CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION GUIDE

CUNY CITIZENSHIP NOW!

READ ME FIRST

Tips for each stage of the naturalization process
Step-by-step instructions for filling out the N-400 Application for Naturalization
Civic knowledge questions for naturalization test
Information about applying for naturalization with a fee waiver

16TH EDITION
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16th Edition
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CITIZENSHIP NOW! GUIDE

MESSAGE FROM SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR JAY HERSHENSON

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MESSAGE FROM SENIOR VICE CHANCELLOR
JAY HERSHENSON

Dear Participants,

CUNY Citizenship Now! is the largest and most comprehensive university-based immigration service effort in the United States. Under the direction of nationally-recognized expert immigration attorney Allan Wernick, Citizenship Now! began in 1997 as an effort to provide free citizenship services to CUNY’s students, staff and their families. Today it provides free immigration and citizenship services to all New Yorkers at seven immigration centers and at our 30 affiliated centers located mostly at the offices of New York City Council Members. We also offer citizenship application assistance on weekends at community events held throughout New York City. You will find a list of our centers with contact information on the back inside cover of the guide.

Cordially,

Jay Hershenson
Senior Vice Chancellor for University Relations
Secretary of the Board of Trustees
The City University of New York
INTRODUCTION*

CUNY Citizenship Now! prepared this Guide to provide legal permanent residents with a detailed review of the rules for becoming a U.S. citizen and with tips for completing the naturalization application.

U.S. citizenship comes with both benefits and responsibilities. Only U.S. citizens can vote, be an elected official, be eligible for certain government jobs, obtain certain government benefits, and obtain citizenship for children born abroad. Responsibilities of citizenship include giving up allegiance to any other nation, serving the country when required, registering and voting in elections and serving on a jury.

While you may want to use the Guide to complete your naturalization application on your own, we highly recommend that you get help. When you apply for naturalization, you give the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) the opportunity to review your immigration history and your criminal history. If you have any reason to believe that the USCIS may question your right to become a U.S. citizen or your right to remain in the United States, speak with an authorized immigration law expert before submitting your application. If you have ever been arrested or charged with a crime, depending on your record, your filing for naturalization could result in deportation. CUNY offers assistance with these issues at our immigration centers. For a list see the back inside cover of this guide.

Besides advice on naturalizing, the guide offers information on how to find low-cost Civics and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, and authorized immigration services providers (pages 77 and 79).

Good luck in becoming a U.S. citizen.

Allan Wernick, Esq.
Director, CUNY Citizenship Now!
Professor, Baruch College

I. WHAT TO KNOW BEFORE APPLYING FOR NATURALIZATION

A. REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURALIZATION

The law provides some exceptions to the following requirements. Please speak with an authorized immigration law expert to find more information on these requirements and the exceptions to them.

1. You have resided continuously in the United States as a permanent resident for five years. (A person can qualify after only three years of permanent residence if he/she is currently married to and has been living with a U.S. citizen for the last three years, and the U.S. citizen spouse has been a citizen for at least three years);

2. You were physically present in the United States for at least half of the five (or three) years;

3. You have resided for at least three months in the state in which the naturalization application will be filed;

4. You are a person of good moral character;

5. You have a basic knowledge of U.S. government and history (with exceptions some for disabled lawful permanent residents and applicants over 65 years of age who have been permanent residents for at least 20 years. They will take a simpler civics test);

6. You can read, write, and speak basic English;

    Note: Certain older, long-time lawful permanent residents may be interviewed and tested on civics in their native language. If on the date of submitting the application the applicant is 50 or older and has been a lawful permanent resident for 20 years (50/20) or the applicant is 55 or older and has been a permanent resident for 15 years (55/15), then he/she may request for the interview and exam to be conducted in his/her native language. If you qualify for 50/20 or 55/15 exemption, you will still need to pass the civics portion of the test. If the applicant is disabled and, as a result, unable to speak, read, write or learn English, or comply with the civics knowledge requirements, then the applicant must apply for a disability waiver using Form N-648.

7. You are at least 18 years old and legally competent to take an oath of allegiance to the United States;

8. You are willing to express allegiance to the United States.

Warning: You should see an authorized immigration law expert before filing an application if any of the following apply to you:

- You have ever received a citation, were temporarily detained, and/or arrested by a law enforcement officer.

- You lied to an immigration officer, consular official, or government official.

- You failed to support your dependents or to pay alimony.
• You are a male who lived in the United States at any time between your 18th and 26th birthdays and failed to register with the Selective Service.

• You married solely to obtain permanent residence and/or obtained your permanent residence by providing false information.

• Since becoming a lawful permanent resident, you were absent from the United States for long periods of time, especially periods over one year.

• Since becoming a lawful permanent resident, you failed to file an income tax return and/or filed taxes as single or head of household when married.

• One of your parents became a U.S. citizen before you turned 18. You may already be a U.S. citizen.

1. Continuous Residence Requirement

To be naturalized, you must have continuously resided in the United States as a permanent resident for at least five years. If you are the spouse of a U.S. citizen, you can naturalize three years after becoming a permanent resident if you have been married to and living with that U.S. citizen for the entire three year period. The five or three years required are referred to as the ‘statutory period’. Continuous residence does not mean that you must have been in the United States without ever leaving during the statutory period. It does mean, however, that during the statutory period all of the following were true:

• You did not abandon your permanent resident status;

• The United States was your principal residence;

• You have not been out of the country for one year (365 consecutive days) or more at a time. An absence of one year breaks the continuity of your residence.

If you have been out of the country for more than six months at a time, but less than one year, you may have to prove that you did not intend to abandon your residence in the United States. Such proof might include having close family, a house or apartment, a job, and bank or utility accounts in the United States.

If you went abroad to work for a U.S. business or research institution, to do religious work, or to work for the U.S. government, you may have been absent for more than a year without breaking your continuous residence if you got prior approval from USCIS by filing Form N-470, Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes.

Individuals who break continuous residence and have obtained a re-entry permit can file for naturalization four years and one day after re-entry (two years and one day if you are qualifying under the special rules for the spouse of a U.S. citizen.)

2. Physical Presence Requirement

In order to be naturalized, you must have been physically present in the United States for half of the statutory period. You will be required to count the total number of days outside the United States. That means that you cannot have spent more than 913 days outside the United States in the last five years (or 548 days outside the United States in the last three years). The law allows exceptions for some religious workers, seamen, people serving in the military, and people working for the U.S. government abroad.
3. Good Moral Character Requirement

The question of who has good moral character under U.S. law is not easy to answer. Good moral character does not mean moral excellence. However, if you have a criminal record; have failed to pay required family support; have had problems with alcohol or drugs; have been involved in illegal gambling or prostitution; have failed to pay your taxes; have failed to register with the Selective Service; or have lied to USCIS to gain immigration benefits, you may not meet the good moral character requirement.

Parking tickets, disorderly conduct convictions, and many other minor offenses usually will not prevent you from proving that you have good moral character. However, USCIS may argue that you do not have good moral character if you have repeated convictions for minor violations. If you have any doubts, particularly regarding a criminal record, you should speak with an authorized immigration law expert before filing your naturalization application.

Receipt of welfare and other public benefits has no bearing on good moral character. You can naturalize even if you have been receiving these benefits, as long as you were entitled to receive them.

a. Criminal Activity

If you have committed a crime, USCIS may find you ineligible for naturalization. If you have been convicted of certain serious crimes called aggravated felonies, you may be permanently barred (prohibited) from naturalizing. Other crimes may not be a permanent bar to naturalization, but may be grounds for USCIS to remove you from the United States or may have other serious immigration consequences.

If you have ever been arrested or charged with a crime (even abroad), you need to get information about your criminal record before an authorized immigration law expert can help you determine whether you qualify for U.S. citizenship. Go to the Clerk of the court in the county/borough/city where you were arrested or charged, and get a “Certificate of Disposition” for every arrest or charge see page 82 of this guide for a list of court clerks offices in New York City by borough. To obtain a disposition letter for tickets and summons issued by the New York Transit Authority, go to the MTA NYC’s Adjustment Bureau at 29 Gallatin Place, 3rd Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201. Bring government issued ID, your Social Security card, and the date of arrest and docket number if you have them. You will be charged a fee of $10 cash. If you have any questions, call the Transit Adjudication Bureau at 347-643-5805. For crimes abroad, consult with your consulate to determine how to acquire a copy of your criminal record.

Note: Unless a traffic incident was alcohol or drug related or serious personal injury to another person occurred, you do not need to submit documentation for traffic fines and incidents that did not involve an actual arrest if the only penalty was a fine of less than $500 and/or points on your drivers license.

Bring your Certificate(s)/Letter(s) of disposition or the copy of your criminal record to one of our CUNY Immigration Centers or to an authorized immigration law expert. For a list of CUNY Citizenship Now! Immigration Centers, see the back cover of this guide.

b. Child Support

If you willfully fail to meet your child support obligations, you do not have good moral character for naturalization purposes. Child support refers to financial support that you provide to your children when they are not living with you, even if they live abroad.
How does USCIS know whether you are meeting your child support obligations? On Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, you are asked whether you are separated or divorced and whether you are living with or apart from your spouse. Your interview notice will ask you to bring in any court documents and any papers relating to the divorce. You may be required to produce documentation, such as cancelled checks, to prove that you have met or are meeting your child support obligations. USCIS may check with the person caring for your children or ask you to get a letter from that person confirming that you are supporting your children.

c. Other Common Indications of a Lack of Good Moral Character

A habitual drunkard or a user or dealer of drugs is not a person of good moral character. The same is true of people who earn income from illegal gambling or prostitution. If a person has been arrested for one of these activities and currently has no visible means of support, USCIS may wonder if he/she is engaging in illegal activities.

If you are a polygamist (you abide by the ideology or practice of having many wives), you will fail to meet the good moral character requirement. You may also be unable to meet the good moral character requirement if you failed to pay taxes when the law required you to do so. If you have ever helped smuggle someone into the United States you may not be able to show good moral character and you may be deportable.

4. Civic Knowledge Requirement

To naturalize, you must have a basic understanding of U.S. history and government (civics). You must correctly answer six out of ten questions from a list of 100 questions provided by USCIS.

If you are 65 years of age or older and you have been a permanent resident for at least 20 years (65/20) at the time you submit your application for naturalization, you do not have to take the English test. You will still have to take the civics test in the language of your choice. You will need to answer six out of ten questions from a list of only 25 questions. For a list of the 25 civics questions in English, Spanish and Chinese, visit www.uscis.gov. You should indicate on Question 12C on Form N-400 that you qualify to take this simplified test.

If you cannot learn due to a mental impairment or physical disability, you can apply for an exemption from the civic knowledge test. To apply for this exemption, your medical doctor or clinical psychologist must fill out Form N-648, Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions. This completed form should be filed with your Form N-400, Application for Naturalization. You must also indicate on Part 2, Question 11 of the Form N-400 that you are requesting a waiver of the test.

Note: Requesting the mental impairment or physical disability exemption does not guarantee that you will be excused from the testing requirement. USCIS will decide whether to approve or deny your request at the interview.

5. English Language Requirement

Every naturalization applicant must pass an English speaking, reading, and writing test. This requires that the applicant have a basic knowledge of English. (Certain applicants because of age and length of time as a permanent resident may be exempt from the English language requirement.) You are exempt from the English language requirement if at the time you are filing your application you have been a permanent resident for at least 20 years and you are 50 years of age or older (50/20) or if you have been a permanent resident for at least 15 years and you are 55
years of age or older (55/15). You should select option A or B as appropriate on Part 2, Question 12 of the Form N-400 that you qualify for the exemption. If you are exempt, you must still pass the civic knowledge test, but USCIS will test you in your native language. For a list of the civic knowledge questions in English, Spanish and Chinese, visit www.uscis.gov.

6. Age and Competency Requirement

To be naturalized, you must have the mental capacity to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. This means that you must be at least 18 years old and legally competent.

If you have a physical or developmental disability or mental impairment which prevents you from understanding the meaning of the oath, you can apply for a waiver from the oath requirement. There is no particular form that is used to apply for the waiver, but you must submit a detailed written evaluation completed by your medical doctor or clinical psychologist with your Form N-400, Application for Naturalization. The evaluation must explain why and how you are unable to understand the Oath of Allegiance. You must also have a court appointed guardian who can take the oath on your behalf.

7. Allegiance to the U.S. Government Requirement

To become a U.S. citizen, you must express your allegiance to the United States and its form of government. To do so, you must take an oath of allegiance. It is not until you take the Oath of Allegiance that you actually become a citizen. If you have a physical or developmental disability or mental impairment which prevents you from understanding the meaning of the oath, follow the steps under “Age and Competency Requirement” above. Part of the Oath is giving up allegiance to other countries. Some countries will still allow you to keep your citizenship after you take the oath (see “Dual Citizenship” on pages 7 and 8 of this guide), but to be certain you should check with your country’s embassy or consulate in the United States about the procedures necessary to do so.

You must also demonstrate your allegiance to the United States by being willing to either bear arms on behalf of the United States or perform some form of military service or civilian work of national importance. There are some exceptions to the oath requirement for individuals with certain deeply held beliefs. Speak to an authorized immigration law expert for more information about this exception.

B. EXCEPTIONS TO THE REQUIREMENTS: VETERANS AND THOSE IN MILITARY SERVICE

If you are a U.S. military veteran or someone in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or in certain components of the National Guard or the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve, you may be able to naturalize without meeting the normal residence and physical presence requirements. You are also exempt from paying the application and biometrics fees.

Individuals presently serving in the U.S. military during time of war, qualify for naturalization regardless of immigration status. For the purposes of this rule, the country has been at war as of September 11, 2001.
Service members who recently separated from service qualify for naturalization even if they don’t meet the Continuous Residence and Physical Presence and the three month state residency requirements if they:

- Have served honorably, in active duty or reserve service, for a period or periods adding up to one year or more,
- Are permanent residents, and
- Apply during service or within six months of the termination of service.

Under Section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), any person who has served honorably as a member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve or in an active-duty status in the military, air, or naval forces of the United States may qualify for naturalization, even if they are not lawful permanent residents, if:

- They are veterans who serve(d) in active duty or are (were) in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve during one of the following designated periods of conflict:
  - April 6, 1917 – November 11, 1918
  - September 1, 1939 – December 31, 1946
  - June 25, 1950 – July 1, 1955
  - September 11, 2001 – Present
- At the time of enlistment, reenlistment, extension of enlistment, or induction they are/were physically present in the United States or a qualifying area, whether or not they have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, or at any time subsequent to enlistment or induction they are/were lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

**N-400, Application for Naturalization** submitted by a member of the military must be accompanied by Form N-426, Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service, a copy of the permanent resident card (if applicable), and two passport-style photos. No fees are required. Also note that as of February 18, 2010, Form G-325B, Biographic Information, is no longer required for any Form N-400 that is pending or filed under section 328 or 329 of the Act.

More information for members of the military and their families is available on the USCIS website at [www.uscis.gov/military](http://www.uscis.gov/military) or by calling the USCIS military helpline at 877-CIS-4MIL (877-247-4645).
C. DUAL CITIZENSHIP

The countries below have laws on dual citizenship (being a citizen of two countries at once). Many countries have restrictions regarding losing or acquiring citizenship and for that reason they are not listed below. The countries marked with an asterisk (⋆) have restrictions. For more information about losing your present citizenship when you naturalize as a U.S. citizen, speak with a representative of your government before filing for naturalization. Even if your country allows dual citizenship you are required by U.S. law to use a U.S. passport to leave and re-enter the United States.

1. Dual Citizenship Generally Allowed after U.S. Naturalization

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<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>North Korea (DPRK)</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO COMPLETING FORM N-400, APPLICATION FOR NATURALIZATION

Your eligibility for citizenship is based on the accuracy and completeness of USCIS Form N-400. Most of the form is very straightforward, but some questions require care in answering. Form N-400 is a legal document requiring truthful answers under penalty of perjury (a criminal offense consisting of deliberately making false statements under oath.) In addition to truthfulness, consistency is important, because your N-400 will be compared to all other immigration forms you previously filed with USCIS. In this section you will find images of the various parts of form N-400 followed by step-by-step instructions for all questions.

General recommendations for completing the application:

- **Print clearly using black ink.**

- If extra space is needed to answer a question or if you cannot answer a question because you do not have the information or you do not know the answer, attach a separate sheet of paper or one of the riders provided at the end of this guide. On the sheet, indicate the Application Part and question number, write the date, and include your signature, name and “A” number.

- If a question is not applicable, write ‘N/A’. If the answer is none, write ‘none’.

- Write dates in the order month/day/year using eight digits (mm/dd/yyyy).

- Write your “A” number on the top right hand corner of each page where indicated.

You can find your “A” number on your Permanent Resident Card (formerly known as the Alien Registration Card or green card). The “A” number is the seven to nine digit number on your card (the number of digits will depend on when your card was created). If your “A” number is fewer than nine digits, write enough zeroes before the first number to make your “A” number a nine digit number.

- If you are completing this form on a computer, the data you enter will be captured and saved using the 2D barcode at the bottom of each page. This technology is intended to help the accuracy and processing of the N-400. Do not damage the 2D barcode by stapling, writing or using white correction fluid on it.

- Avoid highlighting, crossing out, or writing outside the area that has been provided for a response.
A. Part 1 – Information About Your Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 1. Information About Your Eligibility (Check only one box or your Form N-400 may be delayed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You are at least 18 years old and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ☐ Have been a Permanent Resident of the United States for at least 5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ☐ Have been a Permanent Resident of the United States for at least 3 years. In addition, you have been married to and living with the same U.S. citizen spouse for the last 3 years, and your spouse has been a U.S. citizen for the last 5 years at the time of filing your Form N-400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ☐ Are a Permanent Resident of the United States, and you are the spouse of a U.S. citizen, and your U.S. citizen spouse is regularly engaged in specified employment abroad. (Section 310(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ☐ Are applying on the basis of qualifying military service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ☐ Other (explain: )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check the box that best applies to your case:

Check “1.” if you qualify because you have been a permanent resident for five or more years.

Check “2.” if you have been married to, and living with the same U.S. citizen for three years while a permanent resident. (If you check this option, at the naturalization interview you must provide a marriage certificate and documentation of your spouse’s U.S. citizenship, and proof that you are living together, and that you have been living together for the entire time that you have had your green card.) Note that if you are applying based on marriage to a citizen, you must remain married until the Certificate of Naturalization is received. Death of a citizen spouse, even if it occurs after having filed the application, ends eligibility to naturalize based on marriage.

Check “3.” if you are a permanent resident, are a spouse of a U.S. citizen and your U.S. Citizen spouse is regularly engaged in specific employment listed in the Immigration and Nationality Act. Speak to an authorized immigration law expert if you think you qualify based on this requirement.

Check “4.” if you are applying for naturalization based on military service (see “Exceptions to the Requirements: Veterans and Those in Military Service” on page 5 of this guide).

Check “5.” if you are applying for naturalization based on other factors, and explain. Speak with an immigration law expert if you think you qualify based on other factors.

B. Part 2 – Information About You

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 2. Information About You (Person applying for naturalization)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Your Current Legal Name (do not provide a nickname)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Name (Last Name)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information in Part 2 is of the person applying for Naturalization.
Your legal name is on your birth certificate, or if it was changed through marriage or divorce, it is on your marriage certificate or divorce judgment.

2. **Your Name Exactly As It Appears on Your Permanent Resident Card (if applicable)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Even if your name is misspelled on your Permanent Resident Card (green card), write it exactly that way here. This is important to identify you. USCIS will use your correct name from Part 2, Question 1 for your naturalization certificate.

3. **Other Name(s) You Have Used Since Birth (include nicknames, aliases, and maiden name if applicable)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Include nicknames, aliases, your maiden name and any other names you may have ever used. Also, write down misspelled names, if any. If there are none, write ‘N/A’.

**Part 2. Information About You (continued)**

4. **Name Change (optional)**

   Read the Form N-400 Instructions before you decide whether or not you would like to legally change your name.

   Would you like to legally change your name?  □ Yes  □ No

   If “Yes,” print the new name you would like to use in the space below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You can use the citizenship process to legally change your name. To do so, in Part 2, Question 4 check ‘Yes’ and in the box below write the new name you want to use. At your naturalization interview, you should confirm with the USCIS officer that if your naturalization application is approved you will be sworn in by a Federal Judge or Magistrate rather than by a USCIS officer. Only a Federal Court can change your name and a name change becomes final only when the court naturalizes you.

If you do not want to change your name, in Question 4 check ‘No’ and in the box below write ‘N/A’.
For “5.” print your social security number. If you do not have a U.S. Social Security number write ‘N/A’.

For “6.” be sure to write your date of birth as month/day/year using eight digits (mm/dd/yyyy).

For “7.” write the official date your lawful permanent residence began. You can find this date on your Permanent Resident Card (green card.)

For “8.” write the name of your country of birth, even if it no longer exists.

For “9.” write the country where your passport is from. If you are stateless, write the name of the country where you were last a citizen or national. If you are a citizen or national of more than one country, write the name of the foreign country that issued your last passport.

Question 10 is where you let USCIS know that you will need special accommodations. If you are unable to fully participate in the naturalization process because of a disability, USCIS will make every reasonable effort to ensure special accommodations on a case-by-case basis. Such accommodations may include sending an officer to your house or rest home to interview you if you are housebound. Check the appropriate box to describe the accommodation you need.

You must be able to speak, read, and write basic English and learn about U.S. government and history, unless you qualify for a medical exemption, in which case you will need to apply for a waiver of the requirements using Form N-648 (see “English Language Requirement” and “Age and Competency Requirement” on pages 4 and 5 of this guide).
If you qualify for and want the interview to be in your native language (see “English Language Requirement” on page 4 of this guide) or you qualify for and want to take the simplified civics test (see “Civic Knowledge Requirement” on page 4 of this guide) you should check the box that corresponds to your age and the length of time you have lived in the United States as a permanent resident. By checking one of these boxes you will be exempt from the English reading and writing requirement but you will still have to pass the civics portion of the exam. USCIS will provide an interpreter for your interview.

C. Part 3 – Information to Contact You

By including your telephone numbers and e-mail address, USCIS can more quickly contact you about your application, though phone contact from the USCIS is rare. If you are hearing impaired and use a TDD telephone connection, indicate this by writing ‘TDD’ after the telephone number.

D. Part 4 – Information About Your Residence

USCIS asks you to list both your home address and your mailing address.
Your mailing address is where USCIS will send your notice to appear for fingerprinting (biometrics) and for the naturalization interview. If your mailing address is the same as your home address, write ‘same’. If it is different, write your mailing address. If you think you will be moving while your application is being processed, use the mailing address of a friend or relative. This is important because mail from USCIS will not be forwarded to your new address when you move. Not receiving your mail from USCIS may result in you missing your biometrics and interview appointment notices and having your application denied. If you use the mailing address of a friend or relative, in the “Care of” box write the name of the person who will be receiving the mail for you.

Part 4. Information About Your Residence (continued)

2. Date of Residence From (mm/dd/yyyy)  To (mm/dd/yyyy)  

Your mailing address is where USCIS will send your notice to appear for fingerprinting (biometrics) and for the naturalization interview. If your mailing address is the same as your home address, write ‘same’. If it is different, write your mailing address. If you think you will be moving while your application is being processed, use the mailing address of a friend or relative. This is important because mail from USCIS will not be forwarded to your new address when you move. Not receiving your mail from USCIS may result in you missing your biometrics and interview appointment notices and having your application denied. If you use the mailing address of a friend or relative, in the “Care of” box write the name of the person who will be receiving the mail for you.
Be sure to write your addresses starting with where you live now and going backward. List every address where you have lived during the last five years. Include any residence in other countries. Note that you do not need to re-write your current address since you already wrote it in Part 4, Section 1. Simply write in the “From” column the date on which you moved to your current address. If you got your green card through marriage, expect USCIS to compare the addresses listed with those on joint taxes and bank accounts.

If you do not know your additional four digit zip code you may write “0000” in the box.

If you need additional space to list all of your residences, attach a separate sheet of paper or use the form on page 87 of this guide. Make sure to sign and date the sheet.

E. Part 5 – Information About Your Parents

If one or both of your parents became U.S. citizens before you turned 18, you may already be a U.S. citizen. See an authorized immigration law expert if this applies to you.

Complete Part 5. if one or both of your biological or legally adoptive parents is a U.S. Citizen. Check “No” if your mother and father are not U.S. Citizens.

In Part 5, Question 2, Part A, current legal name of U.S. Citizen mother is her name on her birth certificate unless it was changed through marriage or divorce, in which case, it is the name on the marriage certificate or divorce judgment.

In Part 5, Question 3, Part A, current legal name of U.S. Citizen father is the name on his birth certificate unless it was changed through marriage or divorce, in which case, it is the name on the marriage certificate or divorce judgment.
F. Part 6 – Information For Criminal Records Check

USCIS conducts an investigation of each applicant upon filing for naturalization consisting of a criminal and security check. These background and security checks include collecting fingerprints (unless the applicant is 75 years or older) and a “name check” from the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 6. Information for Criminal Records Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> USCIS requires you to complete the categories below to conduct background checks. <em>(See Form N-400 Instructions for more information)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Gender □ Male □ Female  
2. Height Feet □ Inches □ |
| 3. Ethnicity (Select one) |
| □ Hispanic or Latino  □ Not Hispanic or Latino |
| 4. Race (Select one or more) |
| □ White □ Asian □ Black or African American □ American Indian or Alaska Native □ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander |
| 5. Hair color |
| □ Black □ Brown □ Blonde □ Gray □ White □ Red □ Sandy □ Bald (No hair) |
| **Part 6. Information for Criminal Records Check (continued)** |
| 6. Eye color |
| □ Brown □ Blue □ Green □ Hazel □ Gray □ Black □ Pink □ Maroon □ Other |

For each question, check the box or boxes that best describe your natural features. The categories are those used by the FBI. Where indicated you can select one or more.

The FBI will use the information in this section, together with your fingerprints, to search for criminal records and in some instances, for federal employment or military service. Although the results of this search may affect your eligibility for naturalization, USCIS does not make naturalization decisions based on gender, race, or physical description. If you have had any encounters with the police or other governmental authorities, speak with an authorized immigration law expert before filing a naturalization application. (See “Good Moral Character Requirement” on page 3 of this guide.)

If you have had any encounters with the police or other government authorities, it might be helpful for you to obtain a copy of your Identity History Summary also known as the FBI RAP sheet detailing your criminal history. There is guidance on the next page on how you can obtain a copy of your Identity History Summary. After you obtain it, bring it to an authorized immigration law expert to seek legal advice as to whether your criminal history might lead you to being placed in removal (i.e. deportation) proceedings or lead to other negative consequences if you file an application with the USCIS.
How to Request a Copy of Your Identity History Summary (Also known as “FBI RAP Sheet”)

There are two ways to obtain a copy of your Identity History Summary. You can either submit a request directly through the FBI, or you can have a third party “FBI-approved Channerler” obtain it for you. You can also request proof that a record does not exist.

To submit a request to the FBI, you must first complete the “Applicant Information Form.” This form is available on the FBI website by visiting www.fbi.gov, clicking on “Stats & Services,” and selecting “Identity History Summary Checks” See under “How to Request a Copy of Your Record” and click the link “Submit a request directly to the FBI”. You will also need to obtain an original rolled-ink set of all ten fingerprints. In New York City, fingerprinting is available at One Police Plaza, New York, NY 10038-1497, Room 152A. Call 646-610-5541 for more information. Make sure to explain that your prints are needed for an FBI record check, not a New York State record check. Mail the completed and signed form, your fingerprints, and an $18 money order or certified check made payable to the “Treasury of the United States” to FBI CJIS Division – Summary Request, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306.

Please note that you must enclose $18 for each Identity History Summary that you are requesting. The Identity History Summary processing can take up to eight weeks.

For more detailed information on this process, or to review the list of FBI-approved Channelers, visit the FBI website and click on “Stats and Services” and then “Identity History Summary Checks”

G. Part 7 – Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended

**Part 7. Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended**

List where you have worked or attended school full time or part time during the last 5 years. Provide information for the complete time period. Include all military, police, and/or intelligence service. Begin by providing information about your most recent or current employment, studies, or unemployment (if applicable). Provide the locations and dates where you worked, were self-employed, were unemployed, or have studied for the last 5 years. If you worked for yourself, write “self-employed.” If you were unemployed, write “unemployed.” If you need more space, use an additional sheet(s) of paper to complete Part 7.

1. **Employer or School Name**

Street Number and Name


Number

City

State

ZIP Code + 4

Province or Region (foreign address only)  Country (foreign address only)  Postal Code (foreign address only)

Date From (mm/dd/yyyy)  Date To (mm/dd/yyyy)  Your Occupation

Make sure you list your places of employment or study full-time or part-time starting with your current job/school and going backward, for the last five years. Also include military service, if applicable.

- If you worked for yourself, write ‘self-employed’.
• If you were not employed over the last five years, write “unemployed in the box “Your Occupation.” Enter “N/A” in all other boxes. You will not be kept from naturalizing just because you were not employed, but the officer may look more closely at how you support yourself to make sure you have not been receiving income from an illegal source. If you are receiving public benefits, that is not a bar to naturalization. You can still become a U.S. citizen, as long as you did not make a misrepresentation that you were a U.S. Citizen or lied to obtain a benefit.

• If you have been employed, USCIS will ask that you present your federal tax returns. Failure to report income may be grounds for denying you U.S. citizenship. Unless you earned so little income that you were not required to pay taxes, USCIS will not naturalize you until you have complied with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations. For more information about whether you were required to file taxes visit www.irs.gov/filing.

• If you obtained your permanent residence through employment and you left that employment shortly after becoming a permanent resident, the USCIS officer may ask why you left the job with your sponsor. If you worked only a short period of time for your sponsor, talk to an authorized immigration law expert.

If you need additional space to list all of your places of employment and study, attach a separate sheet of paper or use the form on page 89 of this guide, and provide all the information requested. Make sure to sign and date the sheet.

H. Part 8 – Time Outside the United States

Information on trips outside the United States is particularly important. Many people have traveled and or have been absent from the United States. If you have long absences, or if you have traveled a great deal, USCIS will want to make sure that you meet the continuous residence and physical presence requirements. During your naturalization interview, USCIS might ask you questions about trips outside the United States from before your five (or three) years of continuous residence in the United States even though the naturalization form only asks about the last five years (see “Continuous Residence Requirement” and “Physical Presence Requirement,” both on page 2 of this guide).

If you were outside of the United States for more than one continuous year (365 consecutive days) during the statutory period, you have broken your continuous residence. You must wait until you have accrued the five (or three) years of continuous residence before you can apply for citizenship.

If you were outside of the United States for more than six consecutive months, but less than one year, the USCIS officer will want to know why you were abroad for so long. You must attach additional proof that you did not intend to abandon your residence (see “Continuous Residence Requirement” on page 2 of this guide).

You must have also been physically present in the United States for at least half of the time during the statutory period. That means you must have been physically present at least 913 days in the last five years (or 548 days in the last three years.) The law allows exceptions for some religious workers, seamen, people serving in the military, and people working for the U.S. government abroad.

**Part 8. Time Outside the United States**

1. How many total days (24 hours or longer) did you spend outside the United States during the last 5 years? _______ days
Write the total number of days you spent outside of the United States during the last five years (this may be easiest to do once you have completed Part 8, Question 3 of the N-400). Count the days of every trip that lasted 24 hours or longer. Do not count days spent outside of the United States on military service.

2. How many trips of 24 hours or longer have you taken outside the United States during the last 5 years?  

Write the number of trips you have taken outside the United States during the last five years. Count every trip that lasted 24 hours or longer in the last five years (this may be easiest to do once you have completed Part 8, Question 3). Do not count trips taken while on military service.

3. List below all the trips of 24 hours or longer that you have taken outside the United States during the last 5 years. Begin with your most recent trip and work backwards. If you need more space, use an additional sheet(s) of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date You Left the United States (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Date You Returned to the United States (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Did Trip Last 6 Months or More?</th>
<th>Countries to Which You Traveled</th>
<th>Total Days Outside the United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Make your best effort to provide the requested information for every trip that you have taken outside the United States during the last five years. Begin with your most recent trip and work back in time. Use the stamps in your passport to help you. If you are not sure about the dates or duration of a trip, say so by writing ‘approximately’. If you do not know all your trip dates because you travel outside of the United States frequently, attach a separate sheet of paper with a statement explaining where you travel and how often. Include the estimated number of days you were outside the United States. If you need additional space to list all of your trips, attach a separate sheet of paper or use the form on page 91 of this guide, and provide all the information requested. Make sure to write the Application Part and question number you are responding to as well as the date, your full name and A number and sign the sheet.

I. Part 9 – Information About Your Marital History

As mentioned before, if you are applying under the three-year rule as the spouse of a U.S. citizen, you must be currently married to and living with your U.S. citizen spouse. If you obtained your permanent residence based on a spousal petition, and you divorced or separated from your spouse shortly after you obtained permanent residence, USCIS may question whether yours was a bona fide (real) marriage, or if it was simply to obtain immigration benefits. The USCIS officer may also be interested in your marital status to make sure you have been honest in applying for public benefits and/or completing tax returns.
Part 9. Information About Your Marital History

1. What is your current marital status?
   - Single, never married
   - Married
   - Separated
   - Divorced
   - Widowed
   - Marriage annulled

Select the option that best applies to you.

2. If you are married, is your spouse a current member of the U.S. Armed Forces?
   - Yes
   - No

If your spouse is currently a member of the U.S. Armed Forces indicate “Yes” here.

3. How many times have you been married (including annulled marriages and marriage(s) to the same person)?
   - 0

If you are single and have never been married, indicate “0” and go to Part 10.

Write the number of times you have been married. Include any annulled marriages. If you were married to the same spouse more than one time, count each time as a separate marriage. If you have never been married indicate it by writing the number “0”.

4. If you are married now, provide the following information about your current spouse.

   A. Legal Name of Current Spouse
      - Family Name (Last Name)
      - Given Name (First Name)
      - Middle Name (if applicable)

   B. Previous Legal Name of Current Spouse
      - Family Name (Last Name)
      - Given Name (First Name)
      - Middle Name (if applicable)

   C. Other Names Used by Current Spouse (include nicknames, aliases, and maiden name, if applicable)
      - Family Name (Last Name)
      - Given Name (First Name)
      - Middle Name (if applicable)

   D. Current Spouse’s Date of Birth
      - (mm/dd/yyyy)

   E. Date You Entered into Marriage with Current Spouse
      - (mm/dd/yyyy)

   F. Current Spouse’s Present Home Address
      - Street Number and Name
      - City
      - County
      - State
      - ZIP Code + 4
      - Province or Region (foreign address only)
      - Country (foreign address only)
      - Postal Code (foreign address only)

   G. Current Spouse’s Present Employer
If you have never been married, this section is not applicable to you. Go to Part 10. If you have been married but are not currently married, this part is also not applicable to you, so go to Part 9, Question 9.

If you are now married, provide information about your current spouse. Include this information even if you are separated but not divorced, or if your spouse lives outside of the United States.

5. Is your current spouse a U.S. citizen?  
   □ Yes □ No
   If “Yes,” answer Item Number 6.  
   If “No,” go to Item Number 7.

Check the appropriate box to indicate whether your current spouse is a U.S. citizen.

Part 9. Information About Your Marital History (continued)

6. If your current spouse is a U.S. citizen, complete the following information.
   A. When did your current spouse become a U.S. citizen?  
      □ At birth - Go to Item Number 8.  
      □ Other - Complete the following information.
   B. Date your current spouse became a U.S. citizen
      (mm/dd/yyyy) ▶

If your spouse is not a U.S. citizen, this section is not applicable to you. Go to Part 9, Question 7. If your spouse is a U.S. citizen through naturalization, give the date of naturalization.

7. If your current spouse is not a U.S. citizen, complete the following information.
   A. Current Spouse's Country of Citizenship or Nationality
   B. Current Spouse's A-Number (if applicable)
      ▶ A.
   C. Current Spouse's Immigration Status
      □ Permanent Resident □ Other (explain): ▶

If your spouse is a U.S. citizen, this section is not applicable to you. If your spouse is not a U.S. citizen, complete this section. In Question B, if your spouse does not have an “A” number, write ‘N/A’. In Question C, if your spouse is a permanent resident, check the box that says “Permanent Resident.” If your spouse is not a permanent resident, check the box that says “Other” and list his/her status. If your spouse does not have immigration status in the United States, write ‘N/A’ after ‘Other’. Write “Lives Abroad” instead of listing his/her status if your spouse does not live in the United States.
Inform ation on all prior marriages of the applicant's current spouse is required. If your current spouse has been married before, provide the following information about your current spouse's prior spouse.

If your current spouse has had more than one previous marriage, use an additional sheet(s) of paper to provide the information requested in Items A - H below for each marriage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Prior Spouse's Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| B. Prior Spouse's Immigration Status      | [ ] U.S. Citizen   | [ ] Permanent Resident  | [ ] Other (explain): |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. Prior Spouse's Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>D. Prior Spouse's Country of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. Prior Spouse's Country of Citizenship or Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F. Date of Marriage with Prior Spouse (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>G. Date Marriage Ended with Prior Spouse (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H. How Marriage Ended with Prior Spouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Annull ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Spouse Deceased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on all prior marriages of the applicant's current spouse is required. If your current spouse was never previously married, then write the number “1” and go to Part 9, Question 9. If your current spouse was previously married, write the number of times and give information about his/her prior spouses. Make your best attempt to contact his/her prior spouse(s), to obtain the necessary information. If the prior spouse(s) cannot be contacted, include as much information as you have. This is especially important if your current spouse obtained immigration benefits from his/her prior spouse.

For Question B, if the prior spouse was not a U.S. citizen or a permanent resident during your spouse's marriage to that individual, check “Other” and list his/her status at the time. If the prior spouse did not live in the United States, write “Lived Abroad” instead of listing his/her status here.

For Question H, if the marriage was otherwise legally terminated, check “other” and explain.

For more than one prior marriage of your spouse, use a separate sheet of paper to provide answers to questions A through H for each marriage or use the form on page 93 of this guide, and provide all the information requested. Make sure to write the date and sign the sheet. If your spouse was married to the individual more than one time, write about each marriage separately.
Information on all prior spouses of the applicant is required. If you were never married before, this section is not applicable to you. Go to 10. If you were married before or are a widow/widower, give information about your former spouse(s). Make your best attempt to contact your prior spouse(s), if necessary, to obtain this information. If your prior spouse(s) cannot be contacted, include as much information as you have.

For Question B, if your prior spouse was not a U.S. citizen or a permanent resident during your marriage, check “Other” and list his/her status. If your prior spouse did not have an Immigration Status when your marriage ended, check “other” and write “N/A” in the space provided. If the prior spouse did not live in the United States, write “Lived Abroad” instead of listing his/her status here.

For Question H, if the marriage was otherwise legally terminated, check “other” and explain.

For more than one prior marriage, use a separate sheet of paper to provide answers to questions A through H for each marriage or use the form on page 95 of this guide, and provide all the information requested. Make sure to write the date and sign the sheet. If you were married to the same spouse more than one time, write about each marriage separately.
J. Part 10 – Information About Your Children

Part 10. Information About Your Children

1. Indicate your total number of children. (All children should be indicated, including: A. Children who are alive, missing, deceased; B. Children born in the United States or in other countries; C. Children under 18 years of age or older; D. Children who are currently married or unmarried; E. Children living with you or elsewhere; F. Current stepchildren; G. Legally adopted children; and H. Children born when you were not married.)

Count all sons and daughters alive, missing, deceased, adopted or stepchildren, even if they are U.S. citizens, adults, born out of wedlock, born outside the United States, or live outside the United States. This is not an application for them; USCIS is simply requesting information about them. This information may assist USCIS in determining matters of good moral character and your obligation to pay child support. Be prepared to show evidence that you support your children who are minors especially if they reside apart from you. If you file a petition for your child in the future, USCIS will want to see that you claimed the child as your own at the time you applied for citizenship. Failure to answer this question accurately may lead to problems later.

Note: Children of an applicant for naturalization may automatically derive (obtain) citizenship through that parent when the parent naturalizes. The child must be a permanent resident, unmarried, under 18 years of age at the time that the parent naturalizes, and living in the United States in that parent’s legal and physical custody. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you think that your child may receive this benefit when you naturalize. The expert can assist you with identifying the documents you will need to prove that your child has derived citizenship.

2. Provide the following information about all your children (sons and daughters) listed in Item Number 1., regardless of age. Use an additional sheet(s) of paper to list any additional children.

A1. Child’s Current Legal Name
   Family Name (Last Name)   Given Name (First Name)   Middle Name (if applicable)

A2. Child's A-Number (if applicable)
   ▶ A-

A3. Child’s Date of Birth
   (mm/dd/yyyy) ▶

A4. Child’s Country of Birth

A5. Child’s Current Address
   Street Number and Name
   Apt.  Ste.  Fl.  Number

   City  County  State  ZIP Code ▶ 4

   Province or Region (foreign address only)  Country (foreign address only)  Postal Code (foreign address only)

A6. What is your child’s relationship to you? (e.g., biological child, stepchild, legally adopted child)
Provide all of the requested information for each son and daughter alive, missing, deceased, adopted or stepchild, even if they are U.S. citizens, adults, or live outside the United States. Failure to answer these questions accurately may lead to problems later.

In question A5, titled “Child’s Current Address,” write: ‘With me’ - if the son or daughter is currently living with you. If your children are not living with you then write the address including state and county where they are currently living. If the son or daughter is not currently living with you but is missing or deceased indicate such by writing ‘Missing’ or ‘Deceased’. If you need space to list additional sons and daughters, attach a separate sheet of paper or use the form on page 97 of this guide, and provide all the information requested. Make sure to write the date and sign the sheet.

K. Part 11 – Additional Information

In order for you to be naturalized, you must be a person of good moral character and you must be committed to the principles of the United States. Part 11 is designed to help USCIS determine whether you meet these criteria. Answer these questions carefully. If any part of a question applies to you, you must answer ‘Yes’. If you answer ‘Yes’, make sure that you consult an authorized immigration law expert before you submit your naturalization application. You will need to attach your written explanation and any additional information or documentation that helps explain your answer. Your ‘Yes’ answer may negatively affect your eligibility for citizenship.

Note: Do not lie. USCIS takes the position that if you make a statement that is not true, even if it is meaningless, it is grounds for denying your application. It might also bar you from applying for any immigration benefits in the future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 11. Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answer Item Numbers 1. - 21. If you answer “Yes” to any of these questions, include a written explanation on an additional sheet(s) of paper and provide any evidence to support your answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Have you ever claimed to be a U.S. citizen (in writing or any other way)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Have you ever registered to vote in any Federal, State, or local election in the United States?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Have you ever voted in any Federal, State, or local election in the United States?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These questions are designed to determine whether you have ever made a false claim to U.S. citizenship or improperly registered for or voted in an election. Only U.S. citizens can register to vote and vote in national and local elections in the United States. Making a false claim to U.S. citizenship by voting in such an election, or even by filling out a voter registration card, can make you deportable. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if this applies to you.

In some cities, even undocumented immigrants can vote in school board and community elections. If a local law allowed you to vote in a particular election, your having voted in that election will not make you deportable and will not affect your ability to naturalize.
4. **Do you now have, or did you ever have, a hereditary title or an order of nobility in any foreign country?** □ Yes □ No

A title of nobility is considered inconsistent with U.S. citizenship. If you hold a title of nobility, you must renounce the title before becoming a citizen.

5. **Have you ever been declared legally incompetent, or been confined to a mental institution?** □ Yes □ No

USCIS asks if you have been ever declared legally incompetent or confined to a mental institution to decide whether you are capable of understanding the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. In 2000, a law went into effect allowing USCIS to waive the oath requirement for applicants who are mentally impaired or physically disabled. Answering ‘Yes’ to this question will not bar you from naturalizing (see “Age and Competency Requirement” on page 5 of this guide).

6. **Do you owe any overdue Federal, State, or local taxes?** □ Yes □ No

Owing taxes is not an absolute bar to becoming a U.S. citizen; it is a factor that may be taken into consideration by the USCIS officer. If you do owe taxes, at the interview USCIS will want to see (1) a signed agreement from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) showing that you have filed a tax return and arranged to pay the taxes you owe, and (2) documentation from the IRS showing the current status of your repayment program.

7. **A. Have you ever not filed a Federal, State, or local tax return since you became a Permanent Resident?** □ Yes □ No

   **B. If “Yes,” did you consider yourself to be a “non-U.S. resident”?** □ Yes □ No

8. **Have you called yourself a “non-U.S. resident” on a Federal, State, or local tax return since you became a Permanent Resident?** □ Yes □ No

If you were required to file a federal tax return but failed to do so, your naturalization application will be denied. Many people are not required to file tax returns because their income is less than the amount for which filing is required. For more information about whether this applies to you, visit www.irs.gov/filing. Do not be afraid to answer ‘Yes’ to Question 7A if you did not file tax returns because you were not required to. You must provide a written explanation with your application.

**Note:** Usually USCIS asks you to bring to your interview tax returns from the statutory five (or three) year period, or they will want to know why you did not file tax returns.

If you answer ‘Yes’ to either Question 7B or 8, you may be ineligible for naturalization because calling yourself a “non-U.S. resident” after becoming a Legal Permanent Resident can be considered abandoning your permanent residence. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if this applies to you.
If you do not have any of the affiliations mentioned in Question 9A, you should answer ‘No’. If that is not the case, answer ‘Yes’ and in Question 9B list the names of the organizations that you have ever been a member of or associated with, including religious, social, and athletic clubs. List the purpose of each group and the dates of membership or association with each group. This question is designed to help USCIS determine whether you are ineligible for naturalization because of certain political activities, such as membership in communist or pro-communist organizations.

Having been associated with a communist or totalitarian party or terrorist organization may affect your ability to naturalize. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you answer ‘Yes’ to any of these questions.

Having ever advocated the overthrow of a government may affect your ability to naturalize. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you answer ‘Yes’ to this question.

Persecutors are generally not eligible for admission as permanent residents. Answering ‘Yes’ to this question may lead USCIS to question if your permanent residence was obtained by fraud. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you answer ‘yes’ to this question.
If you are the victim of one of the crimes listed in 14 A-F, you can answer “No.” If you committed one of the acts listed in 14 A-F, then you must answer “Yes.” You must also answer “Yes” if any action you took, even if under duress, contributed or enabled another person to carry out these acts against others. Acting under duress means being pressured or forced to act against your will. If you respond “yes” to this question, you must submit a written explanation with your application.

People who have ever engaged in genocide, torture, extrajudicial killing are generally not admissible as permanent residents and are permanently barred from demonstrating good moral character required for naturalization. If you lie on the naturalization application about your involvement with this activity and the government discovers your involvement, it can be a basis for the government to take away your U.S. citizenship (denaturalization) and deport you.

If you have ever tried to hurt or kill another person or have badly hurt or killed another person, then you might be prevented from demonstrating good moral character for naturalization and you might be deportable. Please speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

If you ever either forced or tried to force someone to have any kind of sexual contact or sexual relations (e.g., molestation, attempted rape, rape, etc.), then you might be deportable. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

Certain people who have ever engaged in severe violations of religious freedom are not admissible as permanent residents and are permanently barred from demonstrating good moral character required for naturalization. Not letting someone practice his/her religion might occur when a person persecutes or tortures another person (or threatens to do so) because of her or his religious beliefs.
If you lie on the naturalization application about your involvement with this activity and the government discovers your involvement, it can be a basis for the government to take away your U.S. citizenship (i.e., denaturalization) and deport you.

15. Were you ever a member of, or did you ever serve in, help, or otherwise participate in, any of the following groups.

The government wants to prevent people, who have engaged in acts of genocide, terrorism, torture and other prohibited conduct, from obtaining U.S. citizenship. Toward that end, the USCIS asks the above questions to determine whether you have been involved with any groups that have been involved in genocide, terrorism, torture, or other prohibited conduct.

Being a member of, or serving in, or helping, or otherwise participating in one of the groups listed in Question 15A through 15I does not automatically mean that you will be denied naturalization. There are legitimate reasons for serving in the military or in the police, such as compulsory military service requirements in some countries. If you respond “yes” to any of the questions asked in 15A through 15I, then you must provide with your application a written explanation of your involvement with the group.

A. Military unit? □ Yes □ No

If you have ever been a member of a military unit, or ever served in a military unit, or ever helped or participated in a military unit, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15A and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation about your involvement. Common examples of membership in a military unit include serving in the army, navy, air force, marines, national guard, or coast guard.

B. Paramilitary unit? (A group of people who act like a military group but are not part of the official military) □ Yes □ No

If you have ever been a member of a paramilitary unit, or ever served in a paramilitary unit, or ever helped or participated in a paramilitary unit, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15B and provide with the naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. A paramilitary unit is a group of people who act like a military group but are not part of the official military. A paramilitary group is often structured like the military, but is not authorized by the government. It is made up of private individuals who come together on a voluntary basis.

C. Police unit? □ Yes □ No

If you have ever been a member of a police unit, or ever served in a police unit, or ever helped or participated in a police unit, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15C and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. Common examples of a police unit include serving in the state police, the local police, the sheriff’s or constable’s office.
If you have ever been a member of a self-defense unit, or ever served in a self-defense unit, or ever helped or participated in a self-defense unit, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15D and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. A self-defense unit is formed by private individuals who are acting without authority of the government and who are responding to crime or violence occurring in their communities. The self-defense unit is usually formed to help defend the community from the crime or violence.

If you have ever been a member of a vigilante unit, or ever served in a vigilante unit, or ever helped or participated in a vigilante unit, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15E and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. A vigilante unit is a group of people who act like the police, but are not part of the official police. People who take the law into their own hands without the authority of the government are acting as vigilantes.

If you have ever been a member of a rebel group, or ever served in a rebel group, or ever helped or participated in a rebel group, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15F and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. Rebel groups are individuals who voluntarily associate through their common opposition and resistance to authority, usually the government.

If you have ever been a member of a guerrilla group, or ever served in a guerrilla group, or ever helped or participated in a guerrilla group, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15G and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. Guerrilla groups are a group of people who use weapons against or otherwise physically attack the military, police, government, or other people.

If you have ever been a member of a militia, or ever served in a militia, or ever helped or participated in a militia, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15H and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. A militia is an army of people who are not part of the official military of a country.
If you have ever been a member of an insurgent organization, or ever served in an insurgent organization, or ever helped or participated in an insurgent organization, then you must respond “yes” to Question 15I and provide with your naturalization application a written explanation of your involvement. An insurgent organization is a group that uses weapons and fights against a government.

Questions 16A through 16E look to identify people who worked at detention facilities where human rights violations occurred. If you worked at a detention facility where human rights violations occurred, the government may investigate your application further to see whether you were involved in the human rights violations, such as forced labor. If you were involved in human rights violations or other illegal activity while working at or serving in one of the facilities mentioned above, then you might be prevented from demonstrating good moral character required for naturalization and you might be deportable. Please speak to an authorized immigration law expert if you were involved in such activity.

If you have ever worked at or served in a prison, jail, prison camp, detention facility, labor camp, or any other place where people were forced to stay, then you must answer “yes” to question 16 as applicable and you must provide a written explanation of your work and service with your application.

It is not against the law to work at or serve in a prison, jail, or detention facility. Therefore, answering “yes” to questions 16A through 16E does not automatically mean that you will be denied naturalization and placed in deportation (removal) proceedings.

People who use weapons against others or who threaten to use weapons against other people might be prevented from demonstrating good moral character and they might be deportable from the United States. Please speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you have ever used weapons against or threatened to use weapons against another person.
If you ever sold, gave, or provided weapons to any person or you ever helped another person to sell, give, or provide weapons to another person, then you must respond “yes” to Question 18. The government is looking to prevent people, who were or are involved in the unlawful sale or trade in weapons, from naturalizing. If you were lawfully engaged in this activity, respond “yes” to Question 18 and provide an explanation of your activity. If you knew that the person to whom you gave, sold, or provided the weapons was going to use them against another person or was going to give them to another person to use against another person, then you might not be able to demonstrate good moral character and depending on the circumstance you might be deportable. Please speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you engaged in this activity.

If you responded “no” to Question 18, leave Questions 18A and 18B blank.

If you responded “yes” to Question 18, then you must answer Questions 18A and 18B.

If you ever received any type of military, paramilitary (a group of people who act like a military group but are not part of the official military), or weapons training, then respond “yes” to Question 19. Paramilitary refers to a group of people who act like a military group but are not part of the official military.

The government is looking for people who were or are involved in terrorist activity. It is not automatically against the law to have received military, paramilitary, or weapons training. If you have received military, paramilitary, or weapons training, then provide an explanation of this training with your naturalization application.

If you ever asked, signed-up, required, or used any person under the age of 15 to serve in or help an armed force or group, or did anything that helped or supported people in combat, then you might be deportable from the United States for recruiting or using child soldiers. Please speak with an authorized immigration law expert if you have engaged in this activity.
If any of Item Numbers 22 - 28 apply to you, you must answer "Yes" even if your records have been sealed, expunged, or otherwise cleared. You must disclose this information even if anyone, including a judge, law enforcement officer, or attorney, told you that it no longer constitutes a record or told you that you do not have to disclose the information.

22. Have you ever committed, assisted in committing, or attempted to commit, a crime or offense for which you were not arrested? □ Yes □ No

23. Have you ever been arrested, cited, or detained by any law enforcement officer (including any and all immigration officials or the U.S. Armed Forces) for any reason? □ Yes □ No

24. Have you ever been charged with committing, attempting to commit, or assisting in committing a crime or offense? □ Yes □ No

25. Have you ever been convicted of a crime or offense? □ Yes □ No

26. Have you ever been placed in an alternative sentencing or a rehabilitative program (e.g., diversion, deferred prosecution, withheld adjudication, deferred adjudication)? □ Yes □ No

Part 11. Additional Information (continued)

27. A. Have you ever received a suspended sentence, been placed on probation, or been paroled? □ Yes □ No
   B. If "Yes," have you completed the probation or parole? □ Yes □ No

28. A. Have you ever been in jail or prison? □ Yes □ No
   B. If "Yes," how long were you in jail or prison? Years □ □ Months □ □ Days □ □

29. If you answered "Yes" to Item Numbers 23 - 28, complete the following table. If you need more space, use an additional sheet(s) of paper and provide any evidence to support your answer. If you answered "No" to all Item Numbers 23 - 28, go to Item Number 30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why were you arrested, cited, detained, or charged?</th>
<th>Date arrested, cited, detained, or charged (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Where were you arrested, cited, detained, or charged? (City, State, Country)</th>
<th>Outcome or disposition of the arrest, citation, detention or charge (no charges filed, charges dismissed, jail, probation, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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If you have ever committed certain criminal acts, even if you were never convicted of a crime, you might be ineligible for naturalization (see “Good Moral Character Requirement” on page 3 of this guide). Talk to an authorized immigration law expert if you have criminal history.

For Question 28.B, if you were detained in jail for less than 24 hours, write “1” in the “Days” field. On a separate sheet of paper, write an explanation that includes the actual number of hours you were detained.

USCIS takes the position that if you were arrested and never charged with a crime, or if your record was entirely expunged, sealed, or otherwise cleared, you must still answer “Yes” to the relevant questions on the application even if you were told otherwise by a judge, law enforcement officer, or attorney. If you answer “yes” to any question, you must provide a written explanation as well as any evidence to support your answer with your application. Refer to the definitions below to help you answer the questions in this section:

Being cited means to be notified of legal proceedings against one and be required to appear. Detained means to be kept in police custody. Charged means to have a legal statement made
Having been convicted of a single act of prostitution will not necessarily make a person ineligible for naturalization. **Convicted** means to be found guilty of, or pled guilty to the crime charged. **Alternative sentencing** is a collection of programs in which individuals may participate as an alternative to serving time in jail. **Suspended sentence** is when an individual convicted of a crime is given a sentence in which execution has been or is withheld by the court if the defendant performs certain services. **Probation** is when an individual found guilty of a crime is released by the court without imprisonment and subject to conditions imposed by the court, under the supervision of a probation officer. Violation of probation terms will usually result in the person being sent to jail for the term he/she would have served without probation. **Parole** is the conditional release of a convicted criminal after he/she has completed part of his/her prison sentence and demonstrated good conduct. The criminal receiving parole can serve the remainder of the term outside the prison if he/she complies with the terms and conditions connected with his/her release.

Crime related issues are a very complicated area of immigration law. If you have any questions on crimes you have committed or your interaction with law enforcement, or you answer ‘Yes’ to any of the above questions, see an authorized immigration law expert.

**Answer Item Numbers 30–46. If you answer “Yes” to any of these questions, except Item Numbers 37 and 38, include a written explanation on an additional sheet(s) of paper and provide any evidence to support your answer.**

If you answer “yes” to any items from Questions 30 through 46 (except questions 37 and 38), you might not be able to prove good moral character required for naturalization. USCIS might deny your naturalization application. If you answer “yes” to any of these questions, provide a written explanation and provide any evidence to support your answer.

**Note:** If the act occurred prior to the statutory five (or three) year period, you may still be able to show good moral character.

### 30. Have you ever:

A. Been a habitual drunkard?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

A habitual drunkard is not eligible for naturalization. A chronic alcoholic is a habitual drunkard. The USCIS officer may question you about your drinking if you have several arrests for driving while intoxicated (DWI) or if you have been charged with disorderly conduct for incidents occurring due to alcohol abuse. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if this applies to you.

B. Been a prostitute, or procured anyone for prostitution?  
☐ Yes ☐ No

Having been convicted of a single act of prostitution will not necessarily make a person ineligible for naturalization. However, a person with prostitution arrests may be ineligible to naturalize if the events occurred during the three or five year continuous residence period needed to naturalize. Procuring a person for prostitution refers to providing a prostitute’s services to others, such as owning a brothel or “pimping.” Soliciting a prostitute for personal services is not procuring. If you were arrested for soliciting you need not answer “yes” to this question.
Failure to support your dependents or to pay alimony may make you ineligible for naturalization. Talk to an authorized immigration law expert if this applies to you.

E. Married someone in order to obtain an immigration benefit?

Marrying someone in order to obtain a green card is a deportable offense. When you apply for naturalization, USCIS will review your entire immigration history to see how you obtained your green card. If they determine that you received your green card through a marriage that was not “bona fide” or real, USCIS will deny your naturalization application and initiate removal (deportation) proceedings against you.

F. Helped anyone to enter, or try to enter, the United States illegally?

Even without a conviction, you may be barred from naturalizing if you helped smuggle someone into the United States. An example of smuggling is paying someone, such as a coyote, to smuggle a family member across the U.S.-Mexican border.

G. Gambled illegally or received income from illegal gambling?

Gambling illegally may make you ineligible for naturalization. This clearly does not apply to a person involved in legal gambling activities, such as an employee at a Las Vegas casino. Nor should you be barred from naturalizing simply because you were convicted of a single act of illegal gambling, though that act must have occurred prior to the statutory five (or three) year period.

H. Failed to support your dependents or to pay alimony?

Failure to support your dependents or to pay alimony may make you ineligible for naturalization. If you have children who are not living with you or a spouse who is not living with you, be prepared to answer questions as to whether you are required to support them and whether you are doing so. Particularly, if you have children who are not living with you, be prepared to
establish to the satisfaction of the USCIS officer that you are contributing to the support of your children. If you are not required to support your children, you will need to prove that to the officer with sufficient documentation.

1. Made any misrepresentation to obtain any public benefit in the United States?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

If you lied, including providing false information or false documentation, or omitted information in order to obtain any public benefit in the United States regardless of whether you intended to misrepresent yourself, answer “Yes” and provide a written explanation on a separate sheet of paper. If you respond “Yes” to this question, and the misrepresentation occurred in the five year statutory period (or three years if you are applying under the special rules for the spouse of a U.S. citizen), you might not be able to demonstrate good moral character required for naturalization. Some common examples of public benefits are Medicaid, food stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and cash assistance. If you answer “Yes” to this question, speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

Part 11. Additional Information (continued)

31. Have you ever given any U.S. Government official(s) any information or documentation that was false, fraudulent, or misleading?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

Certain false statements or false documents made/submitted to any U.S. government official might make you removable/deportable (which may result in the government trying to take away your permanent resident status). Other false statements or false documentation might prevent you from establishing good moral character and might be only a temporary bar to naturalization. If you answer ‘Yes’ to this question, speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

Note: If the false statements were made prior to getting permanent residence and INS or USCIS were aware of these facts, the false statement or documentation should not be a bar to naturalization.

32. Have you ever lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States or to gain immigration benefits while in the United States?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

This question is seeking information that will make you ineligible under the same rules that apply to Question 31 above and can also make you removable (deportable).

Note: If the false statements were made prior to getting permanent residence and INS or USCIS were aware of these facts, the false statement should not be a bar to naturalization.

33. Have you ever been removed, excluded, or deported from the United States?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

34. Have you ever been ordered removed, excluded, or deported from the United States?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

35. Have you ever been placed in removal, exclusion, rescission, or deportation proceedings?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No

36. Are removal, exclusion, rescission, or deportation proceedings (including administratively closed proceedings) currently pending against you?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No
If you are presently in removal proceedings, USCIS will put off a decision on your naturalization application until an immigration judge decides your case. If you were ordered removed, excluded or deported from the United States before getting permanent residence and INS or USCIS were aware of these facts, this should not be a bar for naturalization. If you answer “Yes” to any of the questions in this section, speak with an immigration law expert. Refer to the definitions below to help you answer the questions:

**Removal proceedings** are initiated by a Notice to Appear. This occurs when the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), formerly known as the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), believes that an individual is inadmissible (cannot be allowed entry) to the United States, or entered the country illegally, or entered the country legally but then violated conditions of his/her visa. **Exclusion proceedings** occurred prior to April 1, 1997 and were initiated with a Form I-122, Notice To Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing Before Immigration Judge. **Rescission proceedings** are started by a Notice of Intent to Rescind issued by DHS. This occurs when, within five years of granting adjustment of status, DHS discovers that the individual was not entitled to permanent residence status when it was granted. **Deportation proceedings** occurred prior to April 1, 1997 and were initiated by an Order to Show Cause. This type of proceeding occurred when INS believed that an individual entered the country illegally or entered the country legally but then violated conditions of his/her visa.

### 37. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you served in the U.S. Armed Forces, USCIS will check your Armed Services records as part of their investigation into your background and character. You will need to submit Form N-426, Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service with your naturalization application. There is no extra fee for these forms. For further assistance, contact the Military Helpline at 1-877-CIS-4MIL (1-877-247-4645) or visit www.uscis.gov/military.

### 38. Are you currently a member of the U.S. Armed Forces?

☐ Yes ☐ No

### 39. If you are currently a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, are you scheduled to deploy overseas, including to a vessel, within the next 3 months? (Refer to the Address Change section within the Form N-400 Instructions on how to notify USCIS if you learn of your deployment plans after you file your Form N-400.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

### 40. If you are currently a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, are you currently stationed overseas?

☐ Yes ☐ No

There are special naturalization provisions for people who are currently on active duty in the U.S. armed forces even if serving overseas. Speak with an authorized immigration law expert if this applies to you.

### 41. Have you ever been court-martialed, administratively separated, or disciplined, or have you received an other than honorable discharge, while in the U.S. Armed Forces?

☐ Yes ☐ No

There are special naturalization provisions for people who served honorably in the U.S. armed forces. The USCIS will look to see if you separated from the U.S. armed forces through other than an honorable discharge.
42. Have you ever been discharged from training or service in the U.S. Armed Forces because you were an alien? □ Yes □ No

If you obtained a discharge from training or service in the U.S. armed forces because you were an alien (i.e., foreign national), then you might be barred from applying for U.S. citizenship.

43. Have you ever left the United States to avoid being drafted in the U.S. Armed Forces? □ Yes □ No

People who left the United States to avoid being drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces are permanently barred from naturalizing. However there are a number of exceptions. For example, Vietnam War era “draft dodgers” may naturalize because of a pardon granted by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The pardon benefits men who left the country to avoid being drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces between August 4, 1964, and March 28, 1973. This is a complicated area of immigration law. If you answer “Yes” to this question, speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

44. Have you ever applied for any kind of exemption from military service in the U.S. Armed Forces? □ Yes □ No

Men who applied for an exemption from military service based on being a non-citizen (alienage) may be permanently barred from naturalizing. Applying for an exemption is not the same as making a claim for conscientious objector status. This is a complicated area of immigration law. If you answer “Yes” to this question, speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

45. Have you ever deserted from the U.S. Armed Forces? □ Yes □ No

To desert means to be absent without leave from the military for longer than 30 days. Wartime deserters may be permanently barred from naturalization. However some exceptions exist. Military deserters from the Vietnam era, between August 4, 1964, and March 28, 1973, may naturalize because of a pardon granted by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. This is a complicated area of immigration law. If you answer “Yes” to this question, speak with an authorized immigration law expert.

46. A. Are you a male who lived in the United States at any time between your 18th and 26th birthdays? □ Yes □ No
   (This does not include living in the United States as a lawful nonimmigrant.)

   B. If “Yes,” when did you register for the Selective Service? Provide the information below.
   Date Registered (mm/dd/yyyy) □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ Selective Service Number □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

   Part 11. Additional Information (continued)

   C. If “Yes,” but you did not register with the Selective Service System and you are:
      1. Still under 26 years of age, you must register before you apply for naturalization, and complete the Selective Service information above; OR
      2. Now 26 years of age or older but you did not register with the Selective Service, you must attach a statement explaining why you did not register, and a status information letter from the Selective Service.
Males living in the United States who have reached their 18th birthday but not yet reached their 26th birthday must register with the Selective Service System. This includes undocumented individuals, permanent residents, and citizens. The requirement ends once the applicant reaches the age of 26. The registration requirement does not apply to men here in lawful nonimmigrant status, such as F-1 student or H-1B temporary worker.

If you registered with the Selective Service System, but you do not know your registration number, you can get your number online or by calling or writing to Selective Service. Call their toll-free number at 888-655-1825 or check their website at www.sss.gov. Be sure to have your date of birth and Social Security number on hand. To reach a Selective Service representative, call 847-688-6888. To find out your registration number, write to the National Archives and Records Administration, Attn: Archival Programs, P.O. Box 28989, St. Louis, MO 63132-0989. Men born between March 29, 1957 and December 31, 1959 will not have Selective Service registration numbers because the Selective Service was suspended when they would have reached age 18.

Though the United States is not presently drafting men or women into the Armed Forces, it is USCIS’s view that failing to register reflects negatively on the applicant’s moral character and adherence to the U.S. Constitution.

If you did not register with the Selective Service System, and you are not yet age 26, you must register before you file your naturalization application. You can get a Selective Service registration form at your local post office, or you can register online at www.sss.gov.

If you are 31 or older at the time you file form N-400 (or 29 or older under the rules for the spouse of a U.S. citizen), you can naturalize even if you failed to register. Though form N-400 says that you must submit documentation about your failure to register, USCIS does not require it from applicants who have turned 31 (or 29).

If you have reached your 26th birthday but have not yet reached your 31st birthday (or 29th birthday if married to a U.S. citizen) you can nevertheless sometimes naturalize despite a failure to register. You must prove that your failure to register was not “knowing and willful.” You must submit a letter explaining why you did not register. You can use the form on page 101 of this Guide. If you are claiming that you are unaware of your obligation to register, you must also submit a Status Information Letter from Selective Service stating that the agency never contacted you. You can submit the explanation letter and the Status Information Letter either with the naturalization application or at the time of the naturalization interview. Instructions for requesting the Status Information Letter are online at www.sss.gov/instructions.html.

Answer Item Numbers 47.- 53. If you answer “No” to any of these questions, include a written explanation on an additional sheet(s) of paper and provide any evidence to support your answer.

Questions 47 to 53 ask about your willingness to swear allegiance to the United States, and question you regarding your understanding of the Oath. Be sure to read the full text of the Oath and confirm that you understand its meaning (see page 44 of this guide for the text of the Oath).

If you answer ‘No’ to any of the Questions 47 through 52, attach your written explanation of why the answer was ‘No’ and any additional information or documentation that helps to explain your answer. You may want to speak with an authorized immigration law expert.
Some individuals object to parts of the oath based on their deeply held beliefs. Some examples are:

- Some applicants may have deeply held beliefs that prohibit them from bearing arms against another. These individuals may qualify to take an abbreviated form of the Oath that omits the part related to bearing arms.

- Some individuals may hold beliefs that prevent them from performing any type of service in the U.S. Armed Forces. These applicants will not be required to say the words “to perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by law.”

- Other applicants may be unable to swear the Oath using the words “on oath,” and may replace these words with “and solemnly affirm.”

- Some individuals are unable to use the words “so help me God” because of their beliefs, and may not be required to say these words.

If you object to any part of the oath, answer ‘No’ to Question 49 and attach a written explanation of why the answer was ‘No’ as well as any additional information or documentation that helps explain your answer. In the case of an objection due to religious beliefs, it is recommended that you include a letter from your religious or spiritual leader that supports your written explanation.
50. If the law requires it, are you willing to bear arms on behalf of the United States?  □ Yes  □ No

51. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform noncombatant services in the U.S. Armed Forces? □ Yes  □ No

52. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform work of national importance under civilian direction? □ Yes  □ No

You must be willing to either bear arms, perform some form of military service, or perform civilian work of national importance in order to naturalize. So, you must answer ‘Yes’ to at least one of the above questions. As explained before, if you have certain deeply held beliefs you may not need to be willing to bear arms. Follow the directions in Question 49 if this applies to you, but you must answer “yes” to at least one of the above questions.

NOTE: Answer the next question ONLY if you answered “Yes” to Part 11, Item Number 4, of Form N-400.

53. At your naturalization ceremony, are you willing to give up any inherited title(s) or order(s) of nobility that you have in a foreign country? □ Yes  □ No

Question 53 asks about whether you are willing to give up any inherited titles or orders of nobility. You must relinquish any inherited titles or orders of nobility in order to become a U.S. citizen. If you answer “yes” to Part 11, Question 4, then you must answer question 53.

L. Part 12 – Your Signature

Part 12. Your Signature (USCIS will reject your Form N-400 if it is not signed)

Your Statement
I certify, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, that this application, and the evidence submitted with it, are all true and correct. I authorize the release of any information USCIS needs to determine my eligibility for naturalization.

Your Signature

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

If you are physically able to write, you must sign your name here. If you cannot sign your name in English, sign your name in your native language. If you are unable to write in any language, sign your name with an “X”. USCIS will not accept a photocopy or a scan of your signature.

Note: By signing this you are indicating that the information on this application and the documents you submitted are correct to the best of your knowledge.
If you are physically unable to write, the person who helped you complete the application signs here. Others who helped an individual complete an application may sign as well.

When completing this section, the preparer must provide her or his complete name, organization name (if applicable), address, daytime phone number, email address, fax number, and then sign and date this section.

By signing this section, the person who helped you prepare the naturalization application is affirming that she or he prepared the application with your express consent and based only on the responses that you provided. By signing, the preparer is also affirming that she or he reviewed the completed application with you and that you agreed with all the answers on the form.
N. Part 14 – Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter

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<tr>
<th>Part 14. Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter</th>
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**NOTE:** If you answered "Yes" to Part 2, Item Numbers 11, or 12, of this form and during the completion of the form used an interpreter to interpret the questions on the form, then **you and your interpreter** must complete this section.

**Applicant’s Statement**

Each and every question and instruction on this form, as well as my answer to each question, has been read to me by the interpreter named below in ________________, a language in which I am fluent.

/language used/

I understand each and every question and instruction on this form, as translated to me by my interpreter, and have provided true and correct responses in the language indicated above.

**Your Signature**

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

**Part 14. Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Interpreter’s Statement</th>
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I certify that I am fluent in English and ________________, a language in which the applicant is fluent.

/language used/

I further certify that I have read each and every question and instruction on this form, as well as the answer to each question, to this applicant in the above-mentioned language, and the applicant has informed me that he or she has understood each and every instruction and question on the form, as well as the answer to each question.

**Interpreter’s Printed Name**

Family Name (Last Name) ______________________

Given Name (First Name) ______________________

Middle Name (if applicable) __________________

**Interpreter’s Signature**

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

**Telephone Number**

(_____) ____-______

If you answered “yes” to Part 2, Question 11 or 12 of the naturalization application, because you are eligible for a waiver of the English literacy requirements and you used an interpreter to help you complete the application, then you and the interpreter must complete, sign, and date this section.

O. Part 15, Part 16, and Part 17 – Signature at Interview, Renunciation of Foreign Titles, and Oath of Allegiance

**Do not complete Parts 15, 16, and 17 until a USCIS officer instructs you to do so.** You will be instructed to sign these parts at your interview if your application for citizenship is approved. You will only complete and sign Part 16 if you answered “yes” to Part 11 Questions 4 and 53 and you are going to renounce inherited titles or orders of nobility.
Part 15. Signature at Interview

I swear (affirm) and certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that I know that the contents of this Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, subscribed by me, including corrections number 1 through _________, are true and correct. The evidence submitted by me on numbered pages 1 through ___________ is true and correct.

Subscribed to and sworn to (affirmed) before me

USCIS Officer’s Printed Name or Stamp

Applicant’s Signature

USCIS Officer’s Signature

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Part 16. Renunciation of Foreign Titles

If you answered “Yes” to Part 11., Item Numbers 4. and 53., then you must affirm the following before a USCIS officer:

I further renounce the title of ______________________ which I have heretofore held; or (list title(s))

I further renounce the order of nobility of ______________________ to which I have heretofore belonged. (list order of nobility)

Applicant’s Printed Name

Applicant’s Signature

USCIS Officer’s Printed Name

USCIS Officer’s Signature

Part 17. Oath of Allegiance

If your application is approved, you will be scheduled for a public oath ceremony at which time you will be required to take the following Oath of Allegiance immediately prior to becoming a naturalized citizen. By signing below you acknowledge your willingness and ability to take this oath:

I thereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen;

that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic;

that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;

that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law;

that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law;

that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and

that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.

Applicant’s Printed Name

Family Name (Last Name)  Given Name (First Name)  Middle Name (if applicable)

Applicant’s Signature
### III. SUBMITTING FORM N-400 TO USCIS

#### A. GATHERING ALL DOCUMENTS TO SEND WITH YOUR FORM N-400

Below you will find the USCIS checklist of documents to send with your Form N-400.

**Document Checklist**

**All applicants must send the following 3 items with their N-400 application:**

1. ☐ A photocopy of both sides of your Permanent Resident Card (formerly known as the Alien Registration Card or “Green Card”). If you have lost the card, submit a photocopy of the receipt of your Form I-90, Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card; and

2. ☐ 2 identical color photographs, with your name and Alien Registration Number (A-Number) written lightly in pencil on the back of each photo. For details about the photo requirements, see Part 5 of Form M-479, A Guide to Naturalization, and the Form N-400, Application for Naturalization instructions. If your religion requires you to wear a head covering, your facial features must still be exposed in the photo for purposes of identification; and

3. ☐ A check or money order for the application fee and the biometrics services fee for fingerprinting, as stated in the M-479, Current Naturalization Fees. Enclosure in the Guide. (Applicants 75 years of age or older are exempted from fingerprinting and the biometrics services fees). Write your A-Number on the back of the check or money order.

**Send copies of the following documents, unless we ask for an original.**

If an attorney or accredited representative is acting on your behalf, send:

☐ A completed original Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative.

If your current legal name is different from the name on your Permanent Resident Card, send:

☐ The document(s) that legally changed your name (marriage certificate, divorce decree, or court document).

If you are applying for naturalization on the basis of marriage to a U.S. citizen, send the following 4 items:

1. ☐ Evidence that your spouse has been a U.S. citizen for the last 3 years:
   a. Birth certificate (if your spouse never lost citizenship since birth); or
   b. Certificate of Naturalization; or
   c. Certificate of Citizenship; or
   d. The inside of the front cover and signature page of your spouse’s current U.S. passport; or
   e. Form FS-240, Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America; and

2. ☐ Your current marriage certificate; and

3. ☐ Proof of termination of all prior marriages of your spouse (divorce decree(s), annulment(s), or death certificate(s)); and

4. ☐ Documents referring to you and your spouse:
   a. Tax returns, bank accounts, leases, mortgages, or birth certificates of children; or
   b. Internal Revenue Service (IRS)-certified copies of the income tax forms that you both filed for the past 3 years; or
   c. An IRS tax return transcript for the last 3 years.

If you were married before, send:

☐ Proof that all earlier marriages ended (divorce decree(s), annulment(s), or death certificates(s)).

If you are currently in the U.S. military service and are seeking citizenship based on that service, send:

☐ A completed original Form N-426, Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service.

If you have taken any trip outside the United States that lasted 5 months or more since becoming a Lawful Permanent Resident, send evidence that you (and your family) continued to live, work and/or keep ties to the United States, such as:

☐ An IRS tax return “transcript” or an IRS-certified tax return listing tax information for the last 5 years (or for the last 3 years if you are applying on the basis of marriage to a U.S. citizen).

☐ Rent or mortgage payments and pay stubs.
If you have a dependent spouse or child(ren) who do not live with you, send:

- Any court or government order to provide financial support; and
- Evidence of your financial support (including evidence that you have complied with any court or government order), such as:
  - Cancelled checks;
  - Money and receipts;
  - A court or agency petition of child support payments;
  - Evidence of wage garnishments;
  - A letter from the parent or guardian who cares for your child(ren).

If you have ever been arrested or detained by any law enforcement officer for any reason, and no charges were filed, send:

- An original official statement by the arresting agency or applicant court confirming that no charges were filed.

If you have ever been arrested or detained by any law enforcement officer for any reason, and charges were filed, send:

- An original or court-certified copy of the complete arrest record and disposition for each incident (dismissal order, conviction record or acquittal order).

If you have ever been convicted or placed in an alternative sentencing program or rehabilitative program (such as a drug treatment or community service program), send:

- An original or court-certified copy of the sentencing record for each incident; and
- Evidence that you completed your sentence:
  - An original or certified copy of your probation or parole record; or
  - Evidence that you completed an alternative sentencing program or rehabilitative program.

If you have ever had any arrest or conviction vacated, set aside, sealed, expunged or otherwise removed from your record, send:

- An original or court-certified copy of the court order vacating, setting aside, sealing, expunging or otherwise removing the arrest or conviction, or an original statement from the court that no record exists of your arrest or conviction.

NOTE: If you have been arrested or convicted of a crime, you may send any countervailing evidence or evidence in your favor concerning the circumstances of your arrest and/or conviction that you would like U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to consider.

If you have ever failed to file an income tax return since you became a Lawful Permanent Resident, send:

- All correspondence with the IRS regarding your failure to file.

If you have any Federal, state or local taxes that are overdue, send:

- A signed agreement from the IRS or state or local tax office showing that you have filed a tax return and arranged to pay the taxes you owe; and
- Documentation from the IRS or state or local tax office showing the current status of your repayment program.

NOTE: You may obtain copies of tax documents and tax information by contacting your local IRS office, using the Blue Pages of your telephone directory, or through its Web site at www.irs.gov.

If you are applying for a disability exception to the testing requirement, send:

- An original Form N-484, Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions, completed less than 6 months ago by a licensed medical or osteopathic doctor or licensed clinical psychologist.

If you did not register with the Selective Service and you (1) are male, (2) are 26 years old or older, and (3) lived in the United States in a status other than as a lawful alien immigrant between the ages of 18 and 26, send:

- A “Status Information Letter” from the Selective Service (Call 1-847-688-6888 for more information).
B. REQUESTING A FEE WAIVER FOR YOUR APPLICATION

When you submit your N-400, you must submit the correct filing fee of $680* or you must submit a fee waiver request. If you submit an incorrect fee, the USCIS will reject your application. If you are unable to pay the $680* filing fee to apply for naturalization you can request USCIS to waive it. To qualify, you must document your “inability to pay.” If you apply for a fee waiver and USCIS rejects your request, USCIS will send your application back to you instructing you to submit the filing fee.

A few years ago USCIS introduced Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver, to make this process easier for those who are eligible and “to bring clarity and consistency” to the process. While the use of Form I-912 is not required, it is strongly encouraged. It reflects the factors USCIS considers when making a decision on the request. Form I-912 is available to download at www.uscis.gov/forms and can be requested by telephone at 800-870-3676.

USCIS will determine if you qualify for a fee waiver using the three main criteria:

1. Receipt of a means-tested public benefit from a State or Federal agency.

   This means a benefit awarded on the basis of a person’s income and resources, for example, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). If the recipient of the benefit has a spouse, or is the head of household, then their spouse and dependents may also qualify. Evidence that you are currently receiving a means-tested benefit should be in the form of a letter, notice, and/or other official document(s) containing the name of the agency granting you the benefit and the name of the recipient of the benefit.

2. The applicant’s household income is at or below the 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of filing. Refer to USCIS Form I-912P, HHS Poverty Guidelines for Fee Waiver Requests, to establish whether household income is at or below 150% level. This form can be found at www.uscis.gov/forms. The poverty guidelines are revised annually by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and can also be found at www.aspe.hhs.gov/poverty.

   A household may include the spouse, parents, and unmarried children under 21 (or 24 if the child is a full-time student). To establish that the household income is at or below the 150% level, an applicant may submit pay stubs, IRS Form W2 and tax return Transcripts for the most recent tax year, if employed, and proof of any income such as other benefits (for example child support, alimony, or Social Security) or financial support from family members.

3. The applicant has financial hardship due to extraordinary expenses or other circumstances which makes him/her unable to pay the fee.

   The financial hardship must be the result of an “unexpected situation that could not normally be anticipated,” for example, a sudden illness that leaves the applicant unable to work. The applicant must submit proof of all assets owned or controlled by the applicant and his/her dependents (for example real estate, bank accounts, stocks or bonds but not pension plans or IRA’s) as well as evidence of any liabilities and expenses.

*All fees listed as of August 2014. For updated fees, check www.uscis.gov/forms
While USCIS suggests establishing any one of the above three criteria will lead to a grant of a fee waiver, an applicant should feel free to submit any additional documentation that he/she believes will be relevant to proving an inability to pay.

C. WHERE TO FILE YOUR FORM N-400 (FOR INDIVIDUALS IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT AND PENNSYLVANIA)

- File Form N-400 Application for Naturalization with a check or a money order in the amount of $680* ($595 application fee plus $85 biometrics fee) made out to: “U.S. Department of Homeland Security.” Write your “A” number on the front of the check or money order.

Naturalization applicants 75 years of age or older are exempt from having to pay the fingerprinting fee of $85. These applicants need only to submit a check or money order in the amount of $595.

As of October 1, 2004, there is no filing fee for applicants currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.

- If you mail your Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, and supporting documents using the Postal Service, you must mail them to:**
  
  USCIS  
P.O. Box 660060  
Dallas, TX 75266

- If you are sending your application by private courier (non-U.S. Postal Service), you must send it to:**
  
  USCIS, ATTN: N-400  
2501 S. State Hwy. 121, Business Suite 400  
Lewisville, TX 75067

Other individuals can locate the USCIS address with jurisdiction over where they live at www.uscis.gov or by calling 800-375-5283.

- You may file your application as early as three months before you meet the continuous residence requirement of five years (or three years, but note that you must have been married to and living with the U.S. citizen spouse for a full three years, not two years and nine months.)

- You must have resided in the state in which you currently claim residence for at least three months prior to filing your application.

- Remember to keep a copy of everything you send to USCIS, your postal receipts, and the receipts for the money order, if you sent one.

To determine how long USCIS expects it to take to make a decision on your application, you can check the USCIS website for N-400 processing times. Do this by visiting www.uscis.gov, clicking on “Check Processing Times.”

*All fees listed as of August 2014. For updated fees, check www.USCIS.gov/forms

**Addresses change. For updated addresses, check www.USCIS.gov or call 800-375-5283
IV. AFTER SUBMITTING FORM N-400 TO USCIS

A. BIOMETRICS APPOINTMENT

After mailing your application, USCIS will send you a receipt notice and notification advising you to appear for biometrics (fingerprinting) and photographs. Only a USCIS designated Application Support Center can do fingerprinting for naturalization purposes. After the biometrics appointment, you will receive a notice for an interview with a USCIS officer.

B. THE USCIS INTERVIEW

At this interview you will be expected to prove your eligibility for naturalization and you will be tested on your basic knowledge of English and civics.

All individuals should bring the following documents to the interview:

- Permanent Resident Card (green card). You may attend even if you have lost your green card.
- Valid government issued photo identification.
- All Passport(s) and any travel documents since receiving your permanent residence.
- All tax returns filed during the five or three year statutory period, including any correspondence relating to payment arrangements.
- All marriage certificates and divorce judgments/decrees.
- Any additional documents requested by USCIS in the interview notice and copies of any documentation submitted with the naturalization application.

Applicants are also advised to bring to the interview an extra copy of all documents, in case the USCIS officer requests to keep them on file.

Males between the ages of 18 and 31 should bring proof of registration with the Selective Service System. Individuals unable to take the full oath of allegiance because of religious reasons should bring a letter from their church or other religious institution explaining how their religious beliefs prevent them from taking the full oath. Individuals who have ever been arrested should bring a certificate of disposition for each arrest, ticket or citation, including arrests that may have been sealed or expunged, or that occurred in another country. Individuals with minor children residing outside the home should bring evidence of their payment of financial support, such as cancelled checks, money order receipts and bank drafts, along with copies of any court orders relating to the required payments.

Individuals applying under the three year rule as the spouse of a U.S. citizen should bring proof that their spouse has been a U.S. citizen for over three years, such as a birth certificate, naturalization certificate, certificate of citizenship, or U.S. passport; marriage certificate; proof of termination of any and all prior marriages of both the applicant and the spouse; and evidence of living with the U.S. citizen spouse for the last three years, such as lease agreements, home ownership documents, or joint tax returns.
**Note:** All documents must be originals or certified copies. Any documents in a foreign language must be accompanied by a certified translation in English. The translator must certify that he/she is competent to translate and that the translation is accurate.

At the start of your interview, the USCIS officer will ask you to swear that all the information you are about to give is true. After you have taken this oath, the USCIS officer will review your application to make sure that the statements you made in it are accurate. The officer will update your file with any changes that may have occurred since you submitted your application, such as marriage, travel abroad, or change in employment.

Your ability to speak and understand English is determined during this interview based on the way you answer the questions the USCIS officer asks you. The officer will also assess your English reading and writing ability and civics knowledge, during the interview. He/she will do so by asking you to read up to three sentences in English, to write up to three dictated sentences in English, and by testing you orally with up to ten questions on civics. On page 53 of this guide you will find the 100 civics questions for the naturalization test. Applicants will be asked 10 questions and must correctly answer six. As discussed earlier, some older, long-time resident applicants and some disabled residents are not required to read, write, and speak basic English in order to become U.S. citizens. USCIS has designed many online materials to provide an overview of the naturalization interview and test. These materials are available on www.uscis.gov in English, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Korean, Tagalog and Vietnamese. CUNY Citizenship Now! also lists the questions on our website. Check www.cuny.edu/citizenshipnow for test preparation resources.

An applicant who fails the English or civics tests will be scheduled for another appointment to retake that test within 90 days, and will not have to pay another fee. If the applicant fails the test a second time, the application will be denied. However, there is no limit to how often you can re-apply for citizenship. Keep in mind that each time you apply, you will be required to pay the filing fee or submit a new fee waiver request.

**C. AFTER THE INTERVIEW**

The USCIS officer will usually decide your case at the interview, but not always. The law requires USCIS make a decision within 120 days of the date of the interview. If your case is not decided within this amount of time, you have the right to file an application with the federal district court to get your case resolved.

If USCIS approves your naturalization application during the interview, the USCIS officer should give you the choice of (1) waiting in the office to be given a swearing in ceremony notice, or (2) having USCIS mail the notice.

At the time of the swearing-in ceremony, you will take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States and become a naturalized citizen. If on your application for naturalization you requested a name change, you will be sworn in by a Federal Judge or Magistrate. If you did not request a name change, you will be sworn in by a USCIS officer. If your name was previously changed through marriage or divorce, you too will be sworn in by a USCIS officer and your Certificate of Naturalization will be issued in this new name. You become a U.S. citizen when you complete the swearing-in ceremony.

**D. APPEALING A USCIS DENIAL OF NATURALIZATION**

If USCIS denies your application, the USCIS officer must inform you that you have 30 days to request a hearing before an immigration officer. A request for a hearing is made by filing Form N-336 along with a $605 filing fee. If you are unsuccessful at that hearing, you may seek a review of the decision in federal court.
E. HOW TO HANDLE CHANGES DURING THE NATURALIZATION PROCESS

Address Changes

If you are likely to change your address while you have an application pending with USCIS, use a post office box or the mailing address of a friend or relative, as your mail may not get to your new residence. If you do move, you must update your address. To do so, do all of the following:

- Complete **Form AR-11, Change of Address**, and mail it Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to:
  
  U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
  Citizenship and Immigration Services  
  Attn: Change of Address  
  1344 Pleasants Drive  
  Harrisonburg, VA 22801  

  Be sure to save a copy of the submitted form and your post office receipts;

- Send a letter listing your old address and your new address to the USCIS address listed on your N-400 receipt notice. Attach a copy of your receipt notice. If you have not yet received a receipt notice, submit the change of address to the USCIS office where you filed.

- Report your change of address by phone, by calling 800-375-5283, or online at [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov). To do this you will need your receipt number. If you have not yet received a receipt notice with a receipt number for your naturalization application, you can still submit a change of address. To do so, if you paid for your application by check, look at the back of the submitted check that was returned to you through your bank. On the back is your 13-digit USCIS receipt number. If you paid for your application by money order, you can change your address without a receipt number, by calling the National Customer Service Center at 800-375-5283.

- Inform the post office that you have moved. You can do this online at [www.usps.com](http://www.usps.com) or by visiting your local post office.

**Note:** The law requires all individuals who are not U.S. Citizens, Legal Permanent Residents, or in A or G status to report a change of address to USCIS within 10 days of moving. Completing the necessary USCIS **Form AR-11, Alien’s Change of Address Card** to abide by this legal requirement does not update an address on any applications pending with USCIS. Individuals with pending cases must follow all the steps listed above.

Also note that one of the residence requirements for naturalization is that you must reside in the state or USCIS District for 90 days prior to filing your application.

*All fees listed as of August 2014. For updated fees, check [www.USCIS.gov/forms](http://www.USCIS.gov/forms)

**Addresses change. For updated addressess, check [www.USCIS.gov](http://www.USCIS.gov) or call 800-375-5283*
V. STUDY FOR THE NATURALIZATION TEST

As we explained on page 50, when you go for your interview the USCIS Officer will assess your English and Civics knowledge. For a list of the civics questions and answers that you could be asked, see below. (The officer will select 10 out of those.) The elderly will need to answer 10 questions but from a list of 20 questions (see page 71). For a list of words that you may need for the English test, see pages 75 and 76.

A. ONE HUNDRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE NATURALIZATION TEST

American Government

Principles of American Democracy

1. Q. What is the supreme law of the land?
   A. The Constitution

2. Q. What does the Constitution do?
   A. Sets up the government; defines the government; protects basic rights of Americans

3. Q. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
   A. We the people

4. Q. What is an amendment?
   A. A change (to the Constitution); an addition (to the Constitution)

5. Q. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
   A. The Bill of Rights

6. Q. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
   A. Speech; religion; assembly; press; petition the government

7. Q. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
   A. Twenty-seven (27)

8. Q. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
   A. Announced our independence (from Great Britain); declared our independence (from Great Britain); said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)

9. Q. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
   A. Life; liberty; pursuit of happiness

10. Q. What is freedom of religion?
    A. You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.
11. Q. What is the economic system in the United States?
   A. Capitalist economy; market economy

12. Q. What is the “rule of law”?
   A. Everyone must follow the law; Leaders must obey the law; Government must obey the law; No one is above the law.

System of Government

13. Q. Name one branch or part of the government.
   A. Congress; legislative; President; executive; the courts; judicial

14. Q. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
   A. Checks and balances; separation of powers

15. Q. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
   A. The President

16. Q. Who makes federal laws?
   A. Congress; Senate and House (of Representatives); (U.S. or national) legislature

17. Q. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?
   A. The Senate and House (of Representatives)

18. Q. How many U.S. Senators are there?
   A. One hundred (100)

19. Q. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?
   A. Six (6)

20. Q. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators now?
   A. Kirsten Gillibrand; Charles Schumer* [For New York the answer is Kirsten Gillibrand or Charles Schumer. For other states answers will be different.]

21. Q. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?
   A. Four hundred thirty-five (435)

22. Q. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?
   A. Two (2)

* The answers marked with asterisks will change. Check to be sure you have the current answer.
23. Q. Name your U.S. Representative.
   A. [Answers will vary. You can identify your U.S. Representative at www.house.gov or by calling the U.S. House of Representatives at 202-224-3121.]

24. Q. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?
   A. All people of the state

25. Q. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
   A. (Because of) the state’s population; (because) they have more people; (because) some states have more people

26. Q. We elect a President for how many years?
   A. Four (4)

27. Q. In what month do we vote for President?
   A. November

28. Q. What is the name of the President of the United States now?
   A. Barack Obama; Obama*

29. Q. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
   A. Joseph R. Biden, Jr.; Joe Biden; Biden*

30. Q. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
    A. The Vice President

31. Q. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
    A. The Speaker of the House

32. Q. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
    A. The President

33. Q. Who signs bills to become laws?
    A. The President

34. Q. Who vetoes bills?
    A. The President

35. Q. What does the President’s Cabinet do?
    A. Advises the President

* The answers marked with asterisks will change. Check to be sure you have the current answer.
36. Q. What are two Cabinet-level positions?
   A. Secretary of Agriculture; Secretary of Commerce; Secretary of Defense; Secretary of Education; Secretary of Energy; Secretary of Health and Human Services; Secretary of Homeland Security; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Secretary of the Interior; Secretary of State; Secretary of Transportation; Secretary of the Treasury; Secretary of Veterans Affairs; Secretary of Labor; Attorney General; Vice President

37. Q. What does the judicial branch do?
   A. Reviews laws; explains laws; resolves disputes (disagreements); decides if a law goes against the Constitution

38. Q. What is the highest court in the United States?
   A. The Supreme Court

39. Q. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
   A. Nine (9)

40. Q. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?
   A. John Roberts; John G. Roberts, Jr.*

41. Q. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
   A. To print money; to declare war; to create an army; to make treaties

42. Q. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?
   A. Provide schooling and education; provide protection (police); provide safety (fire departments); give a driver's license; approve zoning and land use

43. Q. Who is the Governor of your state now?
   A. Andrew M. Cuomo,* [For New York the answer is Andrew M. Cuomo. Other answers will vary.]

44. Q. What is the capital of your state?
   A. Albany [For New York the answer is Albany. Other answers will vary.]

45. Q. What are the two major political parties in the United States?
   A. Democratic and Republican

46. Q. What is the political party of the President now?
   A. Democratic (Party)*

* The answers marked with asterisks will change. Check to be sure you have the current answer.
47. Q. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
   A. (John) Boehner*

Rights and Responsibilities

48. Q. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.
   A. Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote); You don’t have to pay (a poll tax) to vote; Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.); A male citizen of any race (can vote)

49. Q. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
   A. Serve on a jury; vote in federal election

50. Q. Name one right only for United States citizens?
   A. Vote in federal election, run for federal office

51. Q. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
   A. Freedom of expression; freedom of speech; freedom of assembly; freedom to petition the government; freedom of worship; the right to bear arms

52. Q. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
   A. The United States; the flag

53. Q. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?
   A. Give up loyalty to other countries; defend the Constitution and laws of the United States; obey the laws of the United States; serve in the U.S.military (if needed); serve (do important work for) the nation (if needed); be loyal to the United States

54. Q. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
   A. Eighteen (18) and older

55. Q. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?
   A. Vote; join a political party; help with a campaign; join a civic group; join a community group; give an elected official your opinion on an issue; call Senators and Representatives; publicly support or oppose an issue or policy; run for office; write to a newspaper

56. Q. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
   A. April 15

* The answers marked with asterisks will change. Check to be sure you have the current answer.
57. Q. When must all men register for the Selective Service?
   A. At age eighteen (18); between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)

**American History**

**Colonial Period and Independence**

58. Q. What is one reason colonists came to America?
   A. Freedom; political liberty; religious freedom; economic opportunity; practice their religion; escape persecution

59. Q. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
   A. Native Americans; American Indians

60. Q. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
   A. Africans; people from Africa

61. Q. Why did the colonists fight the British?
   A. Because of high taxes (taxation without representation); because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering); because they didn’t have self-government

62. Q. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
   A. (Thomas) Jefferson

63. Q. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
   A. July 4, 1776

64. Q. There were 13 original states. Name three.
   A. New Hampshire; Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina; South Carolina; Georgia

65. Q. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
   A. The Constitution was written; The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution

66. Q. When was the Constitution written?
   A. 1787

67. Q. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.
   A. (James) Madison; (Alexander) Hamilton; (John) Jay; Publius

68. Q. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
   A. U.S. diplomat; oldest member of the Constitutional Convention; first Postmaster General of the United States; writer of “Poor Richard's Almanac”; started the first free libraries
69. Q. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?
   A. (George) Washington

70. Q. Who was the first President?
   A. (George) Washington

1800s

71. Q. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?
   A. The Louisiana Territory; Louisiana

72. Q. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.
   A. War of 1812; Mexican-American War; Civil War; Spanish-American War

73. Q. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.
   A. The Civil War; the War between the States

74. Q. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.
   A. Slavery; economic reasons; states’ rights

75. Q. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
   A. Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation); saved (or preserved) the Union; led the United States during the Civil War

76. Q. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
   A. Freed the slaves; freed slaves in the Confederacy; freed slaves in the Confederate states; freed slaves in most Southern states

77. Q. What did Susan B. Anthony do?
   A. Fought for women’s rights; fought for civil rights

Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

78. Q. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.
   A. World War I; World War II; Korean War; Vietnam War; (Persian) Gulf War

79. Q. Who was President during World War I?
   A. (Woodrow) Wilson

80. Q. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
   A. (Franklin) Roosevelt

81. Q. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
   A. Japan, Germany, and Italy

59
82. Q. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
   A. *World War II*

83. Q. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
   A. *Communism*

84. Q. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
   A. *Civil rights (movement)*

85. Q. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
   A. *Fought for civil rights; worked for equality for all Americans*

86. Q. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?
   A. *Terrorists attacked the United States.*

87. Q. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.
   A. *Cherokee; Navajo; Sioux; Chippewa; Choctaw; Pueblo; Apache; Iroquois; Creek; Blackfeet; Seminole; Cheyenne; Arawak; Shawnee; Mohegan; Huron; Oneida; Lakota; Crow; Teton; Hopi; Inuit*

**Integrated Civics**

**Geography**

88. Q. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
   A. *Missouri (River); Mississippi (River)*

89. Q. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
   A. *Pacific (Ocean)*

90. Q. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
   A. *Atlantic (Ocean)*

91. Q. Name one U.S. territory.
   A. *Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands; American Samoa; Northern Mariana Islands; Guam*

92. Q. Name one state that borders Canada.
   A. *Maine; New Hampshire; Vermont; New York; Pennsylvania; Ohio; Michigan; Minnesota; North Dakota; Montana; Idaho; Washington; Alaska*

93. Q. Name one state that borders Mexico.
   A. *California; Arizona; New Mexico; Texas*

94. Q. What is the capital of the United States?
A. Washington, D.C.

95. Q. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
   A. New York (Harbor); Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River)]

Symbols

96. Q. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
   A. Because there were 13 original colonies; because the stripes represent the original colonies

97. Q. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
   A. Because there is one star for each state; because each star represents a state; because there are 50 states.

98. Q. What is the name of the national anthem?
   A. The Star-Spangled Banner

Holidays

99. Q. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
   A. July 4

100. Q. Name two national U.S. holidays.
    A. New Year’s Day; Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; Presidents’ Day; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Columbus Day; Veterans Day Thanksgiving; Christmas
B. ONE HUNDRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE NATURALIZATION TEST IN SPANISH

Gobierno Americano

Principios de la democracia americana

1. ¿Cuál es la ley suprema de la nación?
   La Constitución

2. ¿Qué hace la Constitución?
   Establece el gobierno; define el gobierno; protege los derechos básicos de los ciudadanos

3. Las primeras tres palabras de la Constitución contienen la idea de la autodeterminación (de que el pueblo se gobierna a sí mismo). ¿Cuáles son estas palabras?
   Nosotros el Pueblo

4. ¿Qué es una enmienda?
   Un cambio (a la Constitución); una adición (a la Constitución)

5. ¿Con qué nombre se conocen las primeras diez enmiendas a la Constitución?
   La Carta de Derechos

6. ¿Cuál es un derecho o libertad que la Primera Enmienda garantiza?
   Expresión; religión; reunión; prensa; peticionar al gobierno

7. ¿Cuántas enmiendas tiene la Constitución?
   Veintisiete (27)

8. ¿Qué hizo la Declaración de Independencia?
   Anunció nuestra independencia (de Gran Bretaña); declaró nuestra independencia (de Gran Bretaña); dijo que los Estados Unidos se independizó (de Gran Bretaña)

9. ¿Cuáles son dos derechos en la Declaración de la Independencia?
   La vida; la libertad; la búsqueda de la felicidad

10. ¿En qué consiste la libertad de religión?
    Se puede practicar cualquier religión o no tener ninguna.

11. ¿Cuál es el sistema económico de los Estados Unidos?
    Economía capitalista; economía del mercado

12. ¿En qué consiste el “estado de derecho” (ley y orden)?
    Todos deben obedecer la ley; Los líderes deben obedecer la ley; El gobierno debe obedecer la ley; Nadie está por encima de la ley.
Sistema de gobierno

13. Nombre una rama o parte del gobierno.

Congreso, Poder legislativo; Presidente, Poder ejecutivo; los tribunales; Poder judicial

14. ¿Qué es lo que hace que una rama del gobierno no se vuelva demasiado poderosa?

Pesos y contrapesos; separación de poderes

15. ¿Quién está a cargo de la rama ejecutiva?

El Presidente

16. ¿Quién crea las leyes federales?

El Congreso; el Senado y la Cámara (de Representantes); la legislatura (nacional o de los Estados Unidos)

17. ¿Cuáles son las dos partes que integran el Congreso de los Estados Unidos?

El Senado y la Cámara (de Representantes)

18. ¿Cuántos senadores de los Estados Unidos hay?

Cien (100)

19. ¿De cuántos años es el término de elección de un senador de los Estados Unidos?

Seis (6)

20. Nombre a uno de los senadores actuales del estado donde usted vive.

Kristen Gillibrand, Charles Schumer. [Para el estado Nueva York, la respuesta es Kristen Gillibrand o Charles Schumer. Para otros estados, las respuestas serán diferentes.]*

21. ¿Cuántos miembros votantes tiene la Cámara de Representantes?

Cuatrocientos treinta y cinco (435)

22. ¿De cuántos años es el término de elección de un representante de los Estados Unidos?

Dos (2)

23. Dé el nombre de su representante a nivel nacional.

Las respuestas dependen de su lugar de residencia. Usted puede encontrar su representante en www.house.gov o llamando a la Cámara de Representantes al 202-224-3121.

24. ¿A quiénes representa un senador de los Estados Unidos?

A todas las personas del estado

* Las respuestas marcadas con asteriscos cambian periódicamente. Por favor asegúrese de confirmar que tiene la respuesta actualizada.
25. ¿Por qué tienen algunos estados más representantes que otros?

(Debido a) la población del estado; (debido a que) tienen más gente; (debido a que) algunos estados tienen más gente

26. ¿De cuántos años es el término de elección de un presidente?

Cuatro (4)

27. ¿En qué mes votamos por un nuevo presidente?

Noviembre

28. ¿Cómo se llama el actual Presidente de los Estados Unidos?

Barack Obama; Obama*

29. ¿Cómo se llama el actual Vicepresidente de los Estados Unidos?

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.; Joe Biden; Biden*

30. Si el Presidente ya no puede cumplir sus funciones, ¿quién se vuelve Presidente?

El Vicepresidente

31. Si tanto el Presidente como el Vicepresidente ya no pueden cumplir sus funciones, ¿quién se vuelve Presidente?

El Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes

32. ¿Quién es el Comandante en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas?

El Presidente

33. ¿Quién firma los proyectos de ley para convertirlos en ley?

El Presidente

34. ¿Quién veta los proyectos de ley?

El Presidente

35. ¿Qué hace el Gabinete del Presidente?

Asesora al Presidente

* Las respuestas marcadas con asteriscos cambian periódicamente. Por favor asegúrese de confirmar que tiene la respuesta actualizada.
36. ¿Cuáles son dos puestos a nivel de gabinete?

   Secretario de Agricultura; Secretario de Comercio; Secretario de Defensa; Secretario de Educación; Secretario de Energía; Secretario de Salud y Servicios Humanos; Secretario de Seguridad Nacional; Secretario de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano; Secretario del Interior; Secretario de Trabajo; Secretario de Estado; Secretario de Transporte; Secretario del Tesoro; Secretario de Asuntos de Veteranos; Procurador General; Vicepresidente

37. ¿Qué hace la rama judicial?

   Revisa las leyes; explica las leyes; resuelve disputas (desacuerdos); decide si una ley va en contra de la Constitución

38. ¿Cuál es el tribunal más alto de los Estados Unidos?

   La Corte Suprema de Justicia

39. ¿Cuántos jueces hay en la Corte Suprema de Justicia?

   Nueve (9)

40. ¿Quién es el Presidente actual de la Corte Suprema de Justicia de los Estados Unidos?

   John Roberts;(John G. Roberts, Jr.)*

41. De acuerdo a nuestra Constitución, algunos poderes pertenecen al gobierno federal. ¿Cuál es un poder del gobierno federal?

   Imprimir dinero; declarar la guerra; crear un ejército; suscribir tratados

42. De acuerdo a nuestra Constitución, algunos poderes pertenecen a los estados. ¿Cuál es un poder de los estados?

   Proveer escuelas y educación; proveer protección (policía); proveer seguridad (cuerpos de bomberos); conceder licencias de conducir; aprobar la zonificación y uso de la tierra

43. ¿Quién es el gobernador actual de su estado?

   Para Nueva York la respuesta es Andrew M. Cuomo. Para otros estados la respuesta será diferente.*

44. ¿Cuál es la capital de su estado?

   Para Nueva York la respuesta es Albany. Para otros estados la respuesta será diferente.

45. ¿Cuáles son los dos principales partidos políticos de los Estados Unidos?

   Demócrata y Republicano

* Las respuestas marcadas con asteriscos cambian periódicamente. Por favor asegúrese de confirmar que tiene la respuesta actualizada.
46. ¿Cuál es el partido político del Presidente actual?
   
   (Partido) Demócrata*

47. ¿Cómo se llama el Presidente actual de la Cámara de Representantes?

   (John) Boehner*

Derechos y responsabilidades

48. Existen cuatro enmiendas a la Constitución sobre quién puede votar. Describa una de ellas.

   Ciudadanos de dieciocho (18) años en adelante (pueden votar); No se exige pagar un impuesto para votar (el impuesto para acudir a las urnas o “poll tax” en inglés); Cualquier ciudadano puede votar. (Tanto las mujeres como los hombres pueden votar); Un hombre ciudadano de cualquier raza (puede votar)

49. ¿Cuál es una responsabilidad que corresponde sólo a los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos?

   Prestar servicio en un jurado; votar en una elección federal

50. ¿Cuál es un derecho que pueden ejercer sólo los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos?

   Votar en una elección federal; postularse a un cargo político federal

51. ¿Cuáles son dos derechos que pueden ejercer todas las personas que viven en los Estados Unidos?

   Libertad de expresión; libertad de la palabra; libertad de reunión; libertad para peticionar al gobierno; libertad de culto; el derecho a portar armas

52. ¿Ante qué demostramos nuestra lealtad cuando decimos el Juramento de Lealtad (Pledge of Allegiance)?

   Los Estados Unidos; la bandera

53. ¿Cuál es una promesa que usted hace cuando se convierte en ciudadano de los Estados Unidos?

   Renunciar la lealtad a otros países; defender la Constitución y las leyes de los Estados Unidos; obedecer las leyes de los Estados Unidos; prestar servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos (de ser necesario); prestar servicio a la nación (realizar trabajo importante para la nación) de ser necesario; ser leal a los Estados Unidos

54. ¿Cuántos años tienen que tener los ciudadanos para votar por el Presidente?

   Dieciocho (18) años en adelante

* Las respuestas marcadas con asteriscos cambian periódicamente. Por favor asegúrese de confirmar que tiene la respuesta actualizada.
55. ¿Cuáles son dos maneras mediante las cuales los ciudadanos americanos pueden participar en su democracia?

Votar; afiliarse a un partido político; ayudar en una campaña; unirse a un grupo cívico; unirse a un grupo comunitario; presentar su opinión sobre un asunto a un oficial elegido; llamar a los senadores y representantes, apoyar u oponerse públicamente a un asunto o política; postularse a un cargo político; enviar una carta o mensaje a un periódico.

56. ¿Cuál es la fecha límite para enviar la declaración federal de impuesto sobre el ingreso?

El 15 de abril

57. ¿Cuándo deben inscribirse todos los hombres en el Servicio Selectivo?

A la edad de dieciocho (18) años; entre los dieciocho (18) y veintiséis (26) años de edad.

Historia Americana

Época colonial e independencia

58. ¿Cuál es una razón por la que los colonos vinieron a los Estados Unidos?

Libertad; libertad política; libertad religiosa; oportunidad económica; para practicar su religión; para huir de la persecución

59. ¿Quiénes vivían en los Estados Unidos antes de la llegada de los europeos?

Indios americanos; Nativos americanos

60. ¿Qué pueblo fue traído a los Estados Unidos y vendido como esclavos?

Africanos; gente de África

61. ¿Por qué lucharon los colonos contra los británicos?

 Debido a los impuestos altos (impuestos sin representación); el ejército británico se quedó en sus casas (alojamiento, acuartelamiento); no tenían autodeterminación

62. ¿Quién escribió la Declaración de Independencia?

(Thomas) Jefferson

63. ¿Cuándo fue adoptada la Declaración de Independencia?

El 4 de julio de 1776

64. Había 13 estados originalmente. Nombre tres.

Nueva Hampshire; Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; Nueva York, Nueva Jersey; Pennsylvania; Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; Carolina del Norte; Carolina del Sur; Georgia

65. ¿Qué ocurrió en la Convención Constitucional?

Se redactó la Constitución; Los Padres Fundadores redactaron la Constitución.
66. ¿Cuándo fue escrita la Constitución?
1787

67. Los ensayos conocidos como “Los Federalistas” respaldaron la aprobación de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos. Nombre uno de los autores.
(James) Madison; (Alexander) Hamilton; (John) Jay; Publius

68. Mencione una razón por la que es famoso Benjamin Franklin.
Diplomático americano; el miembro de mayor edad de la Convención Constitucional primer; Director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos; autor de “Poor Richard’s Almanac” (Almanaque del Pobre Richard); fundó las primeras bibliotecas gratuitas

69. ¿Quién se conoce como el “Padre de Nuestra Nación”?
(George) Washington

70. ¿Quién fue el primer Presidente?
(George) Washington

Los años 1800

71. ¿Qué territorio compró los Estados Unidos de Francia en 1803?
El territorio de Louisiana, Louisiana

72. Mencione una guerra durante los años 1800 en la que pelearon los Estados Unidos.
La Guerra de 1812; la Guerra entre México y los Estados Unidos; la Guerra Civil; la Guerra Hispanoamericana

73. Dé el nombre de la guerra entre el Norte y el Sur de los Estados Unidos.
La Guerra Civil; la Guerra entre los Estados

74. Mencione un problema que condujo a la Guerra Civil.
Esclavitud; razones económicas, derechos de los estados

75. ¿Qué fue una cosa importante que hizo Abraham Lincoln?
Liberó a los esclavos (Proclamación de la Emancipación); salvó (o preservó) la Unión; presidió los Estados Unidos durante la Guerra Civil

76. ¿Qué hizo la Proclamación de la Emancipación?
Liberó a los esclavos; liberó a los esclavos de la Confederación, liberó a los esclavos en los estados de la Confederación; liberó a los esclavos en la mayoría de los estados del Sur

77. ¿Qué hizo Susan B. Anthony?
Luchó por los derechos de la mujer; luchó por los derechos civiles
Historia americana reciente y otra información histórica importante

78. Mencione una guerra durante los años 1900 en la que peleó los Estados Unidos.
   La Primera Guerra Mundial; la Segunda Guerra Mundial; la Guerra de Corea; la Guerra de Vietnam; la Guerra del Golfo (Persa)

79. ¿Quién era presidente durante la Primera Guerra Mundial?
   (Woodrow) Wilson

80. ¿Quién era presidente durante la Gran Depresión y la Segunda Guerra Mundial?
   (Franklin) Roosevelt

81. ¿Contra qué países pelearon los Estados Unidos en la Segunda Guerra Mundial?
   Japón, Alemania e Italia

82. Antes de ser presidente, Eisenhower era general. ¿En qué guerra participó?
   Segunda Guerra Mundial

83. Durante la Guerra Fría, ¿cuál era la principal preocupación de los Estados Unidos?
   Comunismo

84. ¿Qué movimiento trató de poner fin a la discriminación racial?
   (El movimiento en pro de los) derechos civiles

85. ¿Qué hizo Martin Luther King, Jr.?
   Luchó por los derechos civiles; trabajó por la igualdad de todos los ciudadanos americanos

86. ¿Qué suceso de gran magnitud ocurrió el 11 de septiembre de 2001 en los Estados Unidos?
   Los terroristas atacaron los Estados Unidos.

87. Mencione una tribu de indios americanos de los Estados Unidos. [A los oficiales de USCIS se les dará una lista de tribus amerindias reconocidas a nivel federal.]
   Cherokee; Navajo; Sioux; Chippewa; Choctaw; Pueblo; Apache; Iroquois; Creek; Blackfeet; Seminole; Cheyenne; Arawak; Shawnee; Mohegan; Huron; Oneida; Lakota; Crow; Teton; Hopi; Inuit

Civismo Integrado

Geografía

88. Mencione uno de los dos ríos más largos en los Estados Unidos.
   (El río) Missouri; (el río) Mississippi
89. ¿Qué océano está en la costa oeste de los Estados Unidos?

(El océano) Pacífico

90. ¿Qué océano está en la costa este de los Estados Unidos?

(El océano) Atlántico

91. Dé el nombre de un territorio de los Estados Unidos.

Puerto Rico; Islas Vírgenes de los Estados Unidos; Samoa Americana; Islas Marianas del Norte; Guam

92. Mencione un estado que tiene frontera con Canadá.

Maine; Nueva Hampshire; Vermont; Nueva York; Pennsylvania; Ohio; Michigan; Minnesota; Dakota del Norte; Montana; Idaho; Washington; Alaska

93. Mencione un estado que tiene frontera con México.

California; Arizona; Nuevo México; Texas

94. ¿Cuál es la capital de los Estados Unidos?

Washington, D.C.

95. ¿Dónde está la Estatua de la Libertad?

(El puerto de) Nueva York; Liberty Island; [Otras respuestas aceptables son Nueva Jersey, cerca de la Ciudad de Nueva York y (el río) Hudson.]

Símbolos

96. ¿Por qué hay 13 franjas en la bandera?

Porque representan las 13 colonias originales; porque las franjas representan las colonias originales

97. ¿Por qué hay 50 estrellas en la bandera?

Porque hay una estrella por cada estado; porque cada estrella representa un estado; porque hay 50 estados

98. ¿Cómo se llama el himno nacional?

The Star-Spangled Banner

Días feriados

99. ¿Cuándo celebramos el Día de la Independencia?

El 4 de Julio

100. Mencione dos días feriados nacionales de los Estados Unidos.

El Día de Año Nuevo; el Día de Martin Luther King, Jr.; el Día de los Presidentes; el Día de los Caídos en la guerra; el Día de la Independencia; el Día del Trabajo; el Día de la Raza (Cristóbal Colón); el Día de los Veteranos; el Día de Acción de Gracias; el Día de Navidad
C. CIVIC KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE ELDERLY

If you are 65 years of age or older and you have been a permanent resident for at least 20 years at the time you submit your application for naturalization, you will answer 10 questions from a list of only 20 questions when you are tested on your basic understanding of U.S. history and government (civics). You must answer at least 6 of the 10 questions correctly to pass. You also qualify to take the civics test in the language of your choice. On this page you will find the list of 20 questions.

1. Q. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
   A. Speech; religion; assembly; press; petition the government

2. Q. What is the economic system in the United States?
   A. Capitalist economy; market economy

3. Q. Name one branch or part of the government.
   A. Congress; Legislative; President; executive; the courts; judicial

4. Q. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?
   A. The Senate and House (of Representatives)

5. Q. Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators now?
   A. Kirsten Gillibrand; Charles Schumer *

6. Q. In what month do we vote for President?
   A. November

7. Q. What is the name of the President of the United States now?
   A. Barack Obama; Obama *

8. Q. What is the capital of your state?
   A. Albany [For New York the answer is Albany. Other answers will vary.]

9. Q. What are the two major political parties in the United States?
   A. Democratic and Republican

10. Q. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
    A. Serve on a jury; vote in a federal election

11. Q. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
    A. Eighteen (18) and older

* The answers marked with asterisks will change. Check to be sure you have the current answer.
12. Q. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
   A. April 15

13. Q. Who was the first President?
   A. (George) Washington

14. Q. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
   A. Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation); saved (or preserved) the Union; led the United States during the Civil War

15. Q. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.
   A. World War I; World War II; Korean War; Vietnam War; (Persian) Gulf War

16. Q. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
   A. Fought for civil rights; worked for equality for all Americans

17. Q. What is the capital of the United States?
   A. Washington, D.C.

18. Q. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
   A. New York (Harbor); Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

19. Q. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
   A. Because there is one star for each state; because each star represents a state; because there are 50 states

20. Q. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
   A. July 4
D. CIVIC KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE ELDERLY IN SPANISH

1. ¿Cuál es un derecho o libertad que la Primera Enmienda garantiza?
   Expresión; religión; reunión; prensa; peticionar al gobierno

2. ¿Cuál es el sistema económico de los Estados Unidos?
   Economía capitalista; economía del mercado

3. Nombre una rama o parte del gobierno.
   Congreso; Poder legislativo; Presidente; Poder ejecutivo; los tribunales; Poder judicial

4. ¿Cuáles son las dos partes que integran el Congreso de los Estados Unidos?
   El Senado y la Cámara (de Representantes)

5. Nombre a uno de los senadores actuales del estado donde usted vive.
   Kristen Gillibrand, Charles Schumer. [Para el estado Nueva York, la respuesta es Kristen Gillibrand o Charles Schumer. Para otros estados, las respuestas serán diferentes.]*

6. ¿En qué mes votamos por un nuevo presidente?
   Noviembre

7. ¿Cómo se llama el actual Presidente de los Estados Unidos?
   Barack Obama, Obama*

8. ¿Cuál es la capital de su estado?
   Para Nueva York la respuesta es Albany. Para otros estados la respuesta será diferente.

9. ¿Cuáles son los dos principales partidos políticos de los Estados Unidos?
   Demócrata y Republicano

10. ¿Cuál es una responsabilidad que corresponde sólo a los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos?
    Prestar servicio en un jurado; votar en una elección federal

11. ¿Cuántos años tienen que tener los ciudadanos para votar por el Presidente?
    Dieciocho (18) años en adelante

12. ¿Cuál es la fecha límite para enviar la declaración federal de impuesto sobre el ingreso?
    El 15 de abril

* Las respuestas marcadas con asteriscos cambian periódicamente. Por favor asegúrese de confirmar que tiene la respuesta actualizada.
13. ¿Quién fue el primer Presidente?

(George) Washington

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Porque hay una estrella por cada estado; porque cada estrella representa un estado; porque hay 50 estados

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El 4 de julio
### E. English Reading Vocabulary for the Naturalization Test

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<th>CIVICS</th>
<th>PLACES</th>
<th>HOLIDAYS</th>
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## F. ENGLISH WRITING VOCABULARY FOR THE NATURALIZATION TEST

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VI. FINDING IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES

A. FREE AND LOW COST PROVIDERS

For assistance with naturalization and citizenship, visit CitizenshipWorks.org and enter your zip code. You may also use CitizenshipWorks.org to search for non-legal services such as ESL classes.

To find free or low cost authorized immigration legal services providers in New York City, call 311. You can also visit ImmigrationLawHelp.org to find assistance with various types of immigration legal services (family immigration, Temporary Protected Status [TPS], self-petitioning for abused spouses [VAWA], asylum, deportation defense). You can search by zip code and refine your search by clicking ‘Areas of immigration legal assistance’ at the bottom of the page.

Remember, the organizations listed on the websites mentioned above often change the services they provide, the languages they offer, and their fees due to factors such as funding, and many times these websites cannot reflect the changes immediately. We recommend that you contact the organizations to find up-to-date information, and to find out about their intake and appointment procedures.

B. PRIVATE ATTORNEYS

New York City Bar Association’s Legal Referral Service

212-626-7373 (English)
213-626-7374 (Spanish)

The New York City Bar Association’s Legal Referral Service provides referrals to private lawyers who are screened for experience, legal knowledge and ethics.

American Immigration Lawyers Association’s Immigration Lawyer Search

ailalawyer.com

A person may use this on-line attorney locator service to search for a private attorney by language, area of immigration expertise, and geographic area.
VII. FINDING ENGLISH AND CIVICS COURSES

To find English and Civics class in New York City, call 311.

To find English as a Second Language (ESL) and Civics classes outside New York City, visit LiteracyDirectory.org. Just enter your zip code and check the classes you are interested in to find programs near you.

To find study materials for the naturalization interview and test, visit uscis.gov/citizenship.

There are a number of opportunities available at CUNY to improve your English language skills. Visit cuny.edu/continuinged to search for current continuing education classes. To find a class, use the drop-down menu on the left titled “View Program Area” and choose “Language”. In the page that comes up, use the drop-down menu titled “Language” and choose “English Language”. You are now on a page that lists all the current English language continuing education classes at CUNY. Use the drop-down menus titled “All CUNY Colleges” and “All Boroughs” to narrow down your search.

CUNY also offers the CUNY Language Immersion Program (CLIP) for CUNY students. The CLIP program offers academic English language preparation at nine CUNY campuses for those students who have been admitted to CUNY but need to improve their English skills before enrolling in a credit program. Students learn English by studying topics such as American history, literature, environmental studies among others. The program allows, students to build knowledge and academic skills as they develop their English language skills. CLIP students also learn the computer skills they need for college. For more information about CLIP, visit clip.cuny.edu

Through a grant provided by the New York State Office for New Americans (ONA), CUNY Citizenship Now! offers free English as a Second Language (ESL) classes. For more information about these classes, call 212-568-4658.

Through a grant provided by The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CUNY Citizenship Now! offers free naturalization interview and test prep classes for permanent residents. For more information about these classes call 718-552-1140.
VIII. MORE RESOURCES

A. HOW TO CONTACT USCIS

Forms Line
800-870-3676
Call to obtain any USCIS form by mail.

National Customer Service Center
800-375-5283
TTY: 800-767-1833
Information on the status of applications filed with USCIS. Also, information about fingerprinting, local USCIS office locations, and forms, applications and immigration benefits and services.

Website / Internet Services
www.uscis.gov
Information on services, fees, and laws and regulations, as well as forms and naturalization interview questions.

B. HOW TO CONTACT THE SELECTIVE SERVICE

Selective Service System
888-655-1825
www.sss.gov
Verify registration and register through the website. Call to request proof of registration, verify registration, report a change of address or inquire about Selective Service correspondence you have received or are waiting to receive.

C. WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS OR CITATIONS

1. Police Arrests and Charges

If you were arrested by the police or were charged with committing a crime, you must get a Certificate of Disposition.

A Certificate of Disposition is an official court document that indicates the current status of a case or its final disposition. To request a Certificate of Disposition bring the following items to the Central Clerk’s Office in the court in which your case was processed:

- Defendant’s full name and date of birth
- Docket Number (if you know it)
- Picture I.D.
- $10.00 (exact change only). Free for those who receive public benefits. Must present valid N.Y. State Benefit I.D. card.
Note: If you have had encounters with law enforcement outside of New York City, you need to obtain the certified criminal court disposition from the relevant courts.

3. MTA Citations

If you were issued a citation ("subway ticket") by the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA), you must get a Letter of Disposition for MTA Fines and Summonses.

To request a Letter of Disposition for MTA Fines and Summonses go to:

Transit Adjudication Bureau
29 Gallatin Place, Third Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11201
347-643-5805

Open Monday to Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
Bring the following documents:

- Government ID
- Social Security Card (If you do not have a Social Security Number, provide a notarized statement that you have not been issued one.)

Payment: Check or cash (exact change only) as follows:

- $5.00 if you have 1 violation (or none)
- $10.00 if you have two or more violations

Processing time: One week

Note: A Letter of Disposition for MTA Fines and Summonses will not be issued if there any outstanding tickets. I.D.

If you get a “No Records” letter from the MTA, then you must get a Certificate of Disposition from the Court Clerk. See other side for court information.

D. HOW TO REQUEST YOUR IDENTITY HISTORY SUMMARY (“FBI RAP SHEET”)

There are two ways to obtain a copy of your Identity History Summary. You can either submit a request directly through the FBI, or you can have a third party “FBI-approved Channeler” obtain it for you. You can also request proof that a record does not exist.

To submit a request to the FBI, you must first complete the “Applicant Information Form.” This form is available on the FBI website by visiting www.fbi.gov, clicking on “Stats & Services,” and selecting “Identity History Summary Checks” See under “How to Request a Copy of Your Record” and click the link “Submit a request directly to the FBI”. You will also need to obtain an original rolled-ink set of all ten fingerprints. In New York City, fingerprinting is available at One Police Plaza, New York, NY 10038-1497, Room 152A. Call 646-610-5541 for more information. Make sure to explain that your prints are needed for an FBI record check, not a New York State record check. Mail the completed and signed form, your fingerprints, and an $18 money order or certified’s check made payable to the “Treasury of the United States” to FBI CJIS Division – Summary Request, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306.

Please note that you must enclose $18 for each Identity History Summary that you are requesting. The Identity History Summary processing can take up to eight weeks.

For more detailed information on this process, or to review the list of FBI-approved Channelers, visit the FBI website and click on “Stats and Services” and then “Identity History Summary Checks.”
Appendices
**Information About Your Residence**

This is the continuation to **Part 4**

**Applicant Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
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</table>

**Date of Residence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Address <em>(Street Number and Name, City, State, Zip Code + 4 and Country or Foreign Address)</em></th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Zip Code + 4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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**Signature of Applicant**

Signature of Applicant

Date

M M D D Y Y Y Y
Information About Your Employment and Schools Attended

This is the continuation to Part 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Name (Last Name)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer or School Name</th>
<th>Employer or School Address (Street Number and Name, City, State, Zip Code + 4 and Country or Foreign Address)</th>
<th>Dates (MM/DD/YYYY)</th>
<th>Your Occupation</th>
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<tbody>
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Signature of Applicant

Date

89
Time Outside the United States

This is the continuation to Part 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date You Left the U.S. (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Date You Returned to the U.S. (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Did Trip Last 6 Months or More?</th>
<th>Countries to Which You Traveled</th>
<th>Total Days Out of the U.S.</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Signature of Applicant

Date
## Prior Spouses of Applicant’s Spouse

This is the continuation to **Part 9, Question 8**

### Applicant Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### A. Prior Spouse's Family Name (Last Name) | Given Name (First Name) | Middle Name (if applicable) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

### B. Prior Spouse's Immigration Status:

- [ ] U.S. Citizen
- [ ] Permanent Resident
- [ ] Other (explain)

### C. Prior Spouse's Date of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
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### D. Prior Spouse's Country of Birth

<p>| |</p>
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<thead>
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<th></th>
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</table>

### E. Prior Spouse's Country of Citizenship or Nationality

<p>| |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
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### F. Date of Marriage with Prior Spouse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
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<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Y</th>
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<th>Y</th>
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### G. Date Marriage Ended with Prior Spouse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### H. How Marriage Ended with Prior Spouse:

- [ ] Annulled
- [ ] Divorced
- [ ] Spouse Deceased
- [ ] Other (explain)

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**Signature of Applicant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
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**Date**
**Prior Spouses of Applicant**

This is the continuation to **Part 9, Question 9**

**Applicant Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
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**A. Your Prior Spouse's Family Name (Last Name)**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
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</thead>
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</table>

**B. Your Prior Spouse's Immigration Status When Your Marriage Ended:**

- [ ] U.S. Citizen  
- [ ] Permanent Resident  
- [ ] Other (explain) [ ]

**C. Your Prior Spouse's Date of Birth**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Y</th>
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<th>Y</th>
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</table>

**D. Your Prior Spouse's Country of Birth**

<p>| |</p>
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</table>

**E. Your Prior Spouse's Country of Citizenship or Nationality**

<p>| |</p>
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**F. Date of Marriage with Your Prior Spouse**  
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<thead>
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<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
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**G. Date Marriage Ended with Your Prior Spouse**  
<table>
<thead>
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<th>D</th>
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<th>Y</th>
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</table>

**H. How Marriage Ended:**

- [ ] Annulled  
- [ ] Divorced  
- [ ] Spouse Deceased  
- [ ] Other (explain) [ ]

---

**Signature of Applicant**

| M | M | D | D | Y | Y | Y | Y |

**Date**
Information About Your Children
This is the continuation to Part 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Name</th>
<th>Family Name (Last Name)</th>
<th>Given Name (First Name)</th>
<th>Middle Name (if applicable)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child's Current Legal Name</th>
<th>USCIS “A” number (if applicable)</th>
<th>Child's Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Child's Country of Birth</th>
<th>Child's Current Address (Street Number and Name, City, State, Zip Code + 4 and Country or Foreign Address)</th>
<th>Child's Relationship to You</th>
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Signature of Applicant _______________________________________________________________________________________

Date ____________  ____________  ____________  ____________  ____________  ____________  ____________  ____________
### Charges, Arrests, Detentions and Citations

This is the continuation to **Part 11, Question 29**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant Name's</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Name (Last Name)</td>
<td>Given Name (First Name)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why were you arrested, cited, detained, or charged?</th>
<th>Date arrested, cited, detained, or charged (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Where were you arrested, cited, detained or charged? (City, State, Country)</th>
<th>Outcome or disposition of arrest, citation, detention or charge (no charges filed, charges dismissed, jail, probation, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

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Signature of Applicant

Date

A -
Selective Service Registration

This is the explanation for my answer to Part 11, Question 46.C.

Applicant Name

Family Name (Last Name)  Given Name (First Name)  Middle Name (if applicable)

2. I am a male who lived in the United States at a time between my 18th and my 26th birthdays, but I did not register with the Selective Service because I was not aware of my obligation to do so. If I knew of the requirement, I would have registered.

Signature of Applicant

Date
Request for Fee Waiver
Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Before you fill out this form, please read the instructions.

Section 1. Information About You
(Provide information about yourself. If you are applying for a minor child, provide information about the minor child.)

Line 1. a. Family Name (Last Name)

Line 1. b. Given Name (First Name)

Line 1. c. Middle Initial

Line 2. Alien Registration Number

Line 3. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Line 4. Marital Status

- Never Married
- Divorced
- Marriage Annulled
- Married
- Widow(er)
- Legally Separated

Line 5. Applications and Petitions
(Enter the form number(s) of the application(s) and/or petition(s) for which you are requesting a fee waiver.)

Biometrics services fees, where applicable, will be included in the fee waiver request.

For USCIS Use Only
Application Received At
(check only one box):

- USCIS Field Office
  - Fee Waiver Approved
    Date:
  - Fee Waiver Denied
    Date:

- USCIS Service Center
  - Fee Waiver Approved
    Date:
  - Fee Waiver Denied
    Date:

Section 2. Additional Information for Dependent(s)

Line 6. Complete the Table below if applicable. (If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (First, MI, Last)</th>
<th>A-Number (If applicable)</th>
<th>Is Individual Included in Fee Waiver Request?</th>
<th>Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Relationship to You</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
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<td>A-</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Section 3. Basis for Your Request (Check any that apply. For additional information, see the form instructions.)

Line 7. a. □ I am or a relevant member of my household is currently receiving a means-tested benefit. (Complete Sections 4 and 7.)

Line 7. b. □ My household income is at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. (Complete Sections 5 and 7.)

Line 7. c. □ I have a financial hardship. (Complete Sections 5, 6 and 7.)

Section 4. Means-Tested Benefit

Line 8. Complete the Table Below (If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Person Receiving the Benefit</th>
<th>Name of Agency Awarding Benefit</th>
<th>Date Benefit Was Awarded</th>
<th>Is This Benefit Being Received Now?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
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<td>□ Yes □ No</td>
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</table>

Section 5. Household Income (Provide evidence of monthly income or other support.)

Line 9. Other than you, how many others in your household depend on the stated income?

Line 10. Average monthly wage income from household members (Round to the nearest dollar)

Line 11. Enter other money received each month that is not included in Line 14. (This could include spousal support, child support, unemployment, etc.)

TOTAL. (USCIS will compare this amount to Federal Poverty Guidelines)
Section 6. Financial Hardship

Line 12. Describe your particular situation. Be sure to include how this situation has caused you to incur costs (and what the costs were) or loss of income that you have experienced (and what that loss was). Complete this section in English; otherwise, provide an accompanying English translation. *(If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.)*

If you are currently unemployed, you must complete Lines 13 and 14.

Line 13. Date that you became unemployed *(mm/dd/yyyy)*

Line 14. Amount of unemployment compensation (monthly) that you are receiving (enter dollars)

Line 15. List your assets and the value of your assets. *(If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Asset</th>
<th>Value (enter dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL Value of Assets</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 6. Financial Hardship (Cont'd)

Line 16. List your average monthly costs, and provide evidence of monthly payments where possible. (If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Value (Enter Dollars)</th>
<th>Type of Cost</th>
<th>Value (Enter Dollars)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
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<td>Mortgage</td>
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<td>Commuting Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food</td>
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<td>Medical</td>
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<td>Utilities</td>
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<td>School</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child/Elder Care</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL Monthly Costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 7. Your Signature and Authorization

Do not sign your Form I-912 until it is complete and you are ready to file.

I take full responsibility for the accuracy of all the information provided, including all supporting documentation. I authorize the release of any information, including the release of my Federal tax returns, that USCIS needs to determine my eligibility.

Each person applying for a fee waiver request must sign Form I-912. This includes individuals identified in Sections 1 and 2 if 14 years of age or older. (If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.)

Line 17. Your Signature __________________________ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) __________
Printed Name

Line 17.1. Additional Signature __________________________ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) __________
Printed Name

Line 17.2. Additional Signature __________________________ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) __________
Printed Name

Line 17.3. Additional Signature __________________________ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) __________
Printed Name

Line 17.4. Additional Signature __________________________ Date (mm/dd/yyyy) __________
Printed Name
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Additional Signature</th>
<th>Date (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Printed Name</th>
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<td>17.7</td>
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CUNY IMMIGRATION CENTERS

All Services are FREE

For directions, hours of service and more locations, visit www.cuny.edu/citizenshipnow, call the numbers listed below, or snap the QR code to the left with your smart phone. Note all centers require an appointment.

Bronx:
Hostos Community College Immigration Center†
427 Walton Ave., T-501
Bronx, NY 10451
718-518-4395

Brooklyn:
Medgar Evers College Immigration Center†
1150 Carroll St., Room 226
Brooklyn, NY 11225
718-270-6292

Manhattan:
City College Immigration Center†
North Academic Center, Room 1-206
160 Convent Ave.
New York, NY 10031
212-650-6620

Staten Island:
College of Staten Island, El Centro, and Project Hospitality Immigration Center at The Help Center†
514 Bay St.
Staten Island, NY 10301
718-448-3470

Queens:
Flushing Immigration Center†
39-07 Prince St., Suite 2B
Flushing, NY 11354
718-640-9223

York College Immigration Center†
Welcome Center Atrium
94-20 Guy R. Brewer Blvd.
Jamaica, NY 11451
718-262-2983

OUR SERVICES

We provide assistance with:

- Naturalization
- Family based petitions
- Adjustment of status
- Consular processing
- Certificates of citizenship
- Replacement of lost/damaged USCIS documents
- Diversity Visa lottery entries
- Fee Waiver Applications
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

We also offer:

- Referrals and consultations on other immigration-related issues
- Free pictures for applications that require them

*Part-time center
†Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) recognized