

Department of Homeland Security

§ 324.3

324.2 Former citizen at birth or by naturalization.

324.3 Women, citizens of the United States at birth, who lost or are believed to have lost citizenship by marriage and whose marriage has terminated.

324.4 Women restored to United States citizenship by the act of June 25, 1936, as amended by the act of July 2, 1940.

324.5 Former citizen of the United States whose naturalization by taking the oath is authorized by a private law.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1435, 1443, 1448, 1101 note.

§ 324.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Oath means the Oath of Allegiance as prescribed in section 337 of the Act.

[56 FR 50490, Oct. 7, 1991]

§ 324.2 Former citizen at birth or by naturalization.

(a) *Eligibility.* To be eligible for naturalization under section 324(a) of the Act, an applicant must establish that she:

(1) Was formerly a United States citizen;

(2) Lost or may have lost United States citizenship:

(i) Prior to September 22, 1922, by marriage to an alien, or by the loss of United States citizenship of the applicant's spouse; or

(ii) On or after September 22, 1922, by marriage before March 3, 1931 to an alien ineligible to citizenship;

(3) Did not acquire any other nationality by affirmative act other than by marriage;

(4) Either:

(i) Has resided in the United States continuously since the date of the marriage referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section; or

(ii) Has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence prior to filing an application for naturalization;

(5) Has been and is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and favorably disposed toward the good order and happiness of the United States, for the period of not less than five years immediately preceding the examination on the application for naturalization up to the time of admission to citizenship; and

(6) Complies with all other requirements for naturalization as provided in part 316 of this chapter, except that:

(i) The applicant is not required to satisfy the residence requirements under § 316.2(a)(3) through (a)(6) of this chapter; and,

(ii) The applicant need not set forth an intention to reside permanently within the United States.

(b) *Application.* An applicant for naturalization under this section must submit an application on Form N-400, as required by § 316.4 of this chapter. The application must be accompanied by a statement describing the applicant's eligibility as provided in paragraph (a) of this section as well as any available documentation to establish those facts.

[56 FR 50490, Oct. 7, 1991, as amended at 74 FR 26941, June 5, 2009]

§ 324.3 Women, citizens of the United States at birth, who lost or are believed to have lost citizenship by marriage and whose marriage has terminated.

(a) *Eligibility.* To be eligible for naturalization under section 324(c) of the Act, an applicant must establish:

(1) That she was formerly a United States citizen by birth;

(2) That she lost or may have lost her United States citizenship:

(i) Prior to September 22, 1922, by marriage to an alien; or

(ii) On or after September 22, 1922, by marriage to an alien ineligible to citizenship before March 3, 1931;

(3) That the marriage specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section terminated subsequent to January 12, 1941;

(4) That she did not acquire any other nationality by affirmative act other than by marriage; and

(5) That she is not proscribed from naturalization under section 313 of the Act.

(b) *Procedures*—(1) *Application.* An applicant eligible for naturalization pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, who desires to regain citizenship pursuant to section 324(c) of the Act, shall submit, without fee, an Application for Naturalization, form N-400, to USCIS in accordance with the instructions on the form.

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(2) *Oath of Allegiance.* The USCIS shall review the applicant's submission, and shall inform the applicant of her eligibility under section 324(c) of the Act to take the oath in conformity with part 337 of this chapter. After the applicant has taken the oath, the applicant will be furnished with a copy of the oath by the clerk of the Court or USCIS, as appropriate, properly certified, for which a fee not exceeding \$5 may be charged. The oath may also be taken abroad before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

[56 FR 50490 and 50491, Oct. 7, 1991, as amended at 74 FR 26941, June 5, 2009]

§ 324.4 Women restored to United States citizenship by the act of June 25, 1936, as amended by the act of July 2, 1940.

A woman who was restored to citizenship by the act of June 25, 1936, as amended by the act of July 2, 1940, but who failed to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the naturalization laws prior to December 24, 1952, may take the oath before any naturalization court or USCIS office within the United States. Such woman shall comply with the procedural requirements of § 324.4(b) and (c) except that a fee not exceeding \$1.00 may be charged if the woman requests a copy of the oath.

[22 FR 9814, Dec. 6, 1957. Redesignated and amended at 56 FR 50490 and 50491, Oct. 7, 1991; 74 FR 26941, June 5, 2009]

§ 324.5 Former citizen of the United States whose naturalization by taking the oath is authorized by a private law.

A former citizen of the United States whose naturalization by taking the oath before any naturalization court or office of USCIS within the United States is authorized by a private law shall submit to USCIS an application on Form N-400, without fee. The application to the court shall be made on Form N-400, in triplicate, amended as set forth in this chapter. A copy of the private law shall be attached to Form N-400. The provisions of § 324.5(c) relating to fees and copies of the oath will

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apply to a proceeding under this section.

[23 FR 2673, Apr. 23, 1958. Redesignated and amended at 56 FR 50490 and 50491, Oct. 7, 1991; 74 FR 26941, June 5, 2009]

PART 325—NATIONALS BUT NOT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES; RESIDENCE WITHIN OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

Sec.

- 325.1 [Reserved]
- 325.2 Eligibility.
- 325.3 Residence.
- 325.4 Application; documents.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1436, 1443.

SOURCE: 56 FR 50491, Oct. 7, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 325.1 [Reserved]

§ 325.2 Eligibility.

An applicant for naturalization under section 325 of the Act who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, and who is otherwise qualified may be naturalized if:

(a) The applicant becomes a resident of any State; and

(b) The applicant complies with all of the applicable requirements in parts 316 or 319 of this chapter, as appropriate, except as modified in this part.

§ 325.3 Residence.

(a) For purposes of applying the residence and physical presence requirements in parts 316 and 319 of this chapter, except as they relate to the required three months' residence in a State or Service district, residence and physical presence in an outlying possession of the United States will count as residence and physical presence in the United States.

(b) An applicant who intends to resume residence in an outlying possession after naturalization will be regarded as having established that he or she intends to reside permanently in the United States.

§ 325.4 Application; documents.

(a) An application for naturalization under this part shall be submitted in compliance with § 316.4(a) of this chapter.