerprints in connection with his second Application for Naturalization. The Villalobos Report.

48. On or about February 19, 2009, Defendant, using the name Luis I. Peralta, provided fingerprints in connection with his third Application for Naturalization. The Villalobos Report.

49. On or about March 19, 2010, Defendant, using the name Luis Peralta, provided fingerprints in connection with his fourth and final Application for Naturalization. The Villalobos Report.

50. Analysis and comparison of the fingerprint submissions described in paragraphs 37–41 above confirm that the same individual provided all five fingerprint impressions. The Villalobos Report.

Governing Law

Congressionally Imposed Prerequisites to the Acquisition of Citizenship

51. 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). 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); *see also id.* ("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).

52. Congress has mandated that an individual may not naturalize unless, *inter alia*, that person "has resided continuously, after being lawfully admitted for permanent residence, within the United States for at least five years" and, during that period, "has been and still is a person of good moral character." 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(1), (3). The required statutory period for good moral character begins five 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. *Id.*

53. 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).

54. The term "lawfully" requires compliance with substantive legal requirements for admission, and not mere procedural regularity. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20); *Gallimore v. Att'y Gen. of U.S.*, 619 F.3d 216, 223 (3d Cir. 2010) (quoting In *re Longstaff*, 716 F.2d 1439, 1441 (5th Cir. 1983).

55. An individual who, by fraud or by willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided for in the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") is inadmissible. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i).

The Denaturalization Statute

56. 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.

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

1) illegally procured;

2) or procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

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

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

COUNT ONE

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION
NOT LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE
(Inadmissible Based on Fraud or Misrepresentation)

60. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1–59 of this Complaint.

61. To qualify for naturalization, an applicant must have been "lawfully admitted" to the United States for permanent residence. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a)(1), 1429.

62. As noted above, the term "lawfully" includes compliance with substantive legal requirements, not mere procedural regularity. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20); *Gallimore*, 619 F.3d at 223 (quoting *Longstaff*, 716 F.2d at 1441).

63. Among the applicable provisions in the INA at the time of Defendant's adjustment of status to permanent resident was the requirement that he be admissible to the United States. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a). Under the law then in effect, as today, an individual who was seeking to procure (or had sought to procure or had procured) a visa, other documentation, admission into the United States, or other benefit provided under the INA by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact was inadmissible. 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i).

64. Defendant was never lawfully admitted to the United States as a permanent resident and cannot satisfy the requirements of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a)(1) and 1429, because he was inadmissible at the time of his adjustment to permanent resident status. Defendant sought to procure admission into the United States and other benefits provided for in the INA by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact.

65. Specifically, at the time Defendant adjusted his status to permanent resident using the name Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay, he had previously sought to procure and had been denied an immigration benefit using the name Lucas Evan Peralta Sueuzanay. During the pendency of his Application for Adjustment of Status to Permanent Resident Status, Defendant willfully misrepresented material facts, including his alternate identity and Immigration history.

66. Defendant was inadmissible to the United States at the time of his adjustment of status and was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence. Accordingly, he illegally procured his Naturalization, and this Court must revoke his citizenship pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT TWO

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Not Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence
Final Order of Removal Outstanding at Adjustment

67. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1–59 of this Complaint.

68. To be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. See 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(1) and § 1429.

69. Under the law in effect at the time of Defendant's adjustment of status to permanent resident, as today, the immigration court generally had exclusive jurisdiction over applications for Adjustment of Status filed by applicants (other than certain arriving aliens) in deportation or removal proceedings, including

applicants with a final order of deportation or removal. [8 C.F.R. § 245.2(a)(1) (pre-3/1/03).

70. Defendant was subject to an order of deportation under the name of Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay; as of September 8, 1993, and filed his application for adjustment of status on May 30, 1996. Because Defendant misrepresented certain facts in connection with his application, USCIS/INS was not aware of the outstanding order of deportation and approved his application for adjustment of status on September 26, 1996.

71. Because the immigration court had exclusive jurisdiction over Defendant's application for adjustment of status at the time, he was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence. Without a lawful grant of Permanent Resident Status, Defendant was statutorily ineligible to naturalize. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a)(1), 1429.

72. Accordingly, Defendant illegally procured his naturalization, and this Court must revoke his citizenship pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT THREE

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

73. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1–59 of this Complaint.

74. Defendant illegally procured his naturalization, because he was statutorily precluded from establishing the good moral character necessary to

naturalize on account of his providing false testimony for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit.

75. As discussed above, an applicant for naturalization must satisfy the statutory requirement of demonstrating that he is a person of good moral character for the five-year statutory period before he filed his naturalization application, and until the time he becomes a naturalized United States citizen. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(1).

76. Defendant was thus required to establish that he was a person of good moral character from February 10, 2005, until he became a U.S. citizen on September 15, 2010.

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

78. Specifically, as set forth above, Defendant provided false testimony for the purpose of obtaining an Immigration benefit when he testified, orally and under oath, during his June 3, 2010, Naturalization interview, that:

- He had no removal, exclusion, rescission or deportation proceedings pending against him;
- He had never been removed, excluded, or deported from the United States;

- He had never been ordered removed, excluded, or deported from the United States; and
- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.
- Defendant's testimony on each of the questions discussed above was oral, under oath, knowingly false, and for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit, namely naturalization.

79. Because he provided false testimony orally and 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 United States citizen.

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

81. Because he was ineligible to naturalize, Defendant procured his citizenship illegally and the Court must revoke his citizenship pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

Count Four
Procurement of Naturalization by Concealment of a Material Fact or Willful Misrepresentation

82. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1–59 of this Complaint.

83. 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 or by willful misrepresentation.

84. As set forth herein, throughout the naturalization process, Defendant willfully misrepresented and concealed, among other things: (i) his use of another identity, including a different date of birth; (ii) his prior order of exclusion and deportation; (iii) his self-execution of the Exclusion Order against him; (iv) his prior application for an immigration benefit; (v) that he had given false or misleading information to a U.S. Government official while applying for an immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal; (vi) that he had been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States; and (vii) that he had previously applied for relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.

85. Defendant made such misrepresentations voluntarily and deliberately, despite knowing that such representations were false and misleading. Accordingly, Defendant made these misrepresentations willfully.

86. Defendant's misrepresentations were material to his naturalization because the disclosure of his multiple identities, multiple claimed dates of birth, prior application for an immigration benefit, prior order of exclusion and deportation, ongoing deportation proceedings, and prior representations to U.S. Government officials while applying for an immigration benefit would have had a natural tendency to influence USCIS's decision whether to approve Defendant's application for naturalization. Indeed, had USCIS been aware of this information, it would have denied his naturalization application.

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

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, 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 material fact and by willful misrepresentation;

(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 certificate, September 15, 2010;

(4) Judgment forever restraining and enjoining Defendant from claiming any rights, privileges, benefits, or advantages under any document which evidences United States citizenship obtained because of his October 30, 2008, Naturalization;

(5) Judgment requiring the Defendant, within ten days of the entry of judgment against him, to surrender and deliver his Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted] and 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 Acting Attorney General, or his designated representative, including undersigned counsel;

(6) Judgment requiring the Defendant, within ten days of the entry of judgment, to surrender and deliver any other indicia of U.S. citizenship (including, but not limited to, United States passports and passport cards, Enhanced Driver's

License, and other relevant documents), whether current or expired, and 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 Acting Attorney General, or his representative, including undersigned counsel; and

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

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT FRAZER
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

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October 13,, 2026

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
In the Matter of the Revocation	)	**AFFIDAVIT OF GOOD CAUSE**
of the Naturalization of	)	
	)	
Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay	)	
a/k/a Luis Ivan Peralta,	)	
[redacted]	)	
Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay	)	
a/k/a	)	
Luis Evan Peralta Sucuzhanay	)	
a/k/a	)	
Luis Evan Peralta,	)	
[redacted]	)	

I, Jennifer A. Rios, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

I am an Officer with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).[1] In this capacity, I have access to the official records of DHS, including the immigration files of Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay, a/k/a Luis Ivan Peralta, [redacted], a/k/a Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay, a/k/a Luis Evan Peralta Sucuzhanay, a/k/a Luis Evan Peralta, [redacted] (hereafter Peralta).

I have examined records relating to Peralta, including but not limited to, his immigration files. Based upon my review of records relating to Peralta, I state, on information and belief, that the information set forth in this Affidavit of Good Cause is true and correct.

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 Peralta and to cancel his Certificate of Naturalization.

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[1]Pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, 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 USCIS within the DHS. This Affidavit will refer to INS or USCIS as appropriate.

[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

The last known place of residence for Peralta is [redacted].

BACKGROUND

DHS records, including fingerprint comparison, establish that the person who naturalized as Peralta is the same person who was subject to an order of deportation under the name Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay.

Immigration History as Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay a/k/a Luis Evan Peralta Sucuzhanay a/k/a Luis Evan Peralta D.O.B. [redacted] 1972, A# [redacted]

1. On October 21, 1992, the individual in question, using the name Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay, was encountered by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Officers in a parking lot in Jersey City, New Jersey. In a sworn statement, he represented that his name was Luis Evan Peralta-Sueuzanay, that he was born on [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador, and that he entered the United States without inspection in January 1989. He represented that his address was [redacted].
2. On October 21, 1992, INS issued an Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing (OSC), charging him with deportability pursuant to INA § 241(a)(1)(B), for having entered the United States without inspection. The OSC was personally served on Peralta that same day. The OSC advised him that his initial deportation hearing would be calendared at the immigration court in Newark, Jersey and the notice of the hearing would be sent to the address on file. He was assigned alien registration number A# [redacted].
3. On October 21, 1992, INS also issued a Warrant for Arrest of Alien. That same day, he was released on his own recognizance.
4. On or about October 28, 1992, he filed a Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization with INS. On the Form I-765, which he signed under penalty of perjury on October 27, 1992, he represented that his name was Luis Ivan Peralta. He listed Luis

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Affidavit of Good Cause lists the 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.

Ivan Peralta-Sucuzhanay for "other names used," and he provided [redacted] 1962, as his date of birth. He represented that he last entered the United States in January 1989 at San Ysidro, California.

5. On November 9, 1992, INS approved the Form I-765.
6. On August 5, 1993, he appeared for his deportation hearing and applied for voluntary departure under INA § 244(e)(1). The immigration judge granted voluntary departure on or before September 7, 1993. The immigration judge further ordered that if he failed to depart when and as required, the privilege of voluntary departure would be withdrawn without further notice or proceedings, and the order would thereupon become immediately effective, and he would be ordered deported from the United States to Ecuador.
7. He reserved appeal of the immigration judge's decision, due by August 16, 1993.
8. There is no record that he appealed the immigration judge's August 5, 1993, decision.
9. There is no record that he departed the United States within the voluntary departure period, and therefore the alternate order of deportation took effect on September 8, 1993.
10. On October 7, 1993, INS issued to him Form I-166, Notice to Deportable Alien to Surrender, ordering him to appear on November 8, 1993, at the INS Office at 970 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, Room 308, for departure to Ecuador. The I-166 was served by certified mail, return receipt requested, at his address on file, [redacted] .
11. On November 8, 1993, he failed to surrender for deportation.

Immigration History as Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay
a/k/a Luis Ivan Peralta
D.O.B. [redacted] 1972, [redacted]

12. On August 11, 1995, the same individual, using the name Luis Peralta, married Jacqueline Herrera in Brooklyn, New York.
13. On or about May 30, 1996, the same individual, using the name Luis I. Peralta, filed a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Resident Status or Adjust Status, based on his marriage to a United States citizen. The Form I-485 was based on a concurrently

filed Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, filed by his wife, Jaqueline Peralta. Peralta was assigned alien registration number [redacted].

14. On his Form I-485, which he signed on October 31, 1995, under penalty of perjury, Peralta represented that:
    - His name was Luis I. Peralta.
    - He was born [redacted], in Ecuador.
    - He last entered the United States in February 1989 without inspection, through California.
    - He had never, in or outside the U.S., been arrested, cited, charged, indicted, fined, or imprisoned for breaking or violating any law or ordinance, excluding traffic violations.
    - He had never been deported from the U.S., or removed from the U.S. at government expense, excluded within the past year, nor was he then in exclusion or deportation proceedings.
    - He had never by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact, ever sought to procure, or procured, a visa, other documentation, entry into the U.S., or any other immigration benefit.
15. He also filed Supplement A to Form I-485 to apply for adjustment of status under INA § 245(i). On the Supplement A, which he signed on October 31, 1995, under penalty of perjury, he represented that:
    - His name was Luis I. Peralta.
    - He indicated "none" for INS A#.
    - He was born [redacted] in Ecuador.
    - He last entered the United States without inspection.
16. Also with his Form I-485, Peralta submitted a Form G-325A, Biographic Information. On the G-325A, which he signed on October 23, 1995, under severe penalties for knowingly and willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact, he listed his full name as Luis I. Peralta and represented that he was born [redacted], 1972, in Ecuador. He left blank the box for "Other Names Used." He indicated "N/A" for File Number A.

17. On September 23, 1996, Peralta appeared at the INS office in Newark, New Jersey, for an interview[3] on his Form I-485 application. There is no indication that he made corrections to any of his written responses during this interview.
18. Following the interview, INS approved Peralta's I-485 on September 26, 1996, and he was accorded conditional permanent resident status as of that date.
19. On or about September 17, 1998, Peralta and Ms. Peralta-Herrera jointly filed a Form I-751, Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence. On the Form I-751, which Peralta signed under penalty of perjury on September 14, 1998, he represented that his name was Luis I. Peralta and that he was born [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador. He wrote "NONE" for other names used (including maiden names).
20. On September 24, 1998, INS approved Peralta's Form I-751without interview.
21. On or about January 11, 2007, Peralta filed a Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, based on having been a lawful permanent resident for a period of five years. On his Form N-400, which he signed under penalty of perjury on December 15, 2006, he represented that:
    - His current legal name was Luis Ivan Peralta.
    - In response to whether he had ever used other names, he wrote "N/A."
    - He was born [redacted] in Ecuador.
    - He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
    - He had never been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States.
    - He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.
22. On or about August 21, 2007, Peralta appeared at the USCIS Field Office in Newark, New Jersey, to determine his eligibility for naturalization. At the beginning of the

[3] Although the "Applicant Interviewed" box on page 1 of the Form I-485 is unchecked, the record contains notices indicating that Peralta appeared for an interview on September 23, 1996, and September 26, 1996.

interview, Peralta was placed under oath; however, the interview ended prematurely and Peralta was issued an interview notice, instructing him to appear for a re-interview on his Form N-400 on October 19, 2007.

23. On October 19, 2007, Peralta appeared at the USCIS Field Office in Newark and requested the withdrawal of his Form N-400. USCIS acknowledged the withdrawal of his application that same day.

24. On or about January 4, 2008, Peralta filed a second Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, based on having been a lawful permanent resident for a period of five years. On his second Form N-400, which he signed under penalty of perjury on December 4, 2007, Peralta represented that:

    - His current legal name was Luis Peralta.
    - In response to whether he had ever used other names, he wrote "NONE."
    - He was born [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador.
    - He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
    - He had never been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States.
    - He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.

25. On July 15, 2008, Peralta appeared for an interview at the USCIS Field Office in Newark to determine his eligibility for naturalization. Peralta was placed under oath by Immigration Services Officer (ISO) Phoebe F. Feng who asked the following questions:

    - Current Legal Name?
    - 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?
    - Have you ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States?

- Have you ever been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States?
- Have you ever applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation?

26. In response, Peralta testified that his name was "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay" and verbally answered "no" to the remaining questions above. During the course of the naturalization interview, fourteen corrections were made to the written answers initially provided on his Form N-400, including the additions of "Sucuzhanay" and "Ivan" to his legal name. He did not change his "no" response to the remaining questions above. At the conclusion of the interview, Peralta swore that the contents of his Form N-400, including the fourteen corrections, were true and correct.
27. On July 15, 2008, Peralta also took the U.S. Naturalization Test, did not pass the written portion of the examination, and was issued a notice to appear for a "Re-Examination for Reading, Writing or Speaking English" on October 31, 2008.
28. On October 31, 2008, Peralta appeared for a reexamination and passed.
29. By notice dated October 31, 2008, Peralta was informed that his second Form N-400 was denied based on lack of good moral character based on his criminal record.
30. On or about November 24, 2008, Peralta filed a third Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, based on having been a lawful permanent resident for a period of five years. On his third Form N-400, which he signed under penalty of perjury on November 14, 2008, he represented that:
    - His current legal name was Luis Peralta.
    - In response to whether he had ever used other names, he wrote "NONE."
    - He was born [redacted] 1972, in Ecuador.
    - He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
    - He had never been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States.

- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.

31. On April 7, 2009, Peralta appeared for an interview at the USCIS Field Office in Newark to determine his eligibility for naturalization. Peralta was placed under oath by ISO Pamela J. Sanders who asked the following questions:
    - Current Legal Name?
    - Have you ever used any other names?
    - 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?
    - Have you ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States?
    - Have you ever been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States?
    - Have you ever applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation?
32. In response, Peralta testified that his name was "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay" and verbally answered "no" to the remaining questions above. At the conclusion of the interview, Peralta swore that the contents of his third Form N-400 were true and correct. At the conclusion of the interview, Peralta's case was continued for the submission of additional documentation and to permit Peralta to take the U.S. Naturalization Test.
33. On June 12, 2009, Peralta appeared at the USCIS Field Office in Newark, successfully passed the U.S. Naturalization Test, and submitted the additional documentation requested.
34. By notice dated June 23, 2009, USCIS informed Peralta that his third Form N-400 was denied based on lack of good moral character based on his criminal record.
35. On or about February 10, 2010, Peralta filed a fourth Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, based on having been a lawful permanent resident for a period of five years. On his fourth Form N-400, which he signed February 4, 2010, under penalty of perjury, he represented that:
    - His current legal name was Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay.

- In response to whether he had ever used other names, he wrote "N/A."
- He was born [redacted], 1972, in Ecuador.
- He had never 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 had never lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States.
- He had never been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States.
- He had never applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.

36. On June 3, 2010, Peralta appeared for an interview at the USCIS Field Office in Newark to determine his eligibility for naturalization. Peralta was placed under oath by ISO Allen Craig, who asked the following questions:
    - Current Legal Name?
    - 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?
    - Have you ever been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States?
    - Have you ever applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation?
37. In response, Peralta testified that his name was "Luis Ivan Peralta Sucuzhanay" and verbally answered "no" to the remaining questions above. At the conclusion of the interview, Peralta swore that the contents of his Form N-400 were true and correct.
38. On the basis of his written application and the testimony he provided during his naturalization interview, Peralta's fourth Form N-400 was approved on June 9, 2010.
39. On September 15, 2010, Peralta took the Oath of Allegiance and was admitted as a citizen of the United States. He was issued Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted].

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Not Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence
Final Order of Deportation Outstanding at Adjustment

40. To be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. INA § 318, 8 U.S.C. § 1429.
41. Under the law in effect at the time of Peralta's adjustment of status to permanent resident, as today, the immigration court generally had exclusive jurisdiction over applications for adjustment of status filed by applicants (other than certain arriving aliens) in deportation or removal proceedings, including applicants with a final order of deportation or removal. 8 C.F.R. § 245.2(a)(1) (1996).
42. Peralta was subject to an order of deportation under the name of Luis Evan Peralta Sueuzanay as of September 8, 1993, and filed his application for adjustment of status on May 30, 1996. Because Peralta misrepresented certain facts in connection with his application, INS was not aware of the deportation proceedings and the outstanding order of deportation, and approved his application for adjustment of status on September 26, 1996.
43. Because the immigration court had exclusive jurisdiction over Peralta's application for adjustment of status at the time it was approved by INS, he was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence; accordingly, he illegally procured his naturalization.

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Not Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence
Inadmissible Based on Fraud or Misrepresentation

44. To be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. INA § 318, 8 U.S.C. § 1429.
45. Among the INA provisions applicable at the time of Peralta's adjustment of status to permanent resident was the requirement that he be admissible to the United States. INA §§ 245(a) and (i), 8 U.S.C. §§ 1255(a) and (i).
46. Under the law then in effect, an individual who by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact was seeking to procure (or had sought to procure or had procured) a visa, other documentation, or entry into the United States, or other benefit provided under the INA was excludable from admission into the United States. INA § 212(a)(6)(C)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i) (1996).
47. Based on the information contained above, Peralta willfully misrepresented material facts, specifically, his identity and immigration history.
48. Because Peralta misrepresented material facts, he was excludable from admission to the United States at the time of his adjustment of status and was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence; accordingly, he illegally procured his naturalization.

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Lack of Good Moral Character
Unlawful Acts

49. As an applicant for naturalization under section 316(a) of the INA, Peralta was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during the period beginning five years prior to the filing of his application for naturalization and continuing until the time of admission to citizenship. This period is generally referred to as the "statutory period."
50. Peralta filed his application for naturalization on February 10, 2010; accordingly, he was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character from February 10, 2005,[4] until the time of his admission to citizenship on September 15, 2010.

[4] Although Peralta checked the box on the N-400 indicating he had been a permanent resident for five years, he also indicated that his spouse was a U.S. citizen; therefore, he was potentially eligible for naturalization under INA § 319(a), which contains a three-year statutory period. Even if subject to a three-year statutory period, which would have begun February 10, 2007, he failed to demonstrate good moral character during that period, because he provided false information on the N-400 he filed on February 10, 2010, and signed on February 4, 2010. He further

51. Under the law then in effect, an individual could not establish good moral character if, during the statutory period, he committed unlawful acts that adversely reflected on his moral character, unless he could establish extenuating circumstances. INA § 101(f); 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii).
52. Based on the facts contained above, during the statutory period Peralta committed unlawful acts that adversely reflected on his moral character as he made false statements in conjunction with his naturalization application. Specifically, Peralta provided false information regarding his identity, immigration history and whether he ever provided false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation.
53. Peralta cannot establish extenuating circumstances in light of the deliberate and continuing nature of his violations; accordingly, he was not eligible for naturalization and illegally procured his naturalization.

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Lack of Good Moral Character
False Testimony

54. As an applicant for naturalization under section 316(a) of the INA, Peralta was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character during the period beginning five years prior to the filing of his application for naturalization and continuing until the time of admission to citizenship. This period is generally referred to as the "statutory period."
55. Peralta filed his application for naturalization on February 10, 2010; accordingly, he was required to establish that he was a person of good moral character from February 10, 2005,[5] until the time of his admission to citizenship on September 15, 2010.
56. Under the law then in effect, an individual who, during the statutory period, provided false testimony for the purpose of obtaining an immigration benefit could not establish good moral character. INA § 101(f)(6); 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(2)(vi).

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provided false information on the prior three N-400s, which he filed on January 11, 2007, January 4, 2008, and November 24, 2008.

[5] See prior footnote. Even if subject to a three-year statutory period, which would have begun February 10, 2007, Peralta failed to demonstrate good moral character during that period, because he provided false testimony during his July 15, 2008, interview with ISO Phoebe F. Feng.

57. Based on the facts contained above, Peralta provided false testimony while under oath during his naturalization interview. Specifically, Peralta gave false testimony regarding his use of other names, 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; whether he had ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States; whether he had ever been ordered to be removed, excluded or deported from the United States; and whether he had ever applied for any kind of relief from removal, exclusion, or deportation.
58. Because Peralta provided false testimony to obtain an immigration benefit during the statutory period, he was not eligible for naturalization; accordingly, he illegally procured his naturalization.

PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION BY WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION OR CONCEALMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS

59. A naturalized citizen is subject to revocation of naturalization if he procured naturalization by willfully misrepresenting or concealing material facts.
60. Based on the facts contained above, Peralta willfully misrepresented his identity and immigration history throughout the naturalization process.
61. The misrepresentations made by Peralta 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 naturalization application. In fact, Peralta misrepresented and concealed facts that would have shown that he was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA and thus was ineligible for naturalization under INA § 318, 8 U.S.C. § 1429.
62. Peralta was able to procure his naturalization because he concealed or misrepresented material facts regarding his identity 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 August 05, 2026 at San Antonio, Texas Field Office.

Jennifer A. Rios

Jennifer A. Rios
Immigration Services Officer
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Department of Homeland Security