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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. VIOLETA VANEGAS ORDENANA, Axxx-xxx-830,[1] a.k.a. ROSA MARIA CHAMBERLIN OPORTA, Axxx-xxx-608, Defendant.	Case No. 3:26-cv-00270-ACP

COMPLAINT TO REVOKE NATURALIZATION

[1] Pursuant to the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b), Plaintiff will redact information throughout this document and its exhibits that includes social security numbers, dates of birth, places of birth, alien numbers, passport numbers, phone numbers, and tax information, which are precluded from disclosure. *See Yith v. Nielsen*, No. 14-CV-01875, 2019 WL 2567290, at *5 (E.D. Cal. June 21, 2019); *Rouse v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 567 F.3d 408, 413 (9th Cir. 2009) ("The Privacy Act was designed to 'protect the privacy of individuals' through regulation of the 'collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of information' by federal agencies.") (citing 5 U.S.C. § 552a).

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The United States of America ("Plaintiff") brings this civil action against Defendant Violeta Vanegas Ordenana, a.k.a. Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta ("Defendant") to revoke her naturalized U.S. citizenship under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a). Plaintiff alleges that Defendant procured her naturalization unlawfully and that she willfully misrepresented and concealed material facts in applying to naturalize.

Before she naturalized as a U.S. citizen in 2008 under the identity Violeta Vanegas Ordenana, Defendant was previously ordered deported from the United States under the identity Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta. In 1995, officers with the former Immigration and Naturalization Services ("INS")[2] encountered Defendant near Brownsville, Texas. She identified herself as "Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta." The INS charged her with deportation. On September 20, 1995, after Defendant failed to appear for her deportation hearing, an immigration judge ordered her deported. Defendant failed to move to reopen proceedings. Defendant then failed to surrender for deportation.

On May 7, 1996, Defendant, after being ordered deported using the identity Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta, and now using the identity Violeta Vanegas Banon and

[2] On March 1, 2003, the INS ceased to exist as an independent agency within the Department of Justice, and many of its functions were transferred to the newly formed Department of Homeland Security. *See* Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296 §§ 441, 451, 471, 116 Stat. 2135 (Nov. 25, 2002). The INS was divided into several separate agencies, including United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. USCIS assumed naturalization authority from the INS. This Complaint will refer to INS where appropriate.

married to a U.S. citizen, filed an application for an immigration benefit with the INS. In this application, Defendant changed her name, date of birth, and date of entry into the United States. In January 1997, the INS approved Defendant's adjustment of status application under the identity Violeta Vanegas Banon. On August 22, 2008, Defendant naturalized under the identity and immigration history of Violeta Vanegas Ordenana. Defendant did not disclose her prior immigration history under the Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta identity in any of her immigration applications or proceedings under the Violeta Vanegas Ordenana identity.

Defendant's actions and conduct statutorily barred her from becoming a U.S. citizen and render her naturalization unlawfully procured. Thus, with the attached affidavit showing good cause, Plaintiff brings this civil action to revoke and set aside the order admitting Defendant to citizenship and to cancel her certificate of naturalization.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) to revoke and set aside the order admitting Defendant to U.S. citizenship and to cancel Certificate of Naturalization No. 30826014, issued August 22, 2008.

2. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1345 for a cause of action under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because Defendant resides in Juneau, AK, within the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

III. PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is the United States of America.

5. Defendant is a naturalized U.S. citizen and purports to be a native of Nicaragua. Violeta Vanegas Ordenana and Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta are one and the same person.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

6. The affidavit of Jonathan Tse, Immigration Services Officer, USCIS, an agency within the Department of Homeland Security, showing good cause for this action, as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), is attached as Exhibit A.

A. Defendant's Immigration Proceedings Under the Identity Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta.

7. On or about May 2, 1995, INS officers detained Defendant at an immigration checkpoint in Falfurrias, Texas. Defendant stated the following:

a. her true and correct name was Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta;

b. she was born in 1970 in Nicaragua; and

c. she first entered the United States near Brownsville, Texas without inspection on April 29, 1995.

8. INS collected her fingerprints on an FD-249 fingerprint card and issued her Alien Registration Number (A-number) Axxx-xxx-608.

9. On May 3, 1995, INS personally served Defendant, under the name Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta, with a Form I-221, Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing, charging her as deportable pursuant to INA § 241(a)(1)(B)—entering the United

States without inspection.

10. The Form I-221 ordered Defendant to appear for a hearing before an immigration judge on July 7, 1995, in Miami, Florida.

11. On September 20, 1995, Defendant failed to appear for her deportation hearing and the immigration judge ordered her deported to Nicaragua.

12. On September 20, 1995, the INS issued Form I-205, Warrant of Deportation.

13. On March 12, 1997, the INS mailed Defendant, to her most current address on file, a Form I-166, Notice to Deportable Alien to Surrender, ordering her to report to 7880 Biscayne Blvd., Rm. 800, Miami, Florida, on March 27, 1997, for deportation to Nicaragua.

14. On March 27, 1997, Defendant did not report for her deportation.

15. The government has no record that Defendant departed the United States pursuant to the deportation order.

B. Defendant's Adjustment Application Under the Identity Violeta Vanegas Banon.

16. On May 5, 1996, Defendant, using the identity Violeta Vanegas Banon, filed with the INS a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (I-485) based on her marriage to Richard Banon, a United States citizen.

17. INS assigned her A-Number Axxx-xxx-830.

18. In the adjustment application, Defendant represented as follows:

a. Her name was Violeta Vanegas Banon;

b. she was born on May xx, 1959;

c. she last entered the United States in February 1988 without inspection, at or near San Diego, California;

d. she had never been deported from the U.S. or removed from the U.S. at government expense, excluded within the past year, nor was she now in exclusion or deportation proceedings; and

e. she was not under a final order of civil penalty for violating section 274C of the INA for fraudulent documents, nor had she, by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact, ever sought to procure, or procured, a visa, other documentation, entry into the U.S. or any other immigration benefit.

19. Defendant signed the application under penalty of perjury.

20. Richard Banon concurrently filed a Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, on behalf of Defendant. In the Form I-130, Banon represented that Defendant had never been under immigration proceedings.

21. Defendant filed a Form G-325 in support of her application, signed on March 23, 1996, under the warning "severe penalties are provided by law for knowingly and willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact."

22. In the Form G-325 Defendant represented as follows:

a. Her name was Violeta Vanegas Banon;

b. she was born May xx, 1959 in Managua, Nicaragua;

c. the only other name she had used was Violeta Vanegas.

23. On January 14, 1997, the INS approved Defendant's application and she was accorded conditional permanent resident status as of that date.

24. On October 21, 1998, Defendant filed a joint Form I-751, Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence based on her marriage to a United States citizen. INS approved her Form I-751 on November 9, 1998, and she became a permanent resident of the United States.

C. Defendant's Naturalization Application Under the Identity Violeta Vanegas Ordenana.

25. On July 28, 2007, Defendant filed with USCIS a Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, based upon having been a lawful permanent resident of the United States for at least five years.

26. On her Form N-400, Defendant represented as follows:

a. Her name was Violeta Manuela Vanegas Banon;

b. she had never used any other names;

c. she wanted to change her name to Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana;

d. her date of birth was May xx, 1959;

e. she had never committed a crime or offense for which she was not arrested;

f. she had never given false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal;

g. she had never lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States;

h. removal, exclusion, rescission or deportation proceedings were not pending against her; and

i. she had never been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States.

27. Defendant signed her Form N-400 under penalty of perjury.

28. On June 19, 2008, Defendant appeared for an interview at the Federal Building in Juneau, Alaska to determine her eligibility for naturalization.

29. During the course of her interview, ISO Nicole A. Antoine placed Defendant under oath and asked her the following questions:

a. What is your current legal name? Defendant answered, Violeta Vanegas Banon.

b. Have you ever used any other names? Defendant did not provide any additional names.

c. Would you like to legally change your name? Defendant indicated she would like to change her name to Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana.

d. What is your date of birth? Defendant provided the birth date of May xx, 1959.

e. Have you ever committed a crime for which you were not arrested? Defendant answered, no.

f. Have you ever given false or misleading information to any U.S.

government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal? Defendant answered, no.

g. Have you ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the U.S.? Defendant answered, no.

h. Are removal, exclusion, rescission or deportation proceedings pending against you? Defendant answered, no.

30. During the course of the naturalization interview, Defendant made eleven corrections to the written answers that she initially provided on her Form N-400. Defendant corrected the application to reflect her legal name was Violeta Manuela Vanegas Banon and she wished to change her name to Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana. None of the remaining corrections addressed the representations listed above in Paragraph 29 and its subparts.

31. At the conclusion of her interview, Defendant swore that the contents of her naturalization application, including the corrections, were true and correct.

32. On the basis of her written application and the testimony she provided during her naturalization interview, USCIS approved Defendant's Form N-400 on June 24, 2008.

33. On August 22, 2008, Defendant completed and signed a Form N-445, Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony, stating that since her interview, she had not knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which she had not been arrested.

34. On August 22, 2008, Defendant took the Oath of Allegiance and was

admitted as a citizen of the United States. USCIS issued her Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted]

D. Fingerprint Analysis Confirms Chamberlin Oporta and Vanegas Banon/Ordenana are the Same Individual

35. On or about May 2, 1995, Defendant, using the name Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta, DOB April xx, 1970, Axxx-xx-608, provided fingerprints as part of forms R-84 and FD-249, when INS encountered her near Brownsville, Texas.

36. On or about July 13, 1999, Defendant, using the name Violeta Vanegas Banon, DOB May xx, 1959, Axxx-xx-830, provided fingerprints as part of form I-89, Card Data Collection Form for I-551.

37. On or about February 21, 2008, Defendant, using the name Violeta Vanegas Banon, DOB May xx, 1959, Axxx-xx-830, provided fingerprints as part of N-400.

38. Analysis and comparison of the fingerprint submissions described in Paragraphs 35 through 37 above confirm that the same individual provided all the fingerprint impressions.

V. GOVERNING LAW

A. Congressionally Imposed Prerequisites to the Acquisition of Citizenship

39. No alien has a right to naturalization "unless all statutory requirements are complied with." *United States v. Ginsberg*, 243 U.S. 472, 475 (1917). Indeed, the Supreme Court has underscored that "[t]here must be strict compliance with all the congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship." *Fedorenko v.*

United States, 449 U.S. 490, 506 (1981); *see also id.* ("An alien who seeks political rights as a member of this Nation can rightfully obtain them only upon the terms and conditions specified by Congress[.]") (quoting *Ginsberg*, 243 U.S. at 474)).

40. Congress has mandated that an individual may not naturalize unless that person "during all periods referred to in this subsection has been and still is a person of good and moral character . . . ." 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3). The required statutory period for good moral character begins five years before the date the applicant files and application for naturalization, and it continues until the applicant takes the oath of allegiance and becomes a U.S. citizen. *Id.*

41. Congress has defined the term "lawfully admitted for permanent residence" to mean "the status of having been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws." *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20).

42. The term "lawfully" requires compliance with substantive legal requirements for admission, and not mere procedural regularity. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(2); *Monet v. INS*, 791 F.2d 752, 753 (9th Cir. 1978).

43. An individual who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided for in the Immigration and Nationality Act is inadmissible. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i).

B. The Denaturalization Statute

44. Recognizing that there are situations where an individual has naturalized despite failing to comply with all congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of citizenship or by concealing or misrepresenting facts that are material to the decision on whether to grant his or her naturalization application, Congress enacted 8 U.S.C. § 1451.

45. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), this Court must revoke a U.S. citizen's naturalization and cancel her Certificate of Naturalization if naturalization was either:

a. illegally procured, or

b. procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

46. Failure to comply with any of the congressionally imposed prerequisites to the acquisition of the citizenship renders the citizenship "illegally procured." *Fedorenko*, 449 U.S. at 506.

47. Naturalization was procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation, where: (i) the naturalized citizen misrepresented or concealed some fact during the naturalization process; (ii) the misrepresentation was willful; (iii) the fact was material; and (iv) the naturalized citizen procured citizenship as a result of the misrepresentation or concealment. *Kungys v. United States*, 485 U.S. 759, 767 (1988).

48. Where the government establishes that a defendant's citizenship was procured illegally or by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation, "district courts lack equitable discretion to refrain from entering a judgment of denaturalization." *Fedorenko*, 449 U.S. at 517.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION NOT LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE (Adjustment Procured by Fraud or Willful Misrepresentation)

49. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Sections I through V of this complaint.

50. To qualify for naturalization, an applicant must have been "lawfully admitted" to the United States for permanent residence. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1429.

51. As noted above, the term "lawfully" denotes compliance with substantive legal requirements, not mere procedural regularity. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(20); *Monet v. INS*, 791 F.2d 752, 753 (9th Cir. 1978).

52. Among the applicable provisions in the INA at the time of Defendant's adjustment of status to permanent resident was the requirement that she be admissible to the United States. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a).

53. Under the law in effect at the time Defendant adjusted her status, an individual who by fraud or by willfully misrepresenting a material fact was seeking to procure (or had sought to procure or had procured) a visa, other documentation, admission into the United States, or other benefit provided under the INA, was inadmissible. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i).

54. Defendant sought to procure her admission into the United States and other benefits provided for in the INA by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact.

Specifically, at the time Defendant adjusted her status to permanent resident using the name Violeta Vanegas Banon, she was the subject of an outstanding order of deportation using the name Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta.

55. Defendant willfully misrepresented her identity and past alias, and immigration history, including past apprehension, that she was assigned an A-number under the alias provided, or that she was placed in deportation proceedings and ordered deported to Nicaragua with that alias.

56. Defendant's false statements and omissions above were material to determining her eligibility for the immigration benefits for which she applied. Defendant's false statements and omissions had the natural tendency to influence a decision by the immigration officer(s) to approve her application(s). Defendant thus sought to procure an immigration benefit by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact.

57. Because Defendant was inadmissible at the time she adjusted to permanent resident status, she was never lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with the substantive legal requirements to obtain that status.

58. Because Defendant was never lawfully admitted for permanent residence, she was and remains ineligible for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a) and 1429.

59. Because she was ineligible to naturalize, Defendant illegally procured her citizenship, and this Court must revoke her citizenship as provided for in 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT TWO

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION NOT LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE (Final Order of Deportation Outstanding at Adjustment)

60. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Sections I through V of this Complaint.

61. As noted above, to qualify for naturalization, an applicant must have been "lawfully admitted" for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. 8 U.S.C. § 1429.

62. Under the law in effect at the time of Vanegas Ordenana's adjustment of status to permanent resident, the immigration court generally had exclusive jurisdiction over applications for adjustment of status filed by applicants (other than certain arriving aliens) in deportation or removal proceedings. 8 C.F.R. § 1245.2(a)(1).

63. Deportation proceedings commence with the filing of an Order to Show Cause and conclude upon a grant of relief, an order of termination, or the execution of a deportation order. 8 C.F.R. § 245.1(c)(8)(i)-(ii).

64. Defendant was subject to an order of deportation under the name of Rosa Chamberlin Oporta as of September 20, 1995. She was not charged as an arriving alien and there is no evidence that she left the United States and executed the order.

65. Defendant filed her application for adjustment of status under the name Violeta Vanegas Banon on May 7, 1996.

66. INS was not aware of the outstanding order of deportation, and approved

her application for adjustment of status on January 14, 1997. Because deportation proceedings were ongoing, the INS lacked jurisdiction to approve Defendant's application.

67. Because the immigration court had exclusive jurisdiction over Defendant's application for adjustment of status at the time it was approved by INS, she was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence; accordingly, she illegally procured her naturalization.

COUNT THREE

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION LACK OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER
(Unlawful Acts With No Extenuating Circumstances)

68. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Sections I through V of this Complaint.

69. As outlined above, to be eligible for naturalization, Congress has mandated that an applicant must show that he or she has been a person of good moral character for the five-year statutory period before filing his or her naturalization application until the time the applicant becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen. 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(a)(1).

70. Defendant filed her naturalization application on July 28, 2007, and she naturalized August 22, 2008. Thus, to be eligible for naturalization, Defendant was required to establish that she was a person of good moral character during her "statutory period" from July 28, 2002, until August 22, 2008.

71. Defendant completed and filed her naturalization application during her "statutory period."

72. Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) by knowingly and willfully concealing in her naturalization application that she had previously used a different identity, including another name, date of birth, and A-number.

73. Specifically, Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) when she completed an filed her naturalization application by answering "no" to Question 23 in Part 10, which asked: "Have you **EVER** given false or misleading information to any U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal?" (emphasis in original).

74. Specifically, Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) when she completed and filed her naturalization application by answering "no" to Question 27 in Part 10, which asked "Have you **EVER** been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States?" (emphasis in original).

75. No extenuating circumstances exist that would palliate Defendant's guilt for violating 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3).

76. Because Defendant committed unlawful acts during the statutory period during which she was required to maintain good moral character, she was and remains ineligible for naturalization under 8 U.S.C. §§ 1427(a) and 1429.

77. Because Defendant was ineligible to naturalize, Defendant illegally procured her citizenship, and this Court must revoke her citizenship as provided for in 8

U.S.C. § 1451(a).

COUNT FOUR

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION BY CONCEALMENT OF A MATERIAL FACT OR WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION

78. The United States realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Sections I through V of this Complaint.

79. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), this Court must revoke Defendant's citizenship and cancel her Certificate of Naturalization because she procured her naturalization by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

80. As set forth herein, throughout the naturalization process, Defendant willfully misrepresented and concealed, among other things: (i) her use of another identity, including a different date of birth; (ii) her prior order of deportation; (iii) that she had given false or misleading information to a U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal; (iv) that removal, exclusion, rescission, or deportation proceedings were pending against her; (v) that she had been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States. Defendant knew each of these statements to be false.

81. Defendant made such representations voluntarily and deliberately, despite knowing that such representations were false and misleading. Accordingly, Defendant made these misrepresentations willfully.

82. Defendant's misrepresentations were material to her naturalization because

the disclosure of her multiple identities, multiple claimed dates of birth, prior order of deportation, and prior representations to Government officials while applying for an immigration benefit would have had a natural tendency to influence USCIS's decision whether to approve Defendant's application for naturalization.

83. Defendant thus procured her naturalization by willful misrepresentation and concealment of material facts, and this Court must revoke her citizenship pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, the United States of America, respectfully requests:

(1) A declaration that Defendant illegally procured her citizenship;

(2) A declaration that Defendant procured her citizenship by concealment of material fact and by willful misrepresentation;

(3) Judgment revoking and setting aside the order admitting Defendant to citizenship and canceling Certificate of Naturalization No. 30826014, effective as of the original date of the certificate, August 22, 2008;

(4) Judgment forever restraining and enjoining Defendant from claiming any rights, privileges, benefits, or advantages under any document which evidences United States citizenship obtained as a result of her August 22, 2008 naturalization;

(5) Judgment requiring Defendant, within ten (10) days of the entry of judgment against her, to surrender and deliver her Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted] and any copies thereof in her possession or control (and to make good faith

efforts to recover and then surrender any copies thereof that she knows are in the possession or control of others), to the Attorney General, or his designated representative, including undersigned counsel;

(6) Judgment requiring Defendant, within ten (10) days of the entry of judgment against her, to surrender and deliver any other indicia of U.S. citizenship (including, but not limited to, United States passports and passport cards, Enhanced Drivers License, and other relevant documents), whether current or expired, and any copies thereof in her possession or control—and to make good faith efforts to recover and then surrender any copies thereof that she knows are in the possession or control of others—to the Attorney General, or her representative, including undersigned counsel; and

(7) Judgment granting the United States any other relief that may be lawful and proper in this case.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this July 20, 2026, in Anchorage, Alaska.

MICHAEL J. HEYMAN
United States Attorney

/s/ Noah Roetman
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Counsel for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
)
In the Matter of the Revocation)
of the Naturalization of)
)
Violeta Vanegas Ordenana)
A[redacted]-830)
a/k/a Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta,)
A[redacted]-608)

AFFIDAVIT OF GOOD CAUSE

I, Jonathan Tse, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

I am an Immigration Services Officer (ISO) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).[1] In this capacity, I have access to the official records of DHS, including the immigration files of Violeta Vanegas Ordenana, A[redacted]-830, (Vanegas Ordenana), a/k/a Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta, A[redacted]-608.

I have examined records relating to Vanegas Ordenana, including but not limited to, her immigration files. Based upon my review of records relating to Vanegas Ordenana, I state, on information and belief, that the information set forth in this Affidavit of Good Cause is true and correct.

Based on the facts and law contained herein, good cause exists to institute proceedings pursuant to section 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a)[2], to revoke the citizenship of Vanegas Ordenana and to cancel her Certificate of Naturalization.

The last place of residence for Vanegas Ordenana is [redacted] Juneau, Alaska 99801.

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[1]Pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002), 6 U.S.C. §§ 101-557, as of March 1, 2003, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was abolished and its functions were transferred to USCIS within the DHS. This Affidavit will refer to INS or USCIS as appropriate.

[2] While some provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as contained in the United States Code, have been renumbered throughout the years, not all provisions have undergone such renumbering. Where necessary, this Affidavit of Good Cause lists the applicable year for a United States Code reference. If no year is included within the citation, it means that the United States Code citation is the same today as it was during the time in question.

BACKGROUND

DHS records, including a fingerprint comparison by the Forensic Laboratory, establish that the person who naturalized as Violeta Vanegas Ordenana is the same person who was previously ordered deported under the name Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta.

Immigration History as Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta
D.O.B April [redacted], 1970, A[redacted]-608

1. On May 2, 1995, Vanegas Ordenana was detained by immigration officers at an immigration checkpoint. She stated her name was Rosa Maria Chamberlin Oporta and that she was born on April [redacted], 1970 in Nicaragua. She also stated she first entered the United States near Brownsville, Texas without inspection on April 29, 1995.
2. INS collected her fingerprints on an FD-249 fingerprint card and issued her Alien Registration Number (A-number) A[redacted]-608.
3. On May 3, 1995, INS personally served her with a Form I-221, Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing, charging her as deportable pursuant to INA § 241(a)(1)(B) – entering the United States without inspection. The Form I-221 ordered her to appear for a hearing before an immigration judge on July 7, 1995 in Miami, Florida.
4. On September 20, 1995, Vanegas Ordenana failed to appear for her deportation hearing and the immigration judge ordered her deported to Nicaragua. The INS issued Form I-205, Warrant of Deportation, on the same date.
5. INS served a Form I-166, dated March 12, 1997, via certified mail at her last known address of record. The notice instructed her to report on March 27, 1997 at 9:00 AM, at 7880 Biscayne Blvd., Rm. 800, Miami, Florida 33138, for deportation to Nicaragua.
6. Vanegas Ordenana did not report for her deportation.
7. USCIS has no record that she departed the United States pursuant to the order of deportation the immigration judge issued on September 20, 1995.

Immigration History as Violeta Vanegas Ordenana
D.O.B May [redacted], 1959, A[redacted]-830

8. On May 5, 1996, the same individual in question, using the name Violeta Vanegas Ordenana, filed a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust

Status (I-485), with INS based on her marriage to Richard Banon, a United States citizen. INS assigned her A-Number A[redacted]-830.

9. Richard Banon concurrently filed a Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative (I-130), on behalf of Vanegas Ordenana. In the Form I-130, Richard Banon represented that Vanegas Ordenana had never been under immigration proceedings. (Part C, Question 16).
10. On her Form I-485, Vanegas Ordenana represented under penalty of perjury that:
    - Her name was Violeta Vanegas Bannon.
    - Her date of birth was May [redacted], 1959.
    - She last entered the United States in February 1988 without inspection, (Part 1) at or near San Diego, California. (Part 3).
    - She had never been deported from the U.S. or removed from the U.S. at government expense, excluded within the past year, nor was she now in exclusion or deportation proceedings. (Part 3, Question 9).
    - She was not under a final order of civil penalty for violating section 274C of the INA for use of fraudulent documents, nor had she, by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact, ever sought to procure, or procured, a visa, other documentation, entry into the U.S. or any other immigration benefit. (Part 3, Question 10).
11. In support of Vanegas Ordenana's Form I-485, she filed a Form G-325, which she signed on March 23, 1996. The signature warning states, "severe penalties are provided by law for knowingly and willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact." In the Form G-325, she represented the following:
    - Her name was Violeta Vanegas Banon.
    - She was born on May [redacted], 1959 in Managua, Nicaragua.
    - The only other name she had used was "Violeta Vanagas."
12. On January 14, 1997, INS approved Vanegas Ordenana's Form I-485 and she was accorded conditional permanent resident status as of that date.
13. On October 21, 1998, Vanegas Ordenana filed a joint Form I-751, Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence (Form I-751) based on her marriage to a United States citizen. INS approved her Form I-751 on November 9, 1998, and she became a permanent resident of the United States.

14. On July 28, 2007, Vanegas Ordenana filed with USCIS a Form N-400, Application for Naturalization (Form N-400) based upon having been a lawful permanent resident of the United States for at least five years. On her Form N-400, signed under penalty of perjury, she represented that:
    - Her name was Violeta Manuela Vanegas Banon.
    - She had never used any other names.
    - She wanted to change her name to Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana.
    - Her date of birth was May [redacted], 1959. (Part 3, Question B).
    - She had never committed a crime or offense for which she was not arrested. (Part 10, Question 15).
    - She had never given false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal. (Part 10, Question 23).
    - She had never lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States. (Part 10, Question 24).
    - Removal, exclusion, rescission or deportation proceedings were not pending against her. (Part 10, Question 25).
    - She had never been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States. (Part 10, Question 26).
15. On June 19, 2008, Vanegas Ordenana appeared for an interview at the Federal Building in Juneau, Alaska to determine her eligibility for naturalization. During the course of her interview, ISO Nicole A. Antoine placed Vanegas Ordenana under oath and asked her the following questions:
    - What is your current legal name? She answered, "Violeta Manuela Vanegas Banon."
    - Have you ever used any other names? She did not provide any additional names.
    - Would you like to legally change your name? She indicated that she would like to change her name to Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana.
    - What is your date of birth? She provided the birth date of 05/[redacted]/1959.
    - Have you ever committed a crime for which you were not arrested? She answered, "no."

- Have you ever given false or misleading information to any U.S. government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal? She answered, "no."
- Have you ever lied to any U.S. government official to gain entry or admission into the United States? She answered, "no."
- Are removal, exclusion, rescission or deportation proceedings pending against you? She answered, "no."

16. During the course of the naturalization interview, Vanegas Ordenana made eleven corrections to the written answers that she initially provided on her Form N-400. Although she initially corrected the application during her interview to reflect that her legal name was "Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana," she later changed the application to reflect that her legal name was in fact "Violeta Manuela Vanegas Banon," as she had originally represented on her signed application. She changed her initial response that she did not want to change her name to reflect that she in fact did want to change her name, to "Violeta Manuela Vanegas Ordenana." None of the remaining corrections addressed the representations listed above. At the conclusion of her interview, Vanegas Ordenana swore that the contents of her naturalization application, including the corrections, were true and correct.
17. On the basis of her written application and the testimony she provided during her naturalization interview, USCIS approved Vanegas Ordenana's Form N-400 on June 24, 2008.
18. On August 22, 2008, she completed and signed a Form N-445, Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony (Form N-445), stating that since her interview, she had not knowingly committed any crime or offense, for which she had not been arrested.
19. On August 22, 2008, Vanegas Ordenana took the Oath of Allegiance and was admitted as a citizen of the United States. USCIS issued her Certificate of Naturalization No. [redacted]

ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Not Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence
Inadmissible Based on Fraud or Misrepresentation

20. To be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. INA § 318, 8 U.S.C. § 1429.
21. Among the INA provisions applicable at the time of Vanegas Ordenana's adjustment of status to permanent resident was the requirement that she be admissible to the United States. INA § 245(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a).
22. Under the law then in effect, an individual who by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact was seeking to procure (or had sought to procure or had procured) a visa, other documentation, admission into the United States, or other benefit provided under the INA was inadmissible. INA § 212(a)(6)(C)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i).
23. Based on the information contained above, Vanegas Ordenana willfully misrepresented material facts, specifically, her identity and immigration history.
24. She did not disclose that she was apprehended at an immigration checkpoint in 1995 and provided a false name to immigration officers.
25. She did not disclose that she was assigned an A-number under the alias she provided.
26. She did not disclose that she was placed in deportation proceedings and ordered removed to Nicaragua with that alias.
27. Because Vanegas Ordenana misrepresented material facts, she was inadmissible to the United States at the time of her adjustment of status and was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable laws. Accordingly, she illegally procured her naturalization.

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Not Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence
Final Order of Deportation Outstanding at Adjustment

28. To be eligible for naturalization, an applicant must have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA. INA § 318, 8 U.S.C. § 1429.

29. Under the law in effect at the time of Vanegas Ordenana's adjustment of status to permanent resident, as today, the immigration court generally had exclusive jurisdiction over applications for adjustment of status filed by applicants (other than certain arriving aliens) in deportation or removal proceedings. 8 C.F.R. § 1245.2(a)(1).
30. Deportation proceedings commence with the filing of an Order to Show Cause and conclude upon a grant of relief, an order of termination, or the execution of a deportation order. 8 C.F.R. § 245.1(c)(8)(i)-(ii).
31. Vanegas Ordenana was subject to an order of deportation under the name of Rosa Chamberlin Oporta as of September 20, 1995. She was not charged as an arriving alien and there is no evidence that she left the United States and executed the order.
32. Vanegas Ordenana filed her application for adjustment of status on May 7, 1996.
33. INS was not aware of the outstanding order of deportation, and approved her application for adjustment of status on January 14, 1997. Because deportation proceedings were ongoing, the INS lacked jurisdiction to approve Vanegas Ordenana's application.
34. Because the immigration court had exclusive jurisdiction over Vanegas Ordenana's application for adjustment of status at the time it was approved by INS, she was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence; accordingly, she illegally procured her naturalization.

Illegal Procurement of Naturalization
Lack of Good Moral Character
Unlawful Acts

35. As an applicant for naturalization under section 316(a) of the INA, Vanegas Ordenana was required to establish that she was a person of good moral character during the period beginning five years prior to the filing of her application for naturalization and continuing until the time of admission to citizenship. This period is generally referred to as the "statutory period."
36. Vanegas Ordenana filed her application for naturalization on July 28, 2007; accordingly, she was required to establish that she was a person of good moral character from July 28, 2002, until the time of her admission to citizenship on August 22, 2008.
37. Under the law then in effect, an individual could not establish good moral character if, during the statutory period, she committed unlawful acts that adversely reflected on her

moral character, unless she could establish extenuating circumstances that mitigate the unlawful act. INA § 101(f); 8 U.S.C. §1101(f); 8 C.F.R. § 316.10(b)(3)(iii).

38. Vanegas Ordenana violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) by knowingly and willfully concealing in her naturalization application, that she had previously used a different identity, including another name, date of birth, and A-number.
39. Specifically, Vanegas Ordenana violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) when she completed and filed her naturalization application by answering "no" to Question 23 in Part 10, which asked: "Have you **EVER** given false or misleading information to any U.S. Government official while applying for any immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, exclusion, or removal?" (emphasis in original).
40. Specifically, Vanegas Ordenana violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1)-(3) when she completed and filed her naturalization application by answering "no" to question 27 in Part 10, which asked "Have you **EVER** been ordered to be removed, excluded, or deported from the United States?" (emphasis in original).
41. Based on the facts contained above, during the statutory period Vanegas Ordenana committed unlawful acts that adversely reflected on her moral character. Specifically, Vanegas Ordenana provided false information regarding her identity, immigration history and whether she ever provided false or misleading information, or lied, to a U.S. Government official while applying for an immigration benefit or to prevent deportation, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(3). Vanegas Ordenana could not establish extenuating circumstances; accordingly, she was not eligible for naturalization and illegally procured her naturalization.

PROCUREMENT OF NATURALIZATION BY WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION OR CONCEALMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS

42. A naturalized citizen is subject to revocation of naturalization if she procured naturalization by willfully misrepresenting or concealing material facts.
43. Based on the facts contained above, Vanegas Ordenana willfully misrepresented her identity and immigration history throughout the naturalization process.
44. The misrepresentations made by Vanegas Ordenana during the naturalization process were material to determining her eligibility for naturalization because they would have

had the natural tendency to influence the decision whether to approve her naturalization application. In fact, Vanegas Ordenana misrepresented and concealed facts that would have shown that she was not lawfully admitted for permanent residence in accordance with all applicable provisions of the INA, and thus was ineligible for naturalization under INA § 318, 8 U.S.C. § 1429.

45. Vanegas Ordenana was able to procure her naturalization because she concealed or misrepresented material facts regarding her identity and immigration history.

DECLARATION IN LIEU OF JURAT
(28 U.S.C. § 1746)

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 16, 2026 at Los Angeles, California.

JONATHAN B TSE Digitally signed by JONATHAN B TSE
Date: 2026.07.16 15:09:21 -07'00'

Jonathan Tse
Immigration Services Officer
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Department of Homeland Security