Naturalization breeds frustration 150,000 people seeking citizenship are trapped in an FBI backlog. One man has waited three years, and he's suing.:

150,000 people seeking citizenship are trapped in an FBI backlog. One man has waited three years, and he's suing.

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Body

Oct. 22--When he went to work for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Dr. Atif Rizvi was what the tribal community hoped for: An energetic, caring and qualified dentist eager to serve a population that has difficulty getting good health care.

"I know over the *years*, we've had real problems trying to get dentists," said Don Wedll, the band's head of long-range planning. "Having dentists work here has been a real struggle. For awhile, we didn't have any dentists."

But Rizvi, 29, has found himself caught in a bureaucratic <u>backlog</u> of background checks in his quest to become a <u>naturalized</u> citizen. He long ago passed the necessary examination, and this week, he filed suit against the federal government, saying immigration officials failed to grant or deny him his <u>citizenship</u> within the 120 days set out in the law.

The dentist's case has gained congressional attention. In July, U.S. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, D-N.Y., launched an inquiry into the delay and asked immigration officials to find out why the dentist's application for *citizenship* has not yet been granted.

Rizvi is not alone in <u>waiting</u>. A spokeswoman for the U.S. <u>Citizenship</u> and Immigration Services said Rizvi, of Baxter, is <u>one</u> of about <u>150,000</u> <u>people</u> nationwide whose desire to become a <u>naturalized</u> citizen has been delayed beyond the 120-day limit because the <u>FBI</u> can't do the fingerprint and background checks fast enough.

"I know there is some <u>frustration</u> on the part of these immigrants who have been <u>waiting</u>. But until it comes back from the <u>FBI</u>, we cannot move forward," said Maria Elena Upson, a spokeswoman for <u>Citizenship</u> and Immigration Services, a branch of the Department of Homeland Security.

"Ninety-nine percent of the cases that come back from the <u>FBI</u> come back without an issue," she said. "We are aware that **people** shouldn't have to **wait** an inordinate amount of time or file a lawsuit."

Most delays are six to eight months, Upson said. Rizvi has been <u>waiting three years</u>, according to the lawsuit he filed against <u>Citizenship</u> and Immigration Services, the acting attorney general and the heads of the <u>FBI</u> and Department of Homeland Security.

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"Dr. Rizvi's case is rather compelling. He is, in all other ways, a good candidate for <u>citizenship</u>. But his case is not unique, and it shows the continuing trend of delays and a mysterious sort of reluctance to adjudicate what we feel are deserving applications," said Areti Georgopoulos, an attorney with the St. Paul law firm representing the dentist.

"There are obviously a lot of lawsuits filed in the federal courts on similar claims, but the bottom line is CIS is delaying the adjudication on <u>citizenship</u> applications and green card applications for folks who are otherwise cleared or approved," she said.

Through his lawyers, Rizvi declined comment for this article. But the petition he filed in U.S. District Court in Minneapolis, as well as other public records, provides some details of his desire to become a U.S. citizen and work as a dentist for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, a tribal community of about 2,100 *people* in central Minnesota about 95 miles northwest of St. Paul.

Rizvi was born in Pakistan and graduated from dental school in Karachi in December 2000. He was admitted to the United States as a permanent resident and applied to become a <u>naturalized</u> citizen in April 2004 while living in Los Angeles.

Once a person passes an immigration examination and meets the requirements of <u>citizenship</u> (which include living in the country a certain length of time and being of "good moral character"), the government has 120 days to grant or deny the application, or give the applicant more time to meet the requirements.

Rizvi says in the suit that officials with <u>Citizenship</u> and Immigration Services interviewed him in August 2004 and told him that he passed the English language and civics tests, but that a "background check" was still pending. A **year** later, he was fingerprinted again.

He inquired again about the application in June 2006, and was again told that a background check was pending. The following month, he was licensed to practice as a dentist in Minnesota, according to records with the Minnesota Board of Dentistry.

He went to work at the Mille Lacs band's Ne-Ia-Shing Clinic, the first full-time dentist the clinic had had in quite some time, said Wedll. The largely rural -- and impoverished -- area generally has difficulty attracting and keeping doctors and dentists, and the <u>ones</u> assigned there by the Indian Health Service don't often stay long, he said.

"They get assigned to reservations. They move through the system. It doesn't necessarily always work out the best," he said. "Sometimes, we've tried to contract with dentists in the area who have private practices, and sometimes that doesn't work very well either because they may make more money in private practice.

"It was just such a difficult area to try and get people," he said. "Dentists are difficult to get."

"Being underserved or poorly served has always been an issue, since the beginning of statehood," said Annamarie Hill, executive director of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, a state agency. "I love to think we're making some progress. But he (Rizvi) is in a population where there's an enormous amount of need."

In July, Kimberly Hunter, the St. Paul attorney representing Rizvi, wrote to the head of the <u>Citizenship</u> and Immigration Services' district office to find out what was causing the delay and was told it was a pending background check.

In August, Rizvi was fingerprinted a third time.

In his suit, Rizvi said that doing the background checks after he passed the initial examination "is neither appropriate nor authorized under the law." He maintains that the government must hand down a decision in the case "no more than 120 days from the date of the examination -- in the instant case, from Aug. 16, 2004."

The dentist is asking the court to grant his <u>naturalization</u> application or, short of that, order the government to expedite the pending background and fingerprint checks and report back to the court within 60 days.

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Upson, the spokeswoman for *Citizenship* and Immigration Services, said that as a permanent resident of the U.S., Rizvi isn't in danger of being deported unless he breaks the law.

She was unapologetic about *waiting* until the background checks are completed, though.

"The fact of the matter is that we cannot grant any type of benefit, whether it be an alien registration card or *citizenship*, until such time that the record comes back clean from the *FBI*," she said. "Our world changed after September 11. We have to make sure the person we're going to bestow a benefit on is a person of good moral character and doesn't want to do us harm."

But Wedll of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe said the delay has been *frustrating* for the dentist and his patients.

"Will he be here for five months and then immigration comes and grabs him and throws him out of here?" Wedll said. "It's got to be real unnerving for him to be wondering from day to day, 'Am I all of a sudden going to get scooped up in a Homeland Security event and shipped somewhere?' "

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