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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

[redacted]

FILE: [redacted] Office: Miami Date: JUN 24 2002

IN RE: Applicant: [redacted]

APPLICATION: Application for Permanent Residence Pursuant to Section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act of November 2, 1966 (P.L. 89 732)

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

PUBLIC COPY

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of $110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Helen M. Crawford for

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

 [redacted]

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the District Director, Miami, Florida, who certified his decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, for review. The district director's decision will be affirmed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Cuba who filed this application for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act of November 2, 1966. This Act provides for the adjustment of status of any alien who is a native or citizen of Cuba and who has been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States subsequent to January 1, 1959, and has been physically present in the United States for at least one year, to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is admissible to the United States for permanent residence.

The district director found the applicant inadmissible to the United States because he falls within the purview of sections 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) and 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) and 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II). The district director, therefore, concluded that the applicant was ineligible for adjustment of status and denied the application.

The applicant has provided no statement or additional evidence on notice of certification.

Section 212(a)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2), provides that aliens inadmissible and ineligible to receive visas and ineligible to be admitted to the United States include:

> (A)(i) Any alien convicted of, or who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of
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> (I) a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense) or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime, or
>
> (II) a violation of (or a conspiracy or attempt to violate) any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802).

The record reflects the following:

1. On November 2, 1999, in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Dade County, Florida, [redacted] the applicant was indicted for Count 1, battery, and Count 2, aggravated assault with a deadly weapon. On February 28, 2000, the applicant was adjudged guilty of both Counts 1 and 2; he was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 140 days credit for time

served, placed on probation for a period of 2 years, required to successfully complete a domestic intervention program, and ordered to pay the sum of $471 in fines and costs.

2. On July 2, 1999, in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Dade County, Florida, the applicant was indicted for Count 1, drinking in public, and Count 2, possession of cocaine. On February 28, 2000, the applicant was found guilty of both Counts 1 and 2; adjudication of guilt was withheld, he was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 140 days credit for time served, placed on probation for a period of 2 years, and ordered to pay the sum of $471 in fines and costs.

3. On July 8, 1999, in Dade County, Florida, the applicant was arrested and charged with Count 1, sale of a controlled substance (cocaine), and Count 2, possession of a controlled substance (cocaine). On August 6, 1999, a "no action" was entered on the case.

4. On July 20, 1996, in Dade County, Florida, the applicant was arrested and charged with battery (simple). On April 29, 1998, the applicant was found guilty of the charge; adjudication of guilt was withheld, and he was placed on probation. The court record reflects that the applicant violated the terms of his probation on June 4, 1999.

Aggravated assault or battery with a deadly weapon is a crime involving moral turpitude (paragraph 1 above). See United States ex rel. Morlacci v. Smith, 8 F.2d 653 (W.D. N.Y. 1925); Matter of Goodalle, 12 I&N Dec. 196 (BIA 1967); Matter of Baker, 15 I&N Dec. 50 (BIA 1974). The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act based on his conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

The applicant is also inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act based on his conviction of possession of cocaine (paragraph 2 above). There is no waiver available to an alien found inadmissible under this section except for a single offense of simple possession of thirty grams or less of marijuana. The applicant does not qualify under this exception.

The applicant is ineligible for adjustment of status to permanent residence pursuant to section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966. The decision of the district director to deny the application will be affirmed.

ORDER: The district director's decision is affirmed.