

1 immigration officials that she paid him to marry her and to maintain the illusion of marriage.

2 On June 17, 2005 Plaintiff applied to become a naturalized citizen. On September 9, 2009
3 USCIS denied Plaintiff's application, in part because she allegedly failed to establish good moral
4 character and provided false testimony in order to obtain an immigration benefit. On October 20,
5 2009 Plaintiff appealed that decision. Her appeal was denied.

6 On May 21, 2010 Plaintiff filed the instant petition for review of USCIS' decision denying
7 her application. On September 7, 2010 removal proceedings were initiated against Plaintiff. On
8 September 14, 2010 Defendants filed the Motion currently before the Court. Plaintiff filed an
9 opposition, and Defendants filed a reply. The Court finds the Motion suitable for disposition without
10 oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1.

11 MOTION TO DISMISS

12 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), dismissal is appropriate if the plaintiff "fail[s]
13 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." That means dismissal is appropriate if taking all
14 factual allegations as true, the complaint fails to state a plausible claim for relief on its face. *Bell Atl.*
15 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556-57 (2007). The plausibility standard means that the complaint
16 must state "enough facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of" the
17 matter complained of. *Id.* at 556.

18 Plaintiff has petitioned this Court pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1421(c) for review of USCIS'
19 decision denying her application for naturalization. Defendants argue this action should not go
20 forward because 8 U.S.C. § 1429 prevents the courts from giving Plaintiff essential relief. This Court
21 agrees.

22 The relevant procedural hurdle results from the interplay between §§ 1421(a), 1421(c), and
23 1429 of Title 8. Section 1421(a) gives the Attorney General the sole authority to naturalize citizens.
24 However, § 1421(c) gives district courts the authority to review a denial of an application for
25 citizenship.

26 A person whose application for naturalization under this subchapter is
27 denied, after a hearing before an immigration officer under section 1447(a)
28 of this Title, may seek review of such denial before the United States
district court for the district in which such person resides.

1 8 U.S.C. § 1421(c). At the same time, § 1429 provides that “no application for naturalization shall
2 be considered by the Attorney General if there is pending against the applicant a removal proceeding.”
3 8 U.S.C. § 1429.

4 The Ninth Circuit first addressed this issue in *Bellajaro v. Schiltgen*. 378 F.3d 1042, 1043
5 (9th Cir. 2004). The court found that § 1429 does not strip the courts of jurisdiction to review the
6 denial of applications, but in cases where removal proceeding are pending “the scope of review is
7 limited to ‘such’ denial.” *Id.* at 1047. The court in *Bellajaro* did not address what remedies are
8 available if, after a limited review, a court finds citizenship should be granted.

9 However, other courts have concluded that § 1421(a) prohibits all but the Attorney General
10 from granting citizenship and the judiciary cannot order the Attorney General to do something that
11 is barred by statute. *Ajlani v. Chertoff*, 545 F.3d 229, 238-41 (2d Cir. 2008) (affirming district court’s
12 determination that pending removal proceedings precluded it from stating a claim for naturalization
13 relief); *Zayed v. United States*, 368 F.3d 902, 906 (6th Cir. 2004) (where removal proceedings were
14 pending, “district court could not properly have ordered the Attorney General to grant [plaintiff’s]
15 application for naturalization”); *Todorovic v. Pierre*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 134124, *5-6 (S.D. Cal.
16 Dec. 20, 2010) (“[w]hile removal proceedings are pending, a district court cannot order the Attorney
17 General to review the petitioner’s application further”); *Aye Aye Kyi v. Chertoff*, 2008 U.S. Dist.
18 LEXIS 98574, *9 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 5, 2008) (“even if the Court were to determine that the decision
19 was in error, the Court could not grant Plaintiff effective relief, because it could not order the
20 Attorney General to do something precluded by statute”).

21 In this case, immigration authorities initiated removal proceedings against Plaintiff several
22 months after she petitioned this court for review of her application for naturalization. However, the
23 statute at issue does not specify any timing restriction and simply refers to pending removal
24 proceedings. *Id.* at *10-11 (holding that the court could not grant Plaintiff relief, even though
25 removal proceedings were initiated after Plaintiff filed her petition for review).

26 Plaintiff argues that even if this Court finds § 1429 prevents it from ordering the Attorney
27 General to review her application the Court is still able to grant her other forms of relief. Specifically,
28 Plaintiff asks for: (1) the right to confront all evidence against her; (2) a court order granting her

1 access to all evidence considered against her so that she may defend her legal status; and (3) a court
2 order establishing that she is the prevailing party for the purposes of attorney's fees.

3 The first and second requests for relief relate to Plaintiff's ability to discover documents from
4 Defendants. A key reason for discovery "is to reveal what evidence the opposing party has, thereby
5 helping determine which facts are undisputed . . . and which facts must be resolved at trial."
6 *Computer Task Group, Inc. v. Brothby*, 364 F.3d 1112, 1117 (9th Cir. 2004). Access to discovery is
7 not a reason to go to trial, nor is it a claim for relief that a court may grant. Plaintiff does not seek
8 access to Defendants' files simply to have them, she seeks the files in order to argue for
9 naturalization. However, this is not an argument this Court can consider while removal proceedings
10 are pending.

11 Plaintiff's request for attorney's fees is equally unpersuasive. Plaintiff asks the Court to
12 declare her the prevailing party so that she may apply for fees. The relevant statute says "[a] party
13 seeking an award of fees and other expenses shall, within thirty days of final judgment in the action,
14 submit to the court an application for fees and other expenses which shows that the party is a
15 prevailing party and is eligible to receive an award." 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(B). Plaintiff must
16 successfully state a claim for relief and prevail on that claim in order to apply for fees. Here, Plaintiff
17 has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. She is not a prevailing party entitled to
18 fees under § 2412. Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

19 **MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

20 In addition to the Motion to Dismiss, Defendants asked the court to consider in the alternative
21 a Motion for Summary Judgment. (Docket No. 8.) Given the Court's dismissal of Plaintiff's claims
22 in this action, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

23 **CONCLUSION**

24 In light of the above, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion to Dismiss.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 Date: April 21, 2011

27 
28 **The Honorable Roger T. Benitez**
United States District Court Judge