

Table of Changes
Form N-600 – Instructions
OMB Control No. 1615-0057
December 20, 2011

LOCATION	CURRENT VERSION	PROPOSED VERSION
Page 1	Instructions	DELETE
Page 1., What is the Purpose of This Form?	<p>What is the Purpose of This Form?</p> <p>Form N-600 is an application for a Certificate of Citizenship.</p>	<p>Purpose of Form N-600 [first heading]</p> <p>This form is an application for a Certificate of Citizenship.</p>
Page 1, Who Should Use Form N-600	<p>Who Should Use Form N-600</p> <p>1. You may use this form if you claim U.S. citizenship either by action of law while residing in the United States or by having been born outside the United States to U.S. citizen parent(s).</p> <p>2. If you are the biological or adopted child of a U.S. citizen, you were born outside the United States, and you are claiming citizenship by action of law, you automatically become a U.S. citizen if:</p> <p>A. You have at least one parent who is a U.S. citizen, whether by birth or naturalization; and</p> <p>B. You regularly reside in the United States in the legal and physical custody of your U.S. citizen parent; and</p> <p>C. You have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence (NOTE: If you entered the United States as an adopted child, you must have been admitted as an IR-3 (child adopted outside the United States). If you entered as an IR-4 (child coming to the United States to be adopted), a final adoption must take place for this section of law to apply to you; and</p> <p>D. You have not yet reached your 18th birthday; and</p>	<p>Who Should File This Form [second heading]</p> <p><u>You Should File This Form</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you are requesting a Certificate of Citizenship because you were born outside the United States to a U.S. citizen parent; or 2. If you are requesting a Certificate of Citizenship because you automatically became a citizen of the United States after birth, but before you turned 18 years old. (<i>A parent or legal guardian can also file Form N-600 on behalf of a minor child.</i>) <p>Citizenship law has changed over the years and different laws apply to determine whether you automatically became a U.S. citizen at birth, or after birth but before you turned 18 years of age. If you are claiming U.S. citizenship based on your birth abroad to a U.S. citizen parent(s), the law in effect on the date of your birth applies. For purposes of these provisions, you must be the biological child of your U.S. citizen parent, and different provisions apply depending on whether you were born in wedlock or out of wedlock.</p> <p>If you are claiming U.S. citizenship after birth but before you reached the age of 18, the law in effect when the last qualifying condition was met is the law that applies to you. Generally, the conditions are listed below. These conditions must be met before you turn</p>

	<p>E. You are a biological child, you were legitimate, or you were legitimated while in the legal custody of your legitimating parent(s) prior to reaching your 16th birthday; or</p> <p>F. You are a biological child born out of wedlock and you have not been legitimated and your mother naturalizes as a U.S. citizen.</p> <p>NOTE: If you are now 18 years of age, but all of the above conditions apply to you before you 18th birthday and you were under the age of 18 on February 27, 2001 (the date the law took affect), you may file this form to obtain a Certificate of Citizenship.</p> <p>3. If you were under the age of 18 on February 27, 2001, but not all of the conditions noted above were met prior to your 18th birthday, you must qualify for U.S. citizenship in your own right.</p> <p>4. You may also file for a certificate of citizenship if all of the following actions occurred before your 18th birthday and prior to February 27, 2001:</p> <p>A. You regularly resided in the United States after admission as a lawful permanent resident, and</p> <p>B. Both of your parents, the parent having legal and physical custody of you, or your sole surviving parent naturalized as a U.S. citizen.</p> <p>5. If you are the biological child of a U.S. citizen, you were born outside the United States and you are claiming citizenship by having been born to U.S. citizen parent(s), you automatically become a U.S. citizen at birth if:</p> <p>A. You were born to two U.S. citizen parents and at least one of your parents had a residence in the United States or</p>	<p>18 years of age.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your parent must be a U.S. citizen; 2. You must be the biological child of that U.S. citizen parent; 3. You must be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and 4. You must be living in the United States in the legal and physical custody of your U.S. citizen parent. <p>You can file Form N-600 at any time if you became a U.S. citizen at birth, or after birth, but before you turned 18 years old. Filing this form is NOT a request to become a U.S. citizen. Filing this form is ONLY a request to obtain a Certificate of Citizenship which recognizes that you became a citizen on a particular date.</p> <p>Adopted Child</p> <p>An adopted child may also acquire U.S. citizenship through his or her adoptive U.S. citizen parent depending on the law being applied. Currently, an adopted child can acquire U.S. citizenship through his or her U.S. citizen parent. However, step children CANNOT acquire U.S. citizenship under this provision.</p> <p><u>You May File</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you claim to have acquired U.S. citizenship through a U.S. citizen parent and are now over 18 years of age. 2. If you are the U.S. citizen parent or legal guardian who has legal and physical custody of an adopted or biological child (under 18 years of age). <p><u>Law in Effect at the Time of Your Birth</u></p> <p>To determine if you were born a U.S. citizen, USCIS must look at the law that was in effect at the time of your birth. The current law was enacted on November 14, 1986, and was last amended on February 27, 2001 (Child</p>
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	<p>one if its outlying possessions. This residence had to have taken place prior to your birth; or</p> <p>B. You were born to parents, one of whom is an alien and the other a U.S. citizen who, prior to your birth, had been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling not less than five years, at least two of which were after the age of 14 years.</p> <p>NOTE: To determine if you were born a U.S. citizen, USCIS must look at the law that was in effect at the time of your birth. The current law was enacted on November 14, 1986, and was last amended on February 27, 2001. If you were born before November 14, 1986, and believe you may be a U.S. citizen, you should contact USCIS by calling our National Customer Service Center 1-800-365-5283 or visiting our Internet website at http: www.uscis.gov.</p>	<p>Citizenship Act). If you were born before November 14, 1986, and believe you may be a U.S. citizen, you should contact USCIS by visiting the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov or calling the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-365-5283.</p>
<p>Page 1, Who May File This Form?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form N-600 may be filed by any person claiming to have acquired (at birth) or derived (after birth) U.S. citizenship through a U.S. citizen parent. 2. Any person who was born a U.S. citizen outside the United State or who fulfilled the requirements for becoming a U.S. citizen prior to their 18th birthday may file this form at any time during his or her lifetime. 3. In the case of adopted or biological children (under 18 years) qualifying for citizenship under section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), the application must be filed by the U.S. citizen parent or legal guardian with legal and physical custody of the child. 4. In the case of an adult applicant with a disability, an immediate relative or legal guardian may file the application. 	<p>Who May File [fourth heading]</p>

<p>Page 2, Who May Not File This Form?</p>	<p>Who May Not File This Form?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persons who do not have a claim to citizenship either at the time of birth or by action of law. 2. Stepchildren 3. Children who are not legitimate or who were not legitimated prior to their 16th birthday (Except for children who were born abroad to an eligible U.S. citizen mother or eligible children who became citizens through the naturalization of their mother.) 4. U.S. citizen parents of children who regularly reside outside the United States. Refer to Form N-600K, Application for Citizenship and Issuance of Certificate Under Section 322. 	<p>Who Should Not File This Form [third heading]</p> <p>You should not file this form if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You do not have at least one biological or adoptive U.S. citizen parent; 2. You are the child of a U.S. citizen parent(s) who regularly resides outside the United States. Refer to Form N-600K, Application for Citizenship and Issuance of Certificate Under section 322; 3. You were born out of wedlock, you were not legitimated prior to your 16th birthday, and your U.S. citizen parent is your father. <p>NOTE: This does not affect you if you were born abroad to an eligible U.S. citizen mother. You may also be eligible for citizenship through the naturalization of your mother.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. You are seeking to replace a lost or stolen certificate. Refer to Form N-565, Application for Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document, for information to replace a lost or stolen certificate; or 5. You already filed a Form N-600 and received a decision from USCIS on that previously filed Form N-600. USCIS will reject (not accept) any subsequently filed Form N-600. Please review your Form N-600 denial notice for more information.
<p>Page 2, Where to File?</p>	<p>The completed Form N-600 and accompanying documentation must be filed with the appropriate USCIS district or field office in the United States with jurisdiction over your place of residence.</p>	<p>Where To File [tenth heading]</p> <p>Mail your completed Form N-600 and accompanying documentation to the USCIS Phoenix Lockbox facility at the following address:</p> <p>USCIS P.O. Box 20100 Phoenix, AZ 85036</p> <p>For Express Mail or courier deliveries, use the following address:</p>

		<p>USCIS Attn: Form N-600 1820 E. Skyharbor Circle S Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85034</p> <p>E-Notification</p> <p>If you are filing your Form N-600 at one of the USCIS Lockbox facilities, you may elect to receive an e-mail and/or text message notifying you that your Form N-600 has been accepted. You must complete Form G-1145, E-Notification of Application/Petition Acceptance, and attach it to the first page of your Form N-600. To download a copy of Form G-1145, including the instructions, click on the “FORMS” link on the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov.</p> <p>Form Revision Date and Filing Addresses</p> <p>The filing addresses provided on this form reflect the most current information as of the date this form was last printed. If you are filing Form N-600 more than 30 days after the latest edition date shown in the lower right corner, visit the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov before you file, and check the “FORMS” page to confirm the correct filing address and version currently in use. Check the edition date located at the lower right corner of the form. If the edition date on your Form N-600 matches the edition date listed for Form N-600 on the online “FORMS” page, your version is current. If the edition date on the online version is more recent, download a copy and use it. If you do not have Internet access, call the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 to verify the current filing address and edition date. USCIS will reject forms with the wrong revision date and the return the fee with instructions to resubmit the entire filing using the current form.</p>
<p>Page 2, What is the Filing Fee?</p>	<p>The fee for Form N-600 is \$460, except for U.S. citizen parents requesting a Certificate of Citizenship for an adopted child.</p>	<p>What Is the Filing Fee? [ninth heading]</p> <p>The fee for filing Form N-600 is \$600 except for U.S. citizen parents requesting a Certificate</p>

<p>For U.S. citizen parents filing on behalf of an adopted minor child under section 320 of the INA (checking Part 2, Box C on the Form), the fee for Form N-600 is \$420.</p> <p>The fee must be paid at the time of filing the application. The fee is not refundable, even if the application is subsequently withdrawn.</p> <p>Use the following guidelines when you prepare your check or money order for Form N-600.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The check or money order must be drawn on a bank or other financial institution located in the United States and must be payable in U.S. currency; and 2. Make the check or money order payable to U.S. Department of Homeland Security, unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. If you live in Guam, make it payable to Treasurer, Guam. B. If you live in the U.S. Virgin Islands, make it payable to Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands. C. If you live outside the United States, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or consulate for instruction on the method of payment. <p>NOTE: Spell out U.S. Department of Homeland Security; do not use the initials "USDHS" or "DHS."</p> <p>Notice to Those Making Payment by Check</p> <p>If you send us a check, it will be converted into an electronic funds transfer (EFT). This means we will copy your check and use the account</p>	<p>of Citizenship for an adopted child.</p> <p>For U.S. citizen parents filing on behalf of an adopted minor child under section 320 of the INA (checking Part 1, Box 3 on the Form), the fee for Form N-600 is \$550.</p> <p>NOTE: There is no filing fee for Form N-600 if you are a member or veteran of any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces filing on your own behalf. You must attach proof of U.S. military service; otherwise USCIS will charge a fee to file the Form N-600. Children of members or veterans of the Armed Forces ARE required to pay the filing fee for Form N-600.</p> <p>Use the following guidelines when you prepare your check or money order for your Form N-600 fee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The check or money order must be drawn on a bank or other financial institution located in the United States and must be payable in U.S. currency; and 2. Make the check or money order payable to U.S. Department of Homeland Security. <p>NOTE: Spell out U.S. Department of Homeland Security; do not use the initials "USDHS" or "DHS."</p> <p>USCIS will reject your Form N-600 if you submit the incorrect fee. In such a case, USCIS will return any filing fee you submitted with your Form N-600.</p> <p>Notice To Those Making Payment by Check</p> <p>USCIS will make a copy and convert your original check into an electronic funds transfer (EFT). This means USCIS will use the account information on your check to electronically debit your account for the check amount. This debit usually takes 24 hours and should show up on your regular account statement.</p> <p>USCIS will not return your original check. USCIS will destroy it and keep a copy with</p>
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	<p>information on it to electronically debit your account for the amount of the check. The debit from your account will usually take 24 hours, and will be shown on your regular account statement.</p> <p>You will not receive your original check back. We will destroy your original check, but we will keep a copy of it. If the EFT cannot be processed for technical reasons, you authorize us to process the copy in place of your original check. If the EFT cannot be complete because of insufficient funds, we may try to make the transfer up to two times.</p> <p>How to Check if the Fees are Correct</p> <p>The form and biometric fees on this form are current as of the edition date appearing in the lower right corner of this page. However, because USCIS fees change periodically, you can verify if the fees are correct by following on the steps below?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit our Web site at www.uscis.gov, select “FORMS,” and check the appropriate fee; 2. Review the Fee Schedule included in your form package if you called us to request the form; or 3. Telephone our National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 and ask for the fee information. 	<p>your file. If the EFT cannot be processed due to technical reasons, you authorize USCIS to process the copy of the check. If the EFT cannot be completed because of insufficient funds, USCIS may try the EFT up to two times.</p> <p>If you receive an insufficient funds notice, USCIS will send you instructions on how to submit your penalty fee. Do not send a check for the penalty fee to the address where you filed your Form N-600. It will be returned to you.</p> <p>How To Check If the Fees Are Correct</p> <p>The fee on Form N-600 is current as of the edition date appearing in the lower right corner of this page. However, because USCIS fees change periodically, you can verify if the fees are correct by following one of the steps below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visit the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov, select “FORMS,” and check the “filing fee” column for the form you are filing; or 2. Telephone the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 and ask for the fee information. <p>Fee Waiver Request</p> <p>Individuals may request a fee waiver based on an inability to pay. Form I-912 provides a standard means for submitting fee waiver requests. The instructions provide applicants with guidance on properly completing Form I-912 and submitting supporting documentation. The instructions also give information on how USCIS makes a decision on a fee waiver request. To download a copy of Form I-912, including the instructions, click on the “FORMS” link on the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov.</p>
<p>Page 2, General Instructions,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type or print legibly in black ink. 	<p>General Instructions [sixth heading]</p>

<p>Step 1. Fill Out Form N-600</p>	<p>2. If extra space is needed to complete any item, attach a continuation sheet, indicate the item number, and date and sign each sheet.</p> <p>3. Write your name, you're A-Number (if any) and "N-600" on the top right corner of the sheet.</p> <p>4. Answer all questions fully accurately. State that an item is not applicable with "N/A." If the answer is none, write "None."</p> <p>5. If you are the application or you're a filing for a child and you or the child have an A-Number, write that A-Number in the placed indicated on the top right hand corner of the first page. If there is no A-Number, leave this blank. The A-Number can be found on you or the child's Permanent Resident Card, if applicable, or on DHS issued travel documents or letters.</p> <p>6. If the A-Number has fewer than nine numbers, place enough zeros before the first number to make a <i>total of nine numbers</i> on the application. For example, A 12 345 678 as A 012 345 678.</p> <p>7. Individuals can become citizens under several very different sections of law and use this form to obtain a Certificate of Citizenship. You only need to complete those sections of the form relating to you the child's eligibility.</p>	<p>1. Type or print clearly using black ink. Keep all information within the area provided.</p> <p>If extra space is needed to answer any question, attach an additional sheet(s) of paper. You must provide the following information on the top of each sheet of paper:</p> <p>A. Your A-Number, if applicable; B. The date; C. Question number ; and D. Your signature.</p> <p>2. Answer all questions fully and accurately. Write "N/A" if an item is not applicable. Write "None" if the answer is none.</p> <p>3. Avoid highlighting, crossing out, or writing outside the area provided for a response.</p> <p>If you must make substantial corrections to your Form N-600, USCIS recommends that you begin with a new Form N-600 rather than using correction tape or fluid to white out information. USCIS scanners may see through the white correction tape or fluid. This may lead to incorrect information being captured in USCIS systems which may cause processing delays or a rejection of your Form N-600.</p> <p>Ensure that you are using the correct edition of the Form N-600. The correct edition is available on the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov.</p> <p>4. Provide your A-Number on the top right corner of each page (if applicable). Your A-Number is located on your Permanent Resident Card (formerly known as the Alien Registration or "Green" Card). The A-Number on your card consists of seven to nine numbers, depending on when your record was created. If the A-Number on your card has fewer than nine numbers, place enough zeros before the first number to make a <i>total of nine numbers</i> on Form N-600. For example, write number A1234567 as A001234567 or write number A12345678 as A012345678.</p>
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		<p>Translations. You must provide a full English translation for any document written in a foreign language you submit to USCIS. The translator must certify that the translation is complete and accurate and that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.</p> <p>Copies. You may submit copies of documents unless USCIS requests original documents. Original documents submitted when not required may remain a part of the record.</p>
<p>Page 3, General Instructions, Step 2. General Requirements</p>	<p>You do not need to submit documents that were provided in connection with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An application for an immigrant visa and retained by the U.S. Embassy or consulate for inclusion in the immigrant visa package: or 2. An immigrant petition or application and included in a USCIS administrative file. You should indicate that you want USCIS to rely on such documents and identify the administrative file(s) by name and A-Number. USCIS will only request the required documentation again if necessary. <p>The following is a list of documents that must be submitted with Form N-600 if the USCIS does not already have the document or if you would rather resubmit the document than wait for the retrieval of the USCIS file. Unless specifically noted otherwise, you must submit each of the documents listed below for yourself and/or your child and the U.S. citizen parent(s) through whom you are claiming U.S. citizenship.</p> <p>A. Translations - Any document in a foreign language must be accompanied by a translation in English. The translator must certify that he or she is competent to translate and that the translation is true and accurate. For</p>	<p>Required Evidence [fifth heading]</p> <p>Unless specifically noted otherwise, you must submit each of the documents listed below for you and your U.S. citizen parent through whom you are claiming U.S. citizenship at the time of filing to avoid delays in processing your Form N-600. USCIS may require verification for any or all information provided with Form N-600. Additionally, if you are scheduled for an interview with USCIS, you must bring in documentation if information has been updated or has changed after filing.</p> <p>NOTE: “You” and “your” in this section refers to the individual for whom a Certificate of Citizenship is sought. It is NOT the applicant’s parent or legal guardian who may apply on the minor child’s behalf.</p> <p>Photographs. You must submit two identical passport-style color photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of the filing Form N-600. The photos must have a white to off-white background, be printed on thin paper with a glossy finish, and be unmounted and unretouched. If a digital photo is submitted, it must to be taken from a camera with at least 3.5 mega pixels of resolution.</p> <p>The photos must be 2” x 2” and must be in color with full face, frontal view on a white to off-white background. Head height should</p>

each document, you may submit a clear, readable copy or the originals. **Do not send** an original Certificate of Citizenship or Naturalization. USCIS may request that you present original documents at the interview.

B. Birth Certificate or Record of the Child - A certified birth certificate or record issued by a civil authority in the country of birth.

C. Marriage Certificate(s) - Certified marriage certificate(s) issued by a civil authority in the state or country of marriage.

D. Documents Showing the Termination of a Marriage -

Examples include a divorce decree, death certificate, or annulment document.

F. Proof of U.S. Citizenship -

Examples of this are birth certificates showing birth in the United States; an N-550, Certificate of Naturalization; an N-560, Certificate of Citizenship; an FS-240, Report of Birth Abroad of United States Citizen; or a valid unexpired U.S passport.

G. Proof of status as national of United States – *(Only required for applicants claiming U.S. citizenship through a nation of the United States, such as a person born in American Samoa or Swains Island)*

A person is born a citizen if born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents, one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year prior to the birth of such person, and the other of whom is a national but not a citizen of the United

measure 1” to 1 3/8” from top of hair to bottom of chin, and eye height is between 1 1/8” to 1 3/8” from bottom of photo. Your head must be bare unless you are wearing a headdress as required by a religious denomination of which you are a member; however, your face must be visible. Using pencil or felt pen, lightly print your name and Alien Registration Number (A-Number) on the back of each photo.

Your Birth Certificate or Record. Submit a birth certificate or record issued and certified by a civil authority in the country of birth.

Birth Certificate or Record of Your U.S. Citizen Parent. Submit a birth certificate or record issued and certified by a civil authority in the country of birth.

If your U.S. citizen parent applies, your U.S. citizen parent must submit his or her birth certificate or record issued and certified by a civil authority in the country of birth.

Marriage Certificate(s) of Your U.S. Citizen Parent. Issued and certified by a civil authority in the State or country of marriage.

Documents Showing the Marriage Termination *(if applicable)*. Certified divorce decree, death certificate, or annulment document.

Proof of U.S. Citizenship. Examples of this are birth certificates showing birth in the United States: a Form N-550, Certificate of Naturalization; a Form N-560, Certificate of Citizenship; a Form FS-240, Report of Birth Abroad of United States Citizen; or a valid unexpired U.S passport.

Proof of Status as U.S. National *(only required if you are claiming U.S. citizenship through a U.S. national, such as a person born in American Samoa or Swains Island)*.

If you were born outside the United States or its outlying possessions, you are born a U.S. citizen if your parents met the following

	<p>States. If the non-citizen parent is an alien but not a national, the citizen parent would need to meet the physical presence requirement, depending on the date of birth, prior to the child’s birth.</p> <p>H. Proof of legitimation – <i>(Only required for applicants who were born out of wedlock)</i></p> <p>Documents must establish legitimation according to the laws of the child’s residence or domicile or father’s resident or domicile (if applicable). Legitimation for INA benefits requires that the child be in the legal custody of the legitimating parent(s) at the time of the legitimation.</p> <p>J. Copy of Permanent Resident Card or other evidence of Lawful Permanent Resident Status – <i>(Only required for applicants claiming U.S. citizenship through alien parent(s) who naturalized or claiming automatic acquisition of U.S. citizenship while under the age of 18 under section 320 of INA.)</i> ***</p> <p>M. Evidence of all legal name changes</p>	<p>conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your U.S. citizen parent was physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of 1 year prior to your birth; and 2. Your other parent is a national but not a U.S. citizen. <p>NOTE: If you have a U.S. citizen parent and a noncitizen parent who is an alien but not a national, your U.S. citizen parent must have met the physical presence requirements prior to your birth.</p> <p>Proof of Legitimation <i>(only required if you who were born out-of-wedlock)</i>. Provide legitimation documentation from the country or State in which you legitimated. Legitimation can also be established according to the laws of your father’s residence or your residence.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Copy of Permanent Resident Card or Other Evidence of Permanent Resident Status <i>(only required if you are claiming U.S. citizenship after birth through a U.S. citizen parent)</i>. ***</p> <p>Re-adoption in the United States. If you had to be re-adopted in the United States, submit evidence of a full and final foreign adoption if the appropriate authority in the applicant’s current location of residence recognizes its validity.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Evidence of All Legal Name Change(s). If you legally changed your name, submit evidence of an issued and certified document by the court that authorized the legal name change(s).</p>
<p>Page 4, General Instructions,</p>	<p>If it is not possible to obtain any one of the above-required documents, you</p>	<p>[remove “4” and move paragraph to be fully left flush]</p>

Step 2, General Instructions

must establish why the evidence is not available. You may be required to submit an original written statement from the relevant government or other authority explaining the reason for the unavailability of the document(s).

A. Baptismal Certificate: A certificate under the seal of the church where the baptism occurred, showing the date and place of the child's birth, date of baptism, the names of the godparents, if known.

B. Church Records: A certificate under the church seal issued within two months of birth.

C. School Record: A letter from authorities of the school attended (preferably the first school), showing the date of admission to the school, the child's date of birth or age at that time, place of birth, and the names and places of birth of parents, if shown in the school records.

D. Census Records: State or Federal census records showing the name(s) and place(s) of birth, and the date(s) of birth or age(s) of the person(s) listed.

E. Affidavits: Written statements sworn to (or affirmed) by two persons who have personal knowledge of the claimed event (i.e., the date and place of a birth, marriage, or death). The persons may be relatives and need not be citizens of the United States. Each affidavit should contain the following information regarding the person making the affidavit: his/her full name and address; date and place of birth; relationship to the applicant, if any; full information concerning the event; and complete details concerning how he/she acquired knowledge of the event.

What If a Document Is Unavailable?

You must provide a written explanation of the reason(s) a required document(s) is unavailable and submit secondary evidence to establish eligibility. Secondary evidence must overcome the unavailability of the required documents. USCIS may request an original written statement from the appropriate government or other legal authority to support your claim that the documents are unavailable.

The following types of **secondary evidence** may be submitted for to establish eligibility.

Baptismal Certificate. Certificate under the church seal where your baptism occurred showing your:

1. Place of birth;
2. Date of birth;
3. Baptism date;
4. Parents' names; **and**
5. Godparent(s) name(s), if known.

School Record. An official letter from school authorities for the school attended (preferably the first school) showing your:

1. Date of admission to the school;
2. Place of birth;
3. Date of birth date or age at that time; **and**
4. The name(s) and residence(s) of birth parents, if shown in the school records.

Census Records. State or Federal census records showing your:

1. Name;
2. Place of birth; **and**
3. Date of birth or age.

Affidavits (*if other types of secondary evidence are not available*). Written statements sworn to (or affirmed) by 2 people who have personal knowledge of the claimed event. Affidavits must overcome the unavailability of both required documents and secondary evidence. Examples of events you may submit an affidavit for include the following:

1. Your place and date of birth;

		<p>2. Marriage; or 3. Death.</p> <p>The people making these statements are not required to be U.S. citizens and may be relatives. Each affidavit must contain the following information about the person making the affidavit:</p> <p>1. Full legal name; 2. Address; 3. Place of birth; 4. Date of birth; 5. Relationship to you; and 6. Detailed information about the event to include how they came to know about its occurrence.</p>
Page 4, Photographs	<p>You must submit two identical color photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of the filing of this application. The photos must have a white to off-white background, be printed on thin paper with a glossy finish, and be unmounted and unretouched.</p> <p>Passport-style photos must be 2” x 2.” The photos must be color with full face, frontal view on a white to off-white background. Head height should measure 1” to 1 3/8 from top of hair to bottom of chin, and eye height is between 1 1/8” to 1 3/8” from bottom of photo. Your head must be bare unless you are wearing a headdress as required by a religious order of which you are a member.</p> <p>The photographs must not be signed. Using a soft lead pencil, print your name (or if a U.S. citizen parent applying on behalf of a minor child, the child’s name) and Alien Registration Number (if applicable) in the center of the back o f each photograph.</p>	[moved to Required Evidence section]
Page 4, Step-by-Step Instructions	<p>Step-by-Step Instructions</p> <p>This form is divided into ten parts. The information below will help you fill out the form.</p>	<p>Specific Form Instructions [seventh heading] This form is divided into 10 parts.</p> <p>General Items (<i>all of the following items</i></p>

	<p>Part 1. Information About Your Child</p> <p>The person seeking the Certificate of Citizenship should complete information in this section.</p> <p>NOTE: If you are a U.S. citizen parent applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor biological or adopted child, provide information relating to your minor child.</p> <p>1. Current Legal Name - Your current legal name is the name on the birth certificate unless it has been changed after birth by a legal action such as a marriage, adoption, or court order.</p> <p>2. Name exactly as it appears on your Permanent Resident Card (if different from above) – Write you name exactly as it appears on the card, even if it is misspelled.</p> <p>3. Other names used since birth – If you have ever used any other names since birth, write them in this section. If you need more space, use a separate sheet of paper.</p> <p>4. U.S. Social Security Number - Print your U.S. Social Security number. If the child does not have a Social Security number, write "N/A" in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Date of Birth - Use eight numbers to show the child's date of birth (example: May 1, 1992, should be written 05/01/1992).</p> <p>6. Country of Birth - Give the name of the country where you were born. Write the name of the country even if it no longer exists. If the name of the country has changed, write the name of the country as it was at the time of your birth.</p>	<p><i>pertain to Part 1, Part 2, AND Part 3 in the form)</i></p> <p>Current Legal Name. Provide the person’s legal name. This should be the name on the person’s birth certificate unless it has been changed after birth by legal action such as marriage, adoption, or court order. Do not provide a nickname.</p> <p>U.S. Social Security Number. Print the person’s U.S. Social Security Number. Write "N/A" if the person does not have one.</p> <p>Date of Birth. Use eight numbers to show the date of birth. For example, May 1, 1992, must be written as 05/01/1992.</p> <p>Country of Birth. Provide the name of the country where the person was born. Write the name of the country even if country’s name has since changed or the country no longer exists.</p> <p>Home Address. Provide the address where the person now resides. Do not provide a Post Office (P.O.) Box number unless it is the person’s ONLY address.</p> <p>Telephone Numbers. Provide the person’s current telephone numbers. If the answer is none, write “None.” If the person is hearing impaired and use a TTY telephone connection, please indicate this by writing “TTY” after the telephone number.</p> <p>E-Mail Address. Provide the person’s current e-mail address. If the person does not have an e-mail address, write “None.”</p> <p>Part 2. Information About You</p> <p>Complete information must be provided about the person seeking a Certificate of Citizenship. If you are the U.S. citizen parent applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor biological or adopted child, submit information relating to your minor child.</p> <p>NOTE: Not all of the questions are explained</p>
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	<p>7. Country of Prior Nationality – If you were a citizen of a different country before becoming a U.S. citizen, write the name of the country or your prior nationality.</p> <p>A. If the country no longer exists and/or the child is stateless, write the name of the country where the child was last a citizen or national.</p> <p>B. If you were a citizen or national of more than one country, write the name of the foreign country that issued your last passport.</p>	<p>in this part because they are located in the General Items section of Specific Form Instructions. Please go to that section for more information.</p> <p>2. Name Exactly as it Appears on Your Permanent Resident Card (if different from above). Write your name exactly as it appears on your card, even if it is misspelled. Write N/A if you do not have a permanent resident card.</p> <p>3. Other Names Used Since Birth (if applicable. Include nicknames). Write any other name(s) you have used since birth. Attach an additional sheet(s) of paper if more space is needed.</p> <p>7. Country of Prior Citizenship/Nationality. Provide the name of the country of your citizenship/nationality before you became a U.S. citizen.</p> <p>A. If the country no longer exists or you are stateless, provide the name of the foreign country where you were last a citizen or national.</p> <p>B. If you are a citizen or national of more than one country, provide the name of the foreign country that issued your latest passport.</p> <p>[maintain Questions 8 and 9 as Questions 8 and 9 (gender and height)]</p>
<p>Page 5, Part 2. Information About Your Eligibility</p>	<p>Part 2. Information About Your Eligibility</p> <p>Check the box in Section A that best indicates why you are eligible for a Certificate of Citizenship</p> <p>If you are a U.S. citizen parent applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of a minor child, check the box in either Section B or C, indicating whether you are applying for a biological or adopted child.</p> <p>If the basis for your eligibility is not</p>	<p>Part 1. Information About Your Eligibility (Check only one box. USCIS will reject your Form N-600 if you check more than one box.) [within Form Instruction heading]</p> <p>Check the box in number 1 OR 2 that best indicates why you are eligible for a Certificate of Citizenship.</p> <p>Check the box in number 3 (Other) if the basis for your eligibility is not described in any of the previous categories and briefly write the basis for your application on the lines provided.</p>

	<p>described in any of the categories, check Box D “Other” and briefly write the basis for your application on the lines provided.</p>	
<p>Page 5, Step-by-Step Instructions, Part 3. Additional Information About You</p>	<p>Complete information must be provided about the person seeking a Certificate of Citizenship.</p> <p>NOTE: If you are a U.S. citizen parent applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor biological or adopted child, submit information relating to your minor child.</p> <p>1. Home address – Give the address where you now live. Do not put post office (P.O.) box numbers here.</p> <p>2. Mailing Address - If your mailing address is the same as the home address, write "same." If the mailing address is different from the home address, write it in this part. Provide "Care Of" information if applicable.</p> <p>3. Telephone Numbers (optional) - Telephone numbers and e-mail addresses allow USCIS to contact you more quickly about the application. If you are hearing impaired and use a TTY telephone connection, please indicate this by writing "(TTY)" after the telephone number.</p> <p>4. Current Marital Status - Check the marital status you have on the date you are filing this application. If you are not currently married but had a prior marriage that was annulled (declared by a court to be invalid), check “Other” and provide explanation.</p> <p>5. Information about your child’s entry into the United States and current immigration status- *** C. Provide information about your immigration status on entry into the United States.</p>	<p>[merge Part 1 with Part 3 to become Part 2]</p> <p>[renumber Questions 1 thru 6 to 10 thru 15]</p> <p>11. Mailing Address. Provide your mailing address even if it is the same as your home address. Provide "<i>in care of name</i>" information, if applicable. You must write something in every box, except an apartment number or “C/O” if you do not have one, within “Mailing Address.”</p> <p>NOTE: USCIS may not be able to contact you if you do not provide a complete and valid address. If USCIS rejects your application, USCIS may not be able to return the fee for the Form N-600 to you if you do not provide a complete and valid address. If USCIS cannot return the fee, USCIS will cash your check.</p> <p>14. Marital Status. Check the marital status you have on the date you file this Form N-600. Check “Other” if your marriage was otherwise legally terminated and explain.</p> <p>15. U.S. Armed Forces. Indicate if you are a member or veteran of any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces.</p> <p>16. Information About Your Entry Into the United States and Current Immigration Status. *** C. Provide information about your current immigration status in the United States. D. Provide information if you adjusted to permanent resident status while in the United States including the date, USCIS office, and location where USCIS granted your status or location where you were admitted as permanent resident. ***</p>

	<p>D. If you adjusted to lawful permanent resident status while in the United States, provide the date you became a lawful permanent resident and place where such status was granted.</p>	
<p>Page 6, Step-by-Step Instructions, Part 3. Additional Information About You</p>	<p>[new question]</p> <p>6. Previous application for Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Passport - If you previously applied for a Certificate of Citizenship or a U.S. Passport (or you are a U.S. citizen parent who previously applied for a Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Passport for your minor child), indicate on a separate piece of paper what happened with the application and whether the Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Passport was or was not issued.</p> <p>7. Information on adoption – If you were adopted, provide information as to the place and date of the adoption.</p> <p>8. Re-adoption in the United States Children who are admitted to the United States under section 101(b)(1)(F) of the INA as IR-4s (orphans coming to the United States to be adopted by U.S. citizen parent(s) do not automatically acquire citizenship on entry, even though admitted as lawful permanent residents. Children admitted as IR-4s must have been finally adopted in the United States or had the foreign adoption recognized by the state where the child is permanently residing. (See Required Evidence for more information)</p> <p>9. Marital status of parents at time of birth (or adoption) Indicate whether the child’s parents were married to each other at the time of the child’s birth. If the child was born out-of-wedlock, indicate “No,” even if the parents subsequently married. If the child was adopted, indicate whether the adoptive parents</p>	<p>17. Previous Application for Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Passport. If you previously applied for a Certificate of Citizenship or a U.S. Passport (or you are a U.S. citizen parent who previously applied for a Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Passport for your minor child), explain on a sheet of paper what happened with that application and whether the Certificate of Citizenship or U.S. Passport was or was not issued.</p> <p>18. Permanent Resident Status Abandonment. Indicate if you have ever abandoned your permanent residence.</p> <p>20. Re-Adoption in the United States. Indicate if you have been re-adopted in the United States. (See Required Evidence for more information.)</p> <p>21. Marital Status of Your Parents at Time of Birth (or Adoption). Indicate whether your parents were married to each other at the time of your birth. If you were born out-of-wedlock, indicate “No” even if your parents subsequently married. If you were adopted, indicate whether your adoptive parents were married to each other at the time of your adoption.</p> <p>NOTE: If you are a U.S. citizen parent applying on behalf of a minor biological or adopted child, indicate whether you were married to his or her parent at the time of your minor child’s birth (or adoption). If your minor child was born out-of-wedlock, indicate “No,” even if you subsequently married your child’s biological parent.</p> <p>22. Marital Status of Your Parents After Birth. Indicate whether your parents married after your birth.</p> <p>23. Legal and Physical Custody. Indicate</p>

	<p>were married to each other at the time of the adoption.</p> <p>If you are a U.S. citizen parent applying on behalf of a minor biological or adopted child, indicate whether you were married to the child’s natural (or adoptive mother) at the time of your minor child’s birth (or adoption). If your minor child was born out-of-wedlock, indicate “no,” even if you subsequently married the child’s other parent.</p>	<p>whether you are in the physical and legal custody of your U.S. citizen parent. *** [renumber Question 10 to Question 24]</p>
<p>Page 6, Step-by-Step Instructions, Part 4. Information About the U.S. Citizen Father (of Adoptive Father)</p>	<p>Information in this section should be completed if you are claiming citizenship through a U.S. citizen father (or adoptive father). If you are claiming citizenship solely through a U.S. citizen mother (or adoptive mother), see Part 5 of the form.</p> <p>NOTE: If you are a U.S. citizen father (or adoptive father) applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor children, where information is requested about the U.S. citizen, provide information about YOURSELF in the sections noted.</p> <p>1. Current Legal Name – Give the U.S. citizen father’s current legal name. It is the name on the birth certificate unless it has been changed after birth by a legal action (marriage, adoption, or court order).</p> <p>2. Date of Birth - Use eight numbers to show the U.S. citizen father’s date of birth (example: May 1, 1969, should be written 05/01/1969).</p> <p>3. Country of Birth - Give the name of the country where the U.S. citizen father was born. Write the name of the country even if it no longer exists. If the name of the country has changed, write the name of the country as it was at the time of the U.S. citizen father’s birth.</p> <p>4. Country of Nationality – Write the</p>	<p>Part 3. Information About Your U.S. Citizen Biological Father (or Adoptive Father) [within Form Instruction heading]</p> <p>Complete this section if you are claiming citizenship through a U.S. citizen biological father (or adoptive father). Complete Part 4 if you are claiming citizenship solely through a U.S. citizen biological mother (or adoptive mother).</p> <p>Provide information about yourself if you are a U.S. citizen biological father (or adoptive father) applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor child, where information is requested about the U.S. citizen father.</p> <p>NOTE: Not all of the questions are explained in this part because they are located in the General Items section of Specific Form Instructions. Please go to that section for more information.</p> <p>***</p> <p>4. Country of Citizenship/Nationality. Provide the name of the country of your U.S. citizen father’s citizenship/nationality.</p> <p>If the country no longer exists or your U.S. citizen father is stateless, provide the country where your U.S. citizen father was last a citizen or national.</p> <p>If your U.S. citizen father is a citizen or</p>

	<p>name of the country where the U.S. citizen father is currently a citizen or national. If the country no longer exists and/or you are stateless, write the name of the country where the U.S. citizen father was last a citizen or national.</p> <p>5. Home address – Give the address where U.S. citizen father now lives. Do not put post office (P.O.) box numbers here. If deceased, write “Deceased” and provide date of death. ***</p> <p>8. Residence and/or physical presence – Only applicants born outside the United States who are claiming to have been born U.S. citizens are required to provide all the dates when their U.S. citizen father was in the United States. Dates should include all time immediately after birth as well as after the age of 14 years and older.</p> <p>9. Marital history-</p> <p>A. Write the number of times the U.S. citizen father was married. Include any annulled marriages. If he was married more than one time to the same spouse, count each time as a separate marriage.</p> <p>B. If now married, provide information about the U.S. citizen father’s current spouse. Check the appropriate box to indicate his immigration status.</p> <p>C. Indicate whether the U.S. citizen father’s current spouse is also you parent. If “No,” you will be asked to provide information about your father’s previous spouse or spouses.</p>	<p>national of more than one country, provide name of the foreign country that issued your U.S. citizen father’s latest passport.</p> <p>6. U.S. Citizenship. Provide all requested information regarding how your father became a U.S. citizen.</p> <p>7. Loss of U.S. Citizenship. Provide information on an additional sheet(s) of paper if your father ever lost U.S. citizenship regardless of whether it has since been regained.</p> <p>8. Marital History</p> <p>A. Provide the number of times your U.S. citizen father has been married. Include any annulled marriages. Count each marriage as separate if your parent married the same spouse more than one time.</p> <p>B. Check the marital status your U.S. citizen father has on the date you file Form N-600. Check “Other” if his marriage was otherwise legally terminated and explain.</p> <p>C. If your U.S. citizen father is now married, provide information about his current spouse. Check the appropriate box to indicate his spouse’s current immigration status.</p> <p>D. Indicate whether your U.S. citizen father’s current spouse is also your biological (or adopted) mother. If “No,” USCIS may ask you to provide additional information about your father’s previous spouse(s).</p>
<p>Page 6, Step-by-Step Instructions, Part 5. Information About Your U.S. Citizen Mother (or Adoptive</p>	<p>Information in this section should be completed if you are claiming citizenship through a U.S. citizen mother (or adoptive father). If you are claiming citizenship solely through a U.S. citizen father (or adoptive father), see Part 5 of the form.</p>	<p>Part 4. Information About Your U.S. Citizen Biological Mother (or Adoptive Mother) [within Form Instruction heading]</p> <p>Complete this section if you are claiming citizenship through a U.S. citizen biological mother (or adoptive mother). Complete Part 3</p>

<p>Mother)</p>	<p>NOTE: If you are a U.S. citizen mother (or adoptive father) applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor children, where information is requested about the U.S. citizen, provide information about YOURSELF in the sections noted.</p> <p>1. Current Legal Name – Give the U.S. citizen mother’s current legal name. It is the name on the birth certificate unless it has been changed after birth by a legal action (marriage, adoption, or court order).</p> <p>2. Date of Birth - Use eight numbers to show the U.S. citizen mother’s date of birth (example: May 1, 1969, should be written 05/01/1969).</p> <p>3. Country of birth - Give the name of the country where the U.S. citizen mother was born. Write the name of the country even if it no longer exists. If the name of the country has changed, write the name of the country as it was at the time of the U.S. citizen mother’s birth.</p> <p>4. Country of nationality – Write the name of the country where the U.S. citizen mother is currently a citizen or national. If the country no longer exists and/or you are stateless, write the name of the country where the U.S. citizen mother was last a citizen or national.</p> <p>5. Home address – Give the address where the U.S. citizen father now lives. Do not put post office (P.O.) box numbers here. If deceased, write “Deceased” and provide the date of death.</p> <p>8. Residence and/or physical presence – Only applicants born outside the United States who are claiming to have been born U.S. citizens are required to provide all the dates when their U.S. citizen mother was in the United States.</p>	<p>if you are claiming citizenship solely through a U.S. citizen biological father (or adoptive father).</p> <p>Provide information about yourself if you are a U.S. citizen biological mother (or adoptive mother) applying for a Certificate of Citizenship on behalf of your minor child, where information is requested about the U.S. citizen mother.</p> <p>NOTE: Not all of the questions are explained in this part because they are located in the General Items section of Specific Form Instructions. Please go to that section for more information.</p> <p>***</p> <p>4. Country of Citizenship/Nationality. Provide the name of the country of your U.S. citizen mother’s citizenship/nationality.</p> <p>If the country no longer exists or the U.S. citizen mother is stateless, provide the name of the country where your U.S. citizen mother was last a citizen or national.</p> <p>If your U.S. citizen mother is a citizen or national of more than one country, provide the name of the country that issued your U.S. citizen mother’s latest passport.</p> <p>***</p> <p>6. U.S. Citizenship. Provide all the requested information regarding how your mother became a U.S. citizen.</p> <p>7. Loss of U.S. Citizenship. Provide information on an additional sheet(s) of paper if your mother ever lost U.S. citizenship regardless of whether it has since been regained.</p> <p>8. Marital History</p> <p>A. Provide the number of times your U.S. citizen mother has been married. Include any annulled marriages. If she was married more than one time to the same spouse, count each time as a separate marriage.</p>
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	<p>Dates should include all time immediately after birth as well as after the age of 14 years and older.</p> <p>9. Marital history-</p> <p>A. Write the number of times the U.S. citizen father was married. Include any annulled marriages. If she was married more than one time to the same spouse, count each time as a separate marriage.</p> <p>B. If now married, provide information about the U.S. citizen mother’s current spouse. Check the appropriate box to indicate his immigration status.</p> <p>C. Indicate whether the U.S. citizen mother’s current spouse is also you parent. If “No,” you will be asked to provide information about your mother’s previous spouse or spouses.</p>	<p>B. Check the marital status your U.S. citizen mother has on the date you file Form N-600. Check “Other” if her marriage was otherwise legally terminated and explain.</p> <p>C. If your U.S. citizen mother is now married, provide information about her current spouse. Check the appropriate box to indicate her spouse’s immigration status.</p> <p>D. Indicate whether your U.S. citizen mother’s current spouse is also your biological (or adopted) father. If “No,” USCIS may ask you to provide additional information about your mother’s previous spouse(s).</p>
	[new part]	<p>Part 5. Physical Presence in the United States From Birth Until Filing Form N-600 [within Form Instruction heading]</p> <p>Physical Presence. If you were born outside the United States and claim to have been born a U.S. citizen, you are required to provide all the dates when your U.S. citizen biological father or U.S. citizen biological mother resided in the United States. Include all dates from your birth until the date you file your Form N-600.</p> <p>Children of Members of the U.S. Armed Forces or U.S. Government Employees temporarily stationed abroad are generally considered to be “residing in the United States” for purposes of acquisition of citizenship at birth.</p>
<p>Page 7, Part 6. Information About Military Service of U.S. Citizen Parent</p>		[verbiage remains the same]
<p>Page 7, Step-by-</p>	<p>If you are over the age of 18 years and</p>	<p>Part 7. Your Signature</p>

<p>Step Instructions, Part 7. Your Signature</p>	<p>you are filing this application for yourself, you must sign and date the application. If you do not sign the application, USCIS will return the application to you.</p> <p>If you are under the age of 18 years and your U.S. citizen parent or legal guardian is filing the application on your behalf, your U.S. citizen parent or legal guardian must sign and date the application. If your U.S. citizen parent or legal guardian does not sign the application, the application will be returned.</p>	<p>[within Specific Form Instruction heading]</p> <p>Sign the Form N-600 as you normally sign your name. You may place an “X” mark instead of a signature if you are unable to write in any language.</p> <p>A parent or legal guardian may sign for a child who is under 14 years of age. A child under 14 years of age may also sign the Form N-600 on their own behalf without their parent’s or legal guardian’s signature.</p> <p>NOTE: USCIS will reject your Form N-600 if it is not signed.</p>
<p>Page 7, Part 8. Signature of Person Preparing Form, If Other Than Applicant</p>	<p>Part 8. Signature of Person Preparing Form, If Other Than Applicant</p> <p>If you do not fill out Form N-600, the preparer must also sign, date and give his or her address. If the preparer is a business or organization, its name must be included on the form.</p>	<p>Part 8. Signature of Person Who Prepared This Form N-600 for You (if applicable) [within Form Instruction heading]</p> <p>If you prepared this form by yourself, leave this section blank. If someone filled out this form for you, he or she must complete this section. Your parent must complete this part if your parent prepared this Form N-600 for you.</p>
<p>Page 8, Part 9. Affidavit</p>	<p>Part 9. Affidavit</p> <p>Do not complete this part.</p>	<p>Part 9. Affidavit</p> <p>Do NOT complete this part unless instructed to do so AT THE INTERVIEW.</p>
<p>Page 8, Part 10. Officer Report and Recommendation on Application for Certificate of Citizenship</p>	<p>Part 10. Officer Report and Recommendation on Application for Certificate of Citizenship</p> <p>Do not complete this part.</p>	<p>Part 10. Officer Report and Recommendation on Application for Certificate of Citizenship</p> <p>For USCIS use ONLY.</p>
	<p>[new section]</p>	<p>Attorney or Representative [13th heading]</p> <p>You may be represented, at no expense to the U.S. Government, by an attorney or other duly accredited representative. Your representative must submit Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative, with your Form N-600. If USCIS requests you to appear for an interview, your representative may also submit the Form G-28 at that time. Form G-28 can be obtained by visiting the</p>

		<p>USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov, calling the USCIS forms line number at 1-800-870-3676, or by calling the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283.</p>
<p>Page 8, Address Changes</p>	<p>Address Changes</p> <p>If you change your address and you have an application or petition pending with USCIS, you may change your address online at www.uscis.gov, click on "Change your address with USCIS" and follow the prompts or by completing and mailing Form AR-11, Alien's Change of Address Card, to:</p> <p>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Change of Address P.O. Box 7134 London, KY 40742-7134</p> <p>For commercial overnight or fast freight services only, mail to:</p> <p>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Change of Address 1084-I South Laurel Road London, KY 40744</p>	<p>Address Change [11th heading]</p> <p>If you have changed your address, you must inform USCIS of your new address. For information on filing a change of address go to the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov/addresschange or by calling the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not submit a change of address request to the USCIS Lockbox facilities because the USCIS Lockbox facilities do not process change of address requests.</p>
<p>Page 8, Privacy Act Notice</p> <p>WAITING FOR PRIVACY OFFICE INPUT</p>	<p>Privacy Act Notice</p> <p>We ask for the information on this form, and associated evidence, to determine if you have established eligibility for the immigration benefit for which you are filing.</p>	<p>USCIS Privacy Act Statement [15th heading]</p> <p>AUTHORITIES: The information requested on this form, and the associated evidence, is collected under the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 101, et. seq.</p> <p>PURPOSE: The primary purpose for providing the requested information on this form is to determine if you have established eligibility for the immigration benefit for which you are filing. The information you provide will be used to grant or deny the benefit sought.</p> <p>DISCLOSURE: The information you provide is voluntary. However, failure to provide the requested information, and any requested evidence, may delay a final decision</p>

		<p>or result in denial of your form.</p> <p>ROUTINE USES: The information you provide on this form may be shared with other Federal, State, local, and foreign government agencies and authorized organizations following approved routine uses described in the associated published system of records notices [DHS-USCIS-007 - Benefits Information System and DHS-USCIS-001 - Alien File, Index, and National Filed Tracking System of Records, which can be found at www.dhs.gov/privacy]. The information may also be made available, as appropriate, for law enforcement purposes or in the interest of national security.</p>
<p>Page 8, Paperwork Reduction Act</p>	<p>Paperwork Reduction Act</p> <p>An agency may not conduct or sponsor an information collection and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 1 hour and 35 minutes per response. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Regulatory Products Division, 111 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., 3rd Floor, Suite 3008, Washington, DC 20529. Do not mail your application to this address.</p>	<p>Paperwork Reduction Act [17th heading]</p> <p>An agency may not conduct or sponsor information collection, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information, unless Form N-600 displays a current valid OMB control number. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 1 hour and 35 minutes per response. This includes the time to review the instructions, as well as complete and submit your Form N-600. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Regulatory Products Division, 111 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., 3rd Floor, Suite 3008, Washington, DC 20529-2020. OMB No. 1615-0057. Form expires January 31, 2012. Do not mail your completed Form N-600 to this address.</p>
<p>Page 8, Processing Information</p>	<p>Processing Information</p> <p>Any Form N-600 that is not signed or accompanied by the correct fee will be rejected with a notice that Form N-600 is deficient. You may correct the deficiency and resubmit Form N-600. An application or petition is not considered properly filed until accepted by USCIS.</p>	<p>Processing Information [eighth heading]</p> <p>Any Form N-600 that is not signed or accompanied by the correct fee, except those accompanied by a fee waiver request (Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver), will be rejected. A Form N-600 that is not completed according to these instructions, is missing pages or otherwise not executed in</p>

	<p>Initial Processing</p> <p>Once Form N-600 has been accepted, it will be checked for completeness, including submission of the required initial evidence. If you do not completely fill out Form N-600, or file it without required evidence, you will not establish a basis for eligibility, and USCIS may deny your Form N-600.</p> <p>Requests for more information or interview</p> <p>USCIS may request more information or evidence, or we may request that you appear at a USCIS office for an interview. We may also request that you submit the originals of any copy. We will return these originals when they are no longer required.</p> <p>Decision</p> <p>The decision on Form N-600 involves a determination of whether you have established eligibility for the requested benefit. You will be notified of the decision in writing.</p>	<p>its entirety, or is not accompanied by the required initial evidence may be rejected or delayed. If USCIS rejects your Form N-600 for any of the reasons above, the form and any fees will be returned to you if you provided a complete and valid mailing address. You will be notified why the form is considered deficient. You may correct the deficiency and refile Form N-600. An application or petition is not considered properly filed until accepted by USCIS.</p> <p>Requests for More Information or Interview</p> <p>USCIS may request more information or evidence. USCIS may also request that you submit the originals of any copies you previously provided to USCIS with your Form N-600. USCIS may request that you appear for an interview.</p> <p>Decision</p> <p>The decision on Form N-600 involves a determination of whether you have established eligibility for the requested benefit. If you do not establish a basis for eligibility, USCIS will deny your Form N-600. You will be notified of the decision in writing.</p>
Page 8, Penalties	<p>Penalties</p> <p>If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with this Form N-600, USCIS will deny your Form N-600 and may deny any other immigration benefit.</p> <p>In addition, you may be subject to criminal prosecution and penalties provided by law.</p>	<p>Penalties [14th heading]</p> <p>If you knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal a material fact or submit a false document with this Form N-600, USCIS will deny your Form N-600 and may deny any other immigration benefit. In addition, you may be subject to criminal prosecution and penalties provided by law.</p>
Page 8, USCIS Forms and Information	<p>USCIS Forms and Information</p> <p>To order USCIS forms, call our toll-free number at 1-800-870-3676. You can also get USCIS forms and information on immigration laws, regulations, and</p>	<p>USCIS Forms and Information [12th heading]</p> <p>You can get USCIS forms and immigration-related information on the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov. You may order USCIS forms</p>

	<p>procedures by telephoning our National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283 or visiting our Internet website at www.uscis.gov</p> <p>As an alternative to waiting in line for assistance at your local USCIS office, you can now schedule an appointment through our Internet-based system, InfoPass. To access the system, visit our web site. Use the InfoPass appointment scheduler and follow the screen prompts to set up your appointment. InfoPass generates an electronic appointment notice that appears on the screen.</p>	<p>by calling the USCIS toll-free number at 1-800-870-3676. You may also obtain forms and information by calling the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 1-800-375-5283.</p> <p>You can schedule an appointment to meet with a USCIS representative at your local USCIS office through the USCIS Internet-based system, InfoPass. To access the system, visit the USCIS Web site. Use the InfoPass appointment scheduler and follow the screen prompts to set up your appointment. InfoPass generates an electronic appointment notice that appears on the screen.</p>
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