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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

CARLOS DANIEL ACOSTA,	)	
	)	CASE NO. C14-420 RSM
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	BENCH ORDER, FINDINGS OF FACT,
	)	AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
UNITED STATES, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

In this action, Plaintiff, Carlos Daniel Acosta (hereinafter “Mr. Acosta”), seeks a declaratory judgment that he is a United States citizen by birth in the United States. He further seeks to compel the Defendants to issue him a passport based on his citizenship. Defendants have asserted that Mr. Acosta was born in Mexico and has not met his burden of proving birth in the United States. The only issue is whether, under 8 U.S.C. § 1503(a), Mr. Acosta has met his burden of proof of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that he is a United States citizen by birth in the United States. There is no issue of naturalization, and no issue of derivative citizenship.

On March 23 and 24, 2015, the Court conducted a bench trial in this matter. Only Mr. Acosta presented witnesses. A court-certified Spanish-language interpreter translated the questions and answers for Mr. Acosta’s mother and father during their testimony. Both sides

1 submitted exhibits. Following the bench trial, the parties submitted proposed Findings of Fact  
2 and Conclusions of Law. Dkts. #36 and #37.

3 Having considered the pleadings, trial briefs, sworn testimony of witnesses, and  
4 exhibits, the Court now FINDS AND CONCLUDES that Mr. Acosta has met his burden of  
5 proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he was born in the United States, and makes  
6 the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.  
7

8 **II. FACTS STIPULATED BY THE PARTIES<sup>1</sup>**

- 9 1. Carlos Manuel Acosta Rodriguez (father of Plaintiff) (hereinafter “Carlos Manuel  
10 Acosta”) and Maria de los Angeles Meraz de Acosta (mother of Plaintiff)  
11 (hereinafter “Maria Meraz de Acosta”) were born in Mexico, are citizens of Mexico,  
12 and have never been citizens of the United States.  
13  
14 2. Carlos Manuel Acosta and Maria Meraz de Acosta have two children, Celia Maria  
15 Acosta and Carlos Daniel Acosta (Plaintiff).  
16  
17 3. Celia Maria Acosta was born in Cuahtemoc, Chihuahua, Mexico on September 14,  
18 1979.  
19  
20 4. Carlos Daniel Acosta was born on July 23, 1983.  
21  
22 5. From May 1979 to December 1986, Carlos Manuel Acosta and Maria Meraz de  
23 Acosta owned a home where they resided at Ruben Posada Pompa, 5251,  
24 Fraccionamiento, Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.  
25  
26 6. From 1979 through 1989, including during the year of 1983, Carlos Manuel Acosta  
27 was employed as a maintenance manager by Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social  
28 (IMSS) hospitals in Mexico.

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<sup>1</sup> See Pretrial Order at Dkt. #27.

- 1 7. Carlos Manuel Acosta had a U.S. border crossing card that was issued on February  
2 24, 1977. The border crossing card was valid through at least March 1, 1984.
- 3 8. Maria Meraz de Acosta had a U.S. border crossing card that was issued on March  
4 26, 1980. The border crossing card was valid through at least March 1, 1984.
- 5 9. Josefa Gutierrez Cisneros was the aunt of Maria Meraz de Acosta. In 1983 she  
6 owned a house and lived at 504 Sutley Street, Center, Colorado.
- 7 10. Rodrigo Cisneros, born on October 16, 1975, is the son of Josefa Gutierrez  
8 Cisneros. In 1983 he lived at 504 Sutley Street, Center, Colorado.
- 9 11. Josefa Gutierrez Cisneros passed away in October 2011.
- 10 12. A Birth Certificate for Carlos Daniel Acosta, stating Place of Birth as Cuauhtemoc,  
11 Chihuahua, Mexico and Date of Birth as July 23, 1983, was issued by the State of  
12 Chihuahua, Mexico, on August 5, 1983.
- 13 13. Cuauhtemoc is approximately 293 miles from where Mr. Acosta's parents lived in  
14 Juarez, Mexico. Juarez is directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas which  
15 is the closest Port of Entry into the United States from both Cuauhemoc and Juarez.
- 16 14. A Birth Certificate for Carlos Daniel Acosta, stating Place of Birth as 504 Sutley  
17 Street, Center, Colorado, and Date of Birth as July 23, 1983, was registered by the  
18 State of Colorado on February 29, 1984.
- 19 15. Center Colorado is approximately 477 miles from where Mr. Acosta's parents lived  
20 in Juarez, Mexico.
- 21 16. Carlos Daniel Acosta has a Baptismal Certificate that states that he was baptized at  
22 St. Francis Jerome Church in Center, Colorado on October 16, 1983. The certificate  
23 states that it was issued by St. Francis Jerome Church on October 16, 1983.
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1 17. In July 2001 Carlos Daniel Acosta graduated from Centro de Bachillerato  
2 Tecnológico Agropecuario #90 (CBTA 90) High School in Cuauhtemoc,  
3 Chihuahua, Mexico.

4 18. In June 2006 Carlos Daniel Acosta graduated with a Bachelors degree in  
5 Mechatronics Engineering from Instituto Tecnológico de Ciudad Cuauhtemoc  
6 (ITCC).

7  
8 19. From 2010 to the present Carlos Daniel Acosta has been employed at the Boeing  
9 Company in Everett, Washington. His current position is Mechanical and Structural  
10 Engineering Manager.

11  
12 20. On or about August 1, 2006, the United States Department of State issued a passport  
13 to Carlos Daniel Acosta.

14 21. On April 26, 2013, the United States Department of State issued a letter to Carlos  
15 Daniel Acosta stating that his passport was revoked.

16  
17 22. On August 11, 2013, when Carlos Daniel Acosta returned from a business trip in  
18 Mexico, the United States Customs and Border Protection confiscated his passport.

19 23. On November 26, 2013, Carlos Daniel Acosta applied for a new U.S. passport.

20 24. On February 24, 2014, the United States Department of State issued a letter denying  
21 the new passport application filed by Carlos Daniel Acosta.

22 **III. CREDIBILITY OF THE WITNESSES**

23  
24 Mr. Acosta testified at trial, and presented three additional witnesses on his behalf,  
25 including his cousin, Rodrigo Gutierrez; his father, Carlos Manuel Acosta; and his mother,  
26 Maria de los Angeles Meraz de Acosta. The Court finds that all four witnesses were credible.  
27 Their answers during testimony were complete and appeared to be honest, and their demeanor  
28

1 and behavior on the witness stand leads the Court to conclude that they were truthful, credible  
2 witnesses. *See Singh-Kaur v. INS*, 183 F.3d 1147, 1151 (9th Cir. 1999) (“We give ‘special  
3 deference’ to a credibility determination that is based on demeanor.”).

4 Weight is given to the [] judge’s determinations of credibility for the  
5 obvious reason that he or she “sees the witness and hears them testify, while  
6 the Board and the reviewing court look only to cold records.” All aspects of  
7 the witness’s demeanor – including the expression of his countenance, how  
8 he sits or stands, whether he is inordinately nervous, his coloration during  
9 critical examination, the modulation or pace of his speech and other non-  
verbal communication – may convince the observing trial judge that the  
witness is testifying truthfully or falsely. The same very important factors,  
however, are entirely unavailable to a reader of the transcript. . . .

10 *Paredes-Urrestarazu v. INS*, 36 F.3d 801, 818 (9th Cir. 1994).

11 While Mr. Acosta stands to gain from this litigation, and his family has an interest in  
12 testifying favorably for him, the Court nevertheless finds that they testified with forthrightness  
13 and honesty. *United States v. Hovsepian*, 422 F.3d 883, 888 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (*en banc*) (“[T]he  
14 district court was entitled to view Appellees as generally credible, despite the government’s  
15 assertion that Appellees displayed an overall lack of candor and made self-serving assertions . .  
16 . determinations to which we owe considerable deference.”). *See also Kheiro v. Gonzales*, 166  
17 Fed. Appx. 302, 305, 2006 U.S. LEXIS 3306, \*6 (9th Cir. 2006) (“The [judge] discounted their  
18 explanation because it was self-serving, a justification we have repeatedly rejected”); *Matter of*  
19 *Acosta*, 19 I. & N. Dec. 211, 218 (BIA 1985) (holding that an applicant’s testimony cannot be  
20 rejected solely because it may be viewed as self-serving), *overruled on other grounds by*  
21 *Matter of Mogharrabi*, 19 I. & N. Dec. 439 (BIA 1987).

22 Further, all four witnesses were knowledgeable and provided testimony that was helpful  
23 to the Court. Generally, they all answered questions candidly on both direct and cross-  
24 examination, even when such candor revealed that they had been previously untruthful. The  
25 Court finds that such candor reinforces the credibility of the witnesses, particularly that of Mr.  
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1 Acosta's parents. *See Marcos v. Gonzales*, 410 F.3d 1112, 1117 (9th Cir. 2005) (noting that  
2 "nothing in our case law suggests that, to be excusable, a lie must be told out of fear; the  
3 underlying motive is not determinative.").

#### 4 **IV. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS OF FACT**

5 The Court now enters these additional Findings of Fact:

6  
7 25. Mr. Acosta's cousin, Rodrigo Cisneros, testified about events at issue that are  
8 generally consistent with the testimony of other witnesses whose mental  
9 competency to testify the Department did not challenge. The quality of his  
10 recollection appeared normal for a person his age recalling events that occurred  
11 approximately 30 years earlier when he himself was only seven years old. Dkt. #35  
12 at 10:8-30:4.

13  
14 26. Mr. Acosta testified about events at issue that are generally consistent with the  
15 testimony of other witnesses whose mental competency to testify the Department  
16 did not challenge. The quality of his recollection appeared normal for a person his  
17 age. Dkt. #35 at 31:4-51:20.

18  
19 27. Maria Meraz de Acosta testified about events at issue that are generally consistent  
20 with the testimony of other witnesses whose mental competency to testify the  
21 Department did not challenge. The quality of her recollection appeared normal for a  
22 person her age recalling events that occurred approximately 30 years earlier. Dkt.  
23 #35 at 52:8-91:18.

24  
25 28. Carlos Manuel Acosta testified about events at issue that are generally consistent  
26 with the testimony of other witnesses whose mental competency to testify the  
27 Department did not challenge. The quality of his recollection appeared normal for a  
28

1 person his age recalling events that occurred approximately 30 years earlier. Dkt.  
2 #35 at 92:11-144:6.

3 29. In July 1983, Maria Meraz de Acosta and her husband decided to travel from Juarez,  
4 Mexico to Center, Colorado to visit Josefa Gutierrez Cisneros, who had just been  
5 diagnosed with cancer. Dkt. #35 at 35:5-11, 56:7-17, and 94:21-95:4. At the time  
6 Maria was approximately seven months and three weeks pregnant. *Id.* at 56:24-  
7 57:4, 75:9-11, and 115:18-20. The drive from Juarez, Mexico to Center, Colorado  
8 is approximately 8 to 10 hours by car. *Id.* at 56:21-23.

9  
10 30. Prior to making the trip, Maria Meraz de Acosta checked with her doctors to make  
11 sure it was safe for her to travel, and both doctors told her that it was safe for her to  
12 travel to Colorado. Dkt. #35 at 57:20-25, 77:14-22, and 96:18-97:16.

13  
14 31. On Friday, July 22, 1983, Maria Meraz de Acosta and her husband and their 3 year  
15 old daughter, Celia, drove from Juarez, Mexico to Center, Colorado, arriving in  
16 Center, Colorado in the afternoon. Dkt. #35 at 58:13-20, 94:13-95:6 and 96:5-9,  
17 and Exhibit 14.

18  
19 32. Maria Meraz de Acosta unexpectedly went into labor while she was in Center,  
20 Colorado. Dkt. #35 at 59:2-60:5, 61:6-14, 89:24-90:4 and 96:14-17. Carlos Manuel  
21 Acosta was not aware of any hospital in Center, Colorado. *Id.* at 101:16-21.

22  
23 33. When Maria Meraz de Acosta began to feel uncomfortable, Josefa Gutierrez  
24 Cisneros called a local "healer" whom she knew. Dkt. #35 at 60:6-19 and 128:10-  
25 13. Maria Meraz de Acosta went into intense labor on the morning of July 23,  
26 1983. *Id.* at 79:13-22. The children in the house were sent to a bedroom until the  
27 baby was born. Dkt. #35 at 12:7-13 and 98:21-99:5.  
28

1 34. Rodrigo Cisneros, although he was only seven years old at the time, recalls the night  
2 Mr. Acosta was born: "I remember there was a lot of screaming and commotion,  
3 and pretty much I remember they put us -- Carlos Acosta's sister Celia, and my  
4 younger brother, they put us in a bedroom, and they told us to stay there. All we  
5 heard was screaming and running around, and that's pretty much it." Dkt. #35 at  
6 12:7-13.  
7

8 35. Carlos Daniel Acosta was born in a room in Josefa Gutierrez Cisneros' house in  
9 Center, Colorado on July 23, 1983. Dkt. #35 at 12:1-4, 65:3-11 and 103:6-104:11,  
10 and Exhibits 20 and 21.  
11

12 36. Rodrigo Cisneros saw Plaintiff the day he was born, in his home in Center  
13 Colorado. Dkt. #35 at 11:24-12:6 and 12:14-16.  
14

15 37. After the birth, Maria Meraz de Acosta desired to return as soon as possible to  
16 Juarez, Mexico, where her doctors were located. Dkt. #35 at 63:3-6, 61:9-62:16,  
17 and 99:22-101:6.  
18

19 38. On July 24, 1983, late at night, Carlos Manuel Acosta and Maria Meraz de Acosta  
20 left Center, Colorado and drove back to Juarez, Mexico, with their children. Dkt.  
21 #35 at 100:10-12.  
22

23 39. On July 25, 1983, Maria Meraz de Acosta went to Dr. Benitez-Vertiz, her  
24 gynecologist in Juarez, Mexico, for a post-partum examination at the department of  
25 labor and delivery. Dkt. #35 at 69:6-70:2, 81:23-82:9, 90:19-91:13, and 131:5-  
26 132:6, and Exhibit A-1. She was examined in the labor and delivery department on  
27 July 25th at approximately 11:00 a.m. Exhibit A-1.  
28



1 40. During the week of July 25, 1983, Maria Meraz de Acosta attempted to obtain  
2 vaccinations for Carlos Daniel Acosta in Juarez. Dkt. #35 at 66:20-69:2 and 83:9-  
3 18. The vaccinations were refused because there was no Mexican birth registration  
4 for Carlos Daniel Acosta. *Id.*

5 41. Carlos Manuel Acosta received a new work assignment beginning on August 1,  
6 1983. Dkt. #35 at 66:20-25, 70:3-8, 106:10-24 and 107:21-108. He was transferred  
7 to the Taramara Mountains to help build medical clinics in that area, and was  
8 based in Cuahtemoc. *Id.* On the weekend before August 1, 1983, Carlos Manuel  
9 Acosta and Maria Meraz de Acosta and their two children moved to Cuahtemoc. *Id.*  
10 While Carlos Manuel Acosta worked in the Taramara Mountains, Maria Meraz de  
11 Acosta and the children stayed with her parents, who also lived in Cuahtemoc. *Id.*  
12 at 66:20-67:3.

13 42. During the week of August 1, 1983, Maria Meraz de Acosta attempted to obtain  
14 vaccinations for Carlos Daniel Acosta in Cuahtemoc. The vaccinations were  
15 refused because there was no birth registration for Carlos Daniel Acosta. Dkt. #35  
16 at 66:20-69:2 and 83:9-84:14.

17 43. On August 5, 1983, Maria Meraz de Acosta obtained a Mexican birth certificate for  
18 Carlos Daniel Acosta in Cuahtemoc, Mexico. Dkt. #35 at 66:20-69:2, 83:9-84:14  
19 and 105:17-106:24, and Exhibit 11. This birth certificate states that Carlos Daniel  
20 Acosta was born in Cuahtemoc, Mexico. Exhibit 11.

21 44. Maria Meraz de Acosta and her husband believed that this birth certificate was  
22 necessary so that their son could get medical treatment and vaccinations. Dkt. #35  
23 at 66:20-69:2, 83:9-84:14 and 105:17-106:24. They did not procure the certificate  
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1 for any nefarious purpose. In fact, they did not believe there was anything “wrong”  
2 with obtaining a Mexican birth registration because they viewed it as reflecting his  
3 Mexican citizenship, due to the fact that he was born of parents who were Mexican  
4 citizens, and it did not entitle him to extra benefits that he otherwise would not have  
5 received. Dkt. #35 at 142:19-143:7.  
6

7 45. Carlos Manuel Acosta and Maria Meraz de Acosta used Mr. Acosta’s Mexican birth  
8 certificate to procure him a Mexican vaccination card. Dkt. #35 at 136:15-19.

9 46. Mr. Acosta’s Mexican vaccination card, like his Mexican birth registration, states  
10 that he was born on July 23, 1983, in Cuauhtemoc, Mexico. Exhibit A-4.  
11

12 47. Carlos Manuel Acosta, and Maria Meraz de Acosta returned to Center, Colorado  
13 with their children in mid-October 1983. Dkt. #35 at 70:9-17, 71:5-19 and 108:6-  
14 23. They attempted to obtain a birth certificate for Carlos Daniel Acosta, but the  
15 person who registered births was not available and they were not able to obtain a  
16 birth certificate during that trip. *Id.*  
17

18 48. Carlos Daniel Acosta was baptized at St. Francis Jerome Church in Center,  
19 Colorado on October 16, 1983. Dkt. #35 at 70:9-71:8 and 108:6-23. A Baptismal  
20 Certificate was issued on October 16, 1983. Exhibit 12.  
21

22 49. Carlos Manuel Acosta, and Maria Meraz de Acosta returned to Center, Colorado  
23 with their children in February of 1984. Dkt. #35 at 71:20-72:14. During that visit  
24 they applied for a birth certificate for Carlos Daniel Acosta, stating that he was born  
25 on July 23, 1983 in Center Colorado. *Id.* The certificate was later mailed to them in  
26 Mexico. *Id.* at 72:15-19 and Exhibit 1.  
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1 50. Carlos Manuel Acosta and Maria Meraz de Acosta used Mr. Acosta's Mexican birth  
2 certificate to enroll him in kindergarten, first grade, middle school, high school and  
3 college in Mexico. Dkt. #35 at 87:3-13 and 134:17-135:7.

4 51. Mr. Acosta's parents have always told him he was born in Center, Colorado. Dkt.  
5 #35 at 32:22-25 and 33:1-6. No evidence was introduced during trial that Mr.  
6 Acosta's parents had ever told Mr. Acosta or anyone else in their family that he was  
7 born someplace other than Center, Colorado, including Mexico. See Dkt. #35 at  
8 17:21-18:1; 54:20-21; 74:1-3; 93:18-19; and 111:3-6.

9 52. Mr. Acosta's parents have always told other family members that Mr. Acosta was  
10 born in Center, Colorado. See Dkt. #35 at 74:1-3 and 111:3-6.

11 53. The common understanding, or reputation, among Mr. Acosta's family members,  
12 including family members in Mexico, is that Mr. Acosta was born in the United  
13 States. See Dkt. #35 at 17:21-18:1; 54:20-21; 72:25-73:8, 74:1-3; 93:18-19; and  
14 111:3-6.

## 15 **V. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

16 1. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § §  
17 1331 and 2201.

18 2. Title 8 U.S.C. § 1503(a) allows any person who has been denied a right or privilege  
19 on the basis of non-nationality to file a declaratory judgment action for a *de novo*  
20 determination of his or her citizenship. See *Vance v. Terrazas*, 444 U.S. 252, 256,  
21 100 S. Ct. 540, 62 L. Ed. 2d 461 (1980); *Richards v. Secretary of State, Dept. of*  
22 *State*, 752 F.2d 1413, 1417 (9th Cir. 1985).  
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- 1 3. There are two sources of citizenship: birth and naturalization. *Miller v. Albright*,  
2 523 U.S. 420, 423-34, 118 S. Ct. 1428, 140 L. Ed. 2d 575 (1998). Here, as only  
3 citizenship based on being born in the United States is being alleged, Mr. Acosta has  
4 the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he was born in the  
5 United States. *Mah Toi v. Brownell*, 219 F.2d 642, 643 (9th Cir. 1955); *Reyes v.*  
6 *Neely*, 264 F.2d 673, 674 (5th Cir. 1959); *Beltran v. Rivera*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
7 93911, 2012 WL 2675477, at \*3 n.1 (S.D. Fla. July 6, 2012); *Ramirez v. Clinton*,  
8 No. 08-5770, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77941, 2011 WL 2838173, at \*4 (D. Minn.  
9 July 18, 2011); *Liacakos v. Kennedy*, 195 F. Supp. 630, 631 (D.D.C. 1961). Proving  
10 a fact by a preponderance of the evidence means showing that the existence of said  
11 fact is more likely than not.  
12  
13
- 14 4. The Court must resolve all doubts regarding citizenship in favor of the United States  
15 and against those seeking citizenship. *See Berenyi v. District Director*, 385 U.S.  
16 630, 637, 87 S. Ct. 666, 17 L. Ed. 2d 656 (1967). The Court may not grant  
17 citizenship out of equity or in the interests of justice; rather, a person is a United  
18 States citizen only by the manners and means prescribed by Congress. *See INS v.*  
19 *Pangilinan*, 486 U.S. 875, 883-84, 108 S. Ct. 2210, 100 L. Ed. 2d 882 (1988). Even  
20 a sincere belief of being born in the United States does not make one a citizen.  
21 *Beltran v. Rivera*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93911, \*13 (S.D. Fla. July 6, 2012).  
22
- 23 5. To meet his burden, Mr. Acosta must provide documentary evidence that he is a  
24 United States national. 22 C.F.R. § 51.41. Primary evidence of nationality for a  
25 person born in the United States is an official birth certificate filed within one year  
26 of the date of birth. *See* 22 C.F.R. § 51.42(a). Alternatively, if an applicant's birth  
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1 certificate is insufficient to qualify as primary evidence, secondary evidence  
2 “includes but is not limited to hospital birth certificates, baptismal certificates,  
3 medical and school records, certificates of circumcision, other documentary  
4 evidence created shortly after birth but generally not more than 5 years after birth,  
5 and/or affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of the facts of the birth.” 22  
6 C.F.R. § 51.42(b). The Department’s regulations are instructive but do not bind the  
7 Court, and there is no list of specific documents that must be used. A plaintiff must  
8 simply demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that he was born in the  
9 United States. *Ramirez v. Clinton*, No. 08-5770, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77941,  
10 2011 WL 2838173, at \*4 (D. Minn. July 18, 2011); *Rivera v. Albright*, No. 99 C  
11 328, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19397, 2000 WL 1514075, at \*1 (N. D. Ill. Oct. 10,  
12 2000)). From this the Court concludes that the Department intends its regulations  
13 be considered in the context of the specific case, that each piece of evidence be  
14 evaluated for its authenticity and reliability, and that the determination whether a  
15 plaintiff has met the preponderance burden be made on the totality of all the  
16 evidence submitted.  
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- 20 6. Mr. Acosta’s evidence at trial was of a type contemplated in the Department’s  
21 regulations as sufficient to establish citizenship. He produced his birth certificates,  
22 baptismal records, a previously-issued United States passport, and immunization  
23 records, as well as family photographs and a Letter of Testimonial from the State of  
24 Colorado, Department of Public Health and Environment. Exhibits 1, 2, 7, 11, 12,  
25 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, and A-4. The authenticity and reliability of these documents  
26 were not challenged at trial, with the exception of the baptismal certificate, which  
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1 this Court overruled. Dkt. #35 at 13:1-2, 15:1-4, 16:6-8, 16:24-17:1, 37:23-38:1,  
2 38:16-17, 39:11-40:2, 41:11-13, 50:3-4, 65:12-14, and 137:8-10.

3 7. Of particular probative value is Mr. Acosta's baptismal certificate. Exhibit 12. As  
4 stipulated by the parties, Carlos Daniel Acosta has a Baptismal Certificate that states  
5 that he was baptized at St. Francis Jerome Church in Center, Colorado on October  
6 16, 1983. The Certificate also states that it was issued by St. Francis Jerome Church  
7 on October 16, 1983. *Id.* Josefa Gutierrez Cisneros attended Mr. Acosta's baptism  
8 and is designated on his baptismal certificate as his godmother. Dkt. #35 at 70:9-24  
9 and 138:7-12, and Exhibit 12. Further, the record shows that in October of 1983  
10 and February 1984 both of Mr. Acosta's parents and Josefa Gutierrez Cisneros, as  
11 Mr. Acosta's godmother, stated Mr. Acosta's place of birth as Center, Colorado. Mr.  
12 Acosta's parents and Ms. Cisneros made these representations long before any  
13 question had been raised about whether Mr. Acosta was born in the United States.  
14 Put another way, in this case the baptismal record, one type of evidence the  
15 Department recognizes as acceptable proof of citizenship, is an especially reliable  
16 form of evidence because it was made at a time when no challenge to Mr. Acosta's  
17 citizenship had been asserted and it could not have been made for the purpose of  
18 resisting such a challenge. Thus, the Court finds Mr. Acosta's baptismal record to  
19 be highly probative evidence of his citizenship.

20 8. On March 14, 1984, the State of Colorado issued a Certificate of Live Birth stating  
21 that Mr. Acosta was born in Center, Colorado, on July 23, 1983, to parents Maria de  
22 Los Angeles Meraz and Carlos Manuel Acosta. Exhibit 1. Josefa Gutierrez, also  
23 signed the birth certificate certifying that the facts stated therein were true and  
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1 correct. *Id.* The Court finds the Certificate of Live Birth highly probative, having  
2 been issued within one year of Mr. Acosta's birth. Further, the Certificate is  
3 affirmed by the Letter of Testimonial issued by the State of Colorado, Department  
4 of Health, both of which appear to have been issued pursuant to the State's formal  
5 procedures. *Id.* and Exhibit 1. Like the baptismal certificate, this Certificate of Live  
6 Birth is an especially reliable form of evidence because it was made at a time when  
7 no challenge to Mr. Acosta's citizenship had been asserted and it could not have  
8 been made for the purpose of resisting such a challenge. Further, the Government  
9 did not assert, and no evidence at trial suggested, that Mr. Acosta's parents obtained  
10 the certificate in response to a claim that Mr. Acosta was born in Mexico or in  
11 anticipation of a legal challenge to his U.S. citizenship. Thus, the Court finds Mr.  
12 Acosta's Colorado birth certificate to be highly probative evidence of his citizenship

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14  
15 9. A Mexican birth certificate creates a presumption that the person is an alien. *Rivera*  
16 *v. Albright*, No. 99 C 328, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19397, 2000 WL 1514075, at \*1  
17 (N. D. Ill. Oct. 10, 2000), citing *United States ex rel. Rongetti v. Neelly*, 207 F.2d  
18 281, 284 (7th Cir. 1953). This presumption continues until plaintiff proves the  
19 contrary. See *Corona-Palomera v. INS*, 661 F.2d 814, 818 (9th Cir.1981). A  
20 delayed birth certificate is given "far less weight" than a contemporaneous birth  
21 certificate, which is almost conclusive. *Liacakos v. Kennedy*, 195 F. Supp. 630, 632  
22 (D.D.C. 1961).  
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25 10. The Court finds reliable and probative Mr. Acosta's Colorado birth certificate, but  
26 acknowledges that in this case it is not conclusive proof that Mr. Acosta was born in  
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1 the United States. The District of Oregon, relying on the Western District of Texas,  
2 recently addressed the proper evidentiary treatment of delayed birth certificates:

3 Petitioner also argues that she is entitled to judgment on the  
4 pleadings because the Order by which the Texas judge entered her  
5 delayed birth certificate is entitled to full faith and credit under the  
6 applicable statute. Under the Full Faith and Credit statute, the  
7 Texas birth certificate “shall have the same full faith and credit in  
8 every court and office within the United States” as it would receive  
9 in a Texas court. 28 U.S.C. § 1739. Under Texas law, a copy of a  
10 birth certificate “that is certified by the state registrar is prima facie  
11 evidence of the facts stated in the record.” This means that even  
affording it full faith and credit, Petitioner’s delayed Texas birth  
certificate may be rebutted by other evidence and is not conclusive  
proof of her Texas birth or United States citizenship. Thus,  
Petitioner’s Full Faith and Credit argument fails and she is not  
entitled to a judgment on the pleadings on this basis.

12 *Lopez v. United States Dep’t of State*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4273, \*32-33 (D. Or.  
13 Jan. 9, 2013) (citing *De La Cruz v. Clinton*, No. A-11-CV-675-AWA, 2012 U.S.  
14 Dist. LEXIS 73882, 2012 WL 1941373, at \*3-4 (W.D. Tex. May 29, 2012))  
15 (citations omitted). *See also Mah Toi v. Brownell*, 219 F.2d 642, 643 (9th Cir.  
16 1955) (rejecting delayed birth certificate as conclusive proof of birth under the Full  
17 Faith and Credit statute). However, for the reasons stated above, the Court finds the  
18 evidence supporting Mr. Acosta’s Colorado birth certificate reliable and, thus, finds  
19 it probative evidence that Mr. Acosta was born in the United States.  
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22 11. Mr. Acosta produced evidence at trial sufficient to overcome the presumption of  
23 alienage created by his Mexican birth certificate. As discussed above, Mr. Acosta  
24 produced a Certificate of Live Birth, supported by a Letter of Testimonial, and a  
25 baptismal certificate, both of which are highly probative evidence of citizenship.  
26 Further, at trial, Mr. Acosta’s parents provided a credible explanation for the  
27 existence of the Mexican birth certificate and credible testimony regarding the  
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1 circumstances giving rise to its creation. Dkt. #35 at 66:6-69:5, 84:15-85:7, 105:14-  
2 106:24, 132:20-133:11, and 136:15-19.

3 12. The Court finds the prior issuance of a U.S. passport to Mr. Acosta probative  
4 evidence of his U.S. citizenship. *See, e.g., Magnuson v. Baker*, 911 F.2d 330, 333  
5 (9th Cir. 1990) (“[T]hrough section 2705, Congress authorized passport holders to  
6 use the passport as conclusive proof of citizenship.”); *Vana v. Att’y Gen.*, 341 Fed.  
7 Appx. 836, 839 (3d Cir. 2009) (*per curiam*) (“[A] United States passport is  
8 considered to be conclusive proof of United States citizenship. . . .”); *Edwards v.*  
9 *Bryson*, 884 F. Supp. 2d 202, 206 (E.D. Pa. 2012) (finding the holder of an expired  
10 valid U.S. passport to be a U.S. citizen and reasoning that “[t]o hold otherwise,  
11 would lessen the import of a passport as compared to that of a certificate of  
12 naturalization or a certificate of citizenship, which is exactly what § 2705 forbids. . .  
13 .”); *United States v. Clarke*, 628 F. Supp. 2d 15, 21 (D.D.C. 2009) (“§ 2705 puts  
14 passports in the same status as certificates of naturalization for the purpose of  
15 proving U.S. citizenship.”); *In re Villanueva*, 19 I. & N. Dec. 101, 103 (B.I.A. 1984)  
16 (“Accordingly, we hold that unless void on its face, a valid United States passport  
17 issued to an individual as a citizen of the United States is not subject to collateral  
18 attack in administrative immigration proceedings but constitutes conclusive proof of  
19 such person's United States citizenship.”). For the reasons stated herein, the Court  
20 finds that Mr. Acosta was a United States citizen at the time his original U.S.  
21 passport was issued.  
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23 13. The Court factors into its analysis that Mr. Acosta’s parents have always told him he  
24 was born in the United States. *See Ramirez v. Clinton*, No. Civ. 08-8770-DSD/JSM,  
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1 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77941, 2011 WL 2838173, at \*4 (D. Minn. July 18, 2011)  
2 (finding similar statements were admissible and probative of a plaintiff's place of  
3 birth); *Beltran v. Rivera*, No. 2:10-CV-24288, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93911, 2012  
4 WL 2675477, at \*3 n.2 (S.D. Fla. July 6, 2012) (citing *Ramirez* for same). *See also*  
5 FED. R. EVID. 804(b)(4)(B) (when a declarant is unavailable, her statement  
6 concerning the birth of "another person . . . if the declarant was related to the person  
7 by blood, adoption or marriage" is not hearsay). Additionally, the Court considers  
8 reputation among the Plaintiff's family and in the community that he or she was  
9 born in the United States. *United States v. Jean-Baptiste*, 166 F.3d 102, 110 (2d  
10 Cir. 1999) ("[T]here is a special need for this type of evidence," because, as here,  
11 "[o]ther evidence of family matters is frequently unavailable, and it is likely that  
12 these matters have been sufficiently inquired about and discussed with persons who  
13 have personal knowledge so that a trustworthy consensus has been reached.").  
14 Statements of family members about matters of family history are "generally  
15 presumed to be truthful." *U.S. v. Palomares-Munoz*, No. 00-50216, 2001 WL  
16 219951, at \*1 (9th Cir. 2001), citing FED. R. EVID. 803(19) ("a reputation among a  
17 person's family . . . or among a person's associates in the community . . . concerning  
18 the person's birth . . ." is not hearsay).

- 22 14. At trial the evidence was uniform that Mr. Acosta's parents, his sister, his cousins,  
23 his godmother, and the family's friends consistently told Mr. Acosta and  
24 acknowledged among themselves he was born in the United States. *See* Dkt. #35 at  
25 17:21-18:1; 32:22-25, 33:1-6, 54:20-21; 72:25-73:8, 74:1-3; 93:18-19; and 111:3-6.  
26 Each witness who so testified was credible on this point and each identified the  
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1 source of their information – either personal knowledge or long familiarity with the  
2 family – about Mr. Acosta’s place of birth. *Id.* There was no evidence at trial that  
3 Mr. Acosta had been told by anyone that he was born in Mexico and no evidence to  
4 reasonably suggest that any of the witnesses were untruthful on this point. The  
5 Court rejects the Department’s contention that it should find the testimony of Mr.  
6 Acosta’s family members not credible because they are “interested witnesses” and  
7 therefore biased. As noted in the Court’s credibility findings above, nothing in the  
8 witnesses’ demeanors or testimony reasonably suggested that any of them were  
9 being untruthful in their testimony. The single fact of a familial relationship cannot  
10 by itself be enough to undermine the credibility of these witnesses’ testimony, as  
11 that would effectively nullify Federal Rule of Evidence 803(19), which recognizes  
12 as admissible evidence to establish a person’s place of birth the testimony of the  
13 person’s family. Thus, Mr. Acosta’s testimony that his parents, relatives, and  
14 family friends have always told him that he was born in the United States, as well as  
15 the corroborating testimony of his cousin, further supports his and his parents’  
16 statements that he was born in the United States, and is credible and probative on  
17 this point.  
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21 15. Rodrigo Cisneros is legally competent to give admissible testimony. The Court  
22 concludes that his trial testimony is admissible and probative, and was credible, on  
23 the subjects to which he testified.  
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25 16. Maria Meraz de Acosta is legally competent to give admissible testimony. The  
26 Court concludes that her trial testimony is admissible and probative, and was  
27 credible, on the subjects to which she testified.  
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1 17. Carlos Manuel Acosta is legally competent to give admissible testimony. The court  
2 concludes that his trial testimony is admissible and probative, and was credible, on  
3 the subjects to which he testified.

4 18. Carlos Daniel Acosta is legally competent to give admissible testimony. The court  
5 concludes that his trial testimony is admissible and probative, and was credible, on  
6 the subjects to which he testified.  
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8 19. The Court rejects the Department's assertion that Mr. Acosta was born in Mexico.  
9 Maria Meraz de Acosta grew up in Cuahtemoc, and her parents lived there in 1983.  
10 Carlos Manuel Acosta, was employed as a head of the Engineering Department of  
11 Maintenance by Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social ("IMSS") hospitals in  
12 Mexico, including the IMSS department in Cuahtemoc. Because he knew the  
13 doctors at the hospital, he and his wife were able to get excellent treatment at the  
14 hospital in Cuahtemoc. Dkt. #35 at 105:25-106:5. Maria Meraz de Acosta had  
15 previously worked in the health department in Cuahtemoc, she knew the employees  
16 there, and she would have had everything available for her if Carlos Daniel Acosta  
17 had been born in Cuahtemoc. *Id.* at 61:15-62:7 and 76:10-19. Her daughter Celia  
18 was born in the hospital in Cuahtemoc on September 14, 1979, and Maria Meraz  
19 was very satisfied with the treatment she received when Celia was born. *Id.* at  
20 61:15-62:7. Thus, based on the evidence in this record, the Court concludes that if  
21 Carlos Daniel Acosta had been born in Cuahtemoc, then it is likely that he would  
22 have been born in the hospital in Cuahtemoc, not in a house, and Maria Meraz de  
23 Acosta would have remained in the hospital for a postpartum examination and  
24 treatment in Cuahtemoc.  
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1 20. As discussed above, credible testimony and evidence, including photographic  
2 evidence, establishes that Carlos Daniel Acosta was not born in a hospital but was  
3 born in a house in Center, Colorado.

4 21. As discussed above, credible testimony and evidence, including a letter signed by  
5 Dr. Luis Benitez-Vertiz, establishes that Maria Meraz de Acosta was in the labor  
6 and delivery department in Cd. Juarez for a postpartum examination on July 25,  
7 1983, at 11 a.m. Cd. Juarez is approximately 293 miles from Cuahatemoc. Dkt. #27,  
8 Agreed Fact 13. The Court rejects the Government's contention that Maria Meraz  
9 de Acosta gave birth to her son in Cuahatemoc on Saturday, July 23, and then  
10 traveled to Cd. Juarez for a postpartum examination on Monday morning July 25,  
11 1983.  
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14 22. Viewing the evidence as a whole, the Court concludes that Mr. Acosta has met his  
15 burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that he was born in the  
16 United States, in Center, Colorado, on July 23, 1983..  
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18 23. As a result, Carlos Daniel Acosta is a United States citizen.

19 24. Having established he was born in the United States and is a United States citizen,  
20 Mr. Acosta is entitled to a United States passport.  
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## 22 **VI. CONCLUSION**

23 Having entered the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Court hereby  
24 **ORDERS** that the Department of State shall issue to Mr. Acosta a United States passport as  
25 soon as is practicable, but not later than forty-five (45) days from the date of this Order. This  
26 matter is now **CLOSED**.

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1 DATED this 29th day of April 2015.

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3 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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