

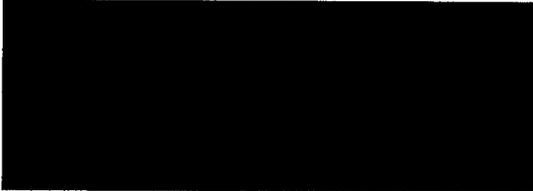


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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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



FILE:



Office: Miami (Tampa)

Date: JUN 24 2007

IN RE: Applicant:



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

PU 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

Robert P. Wiemann
Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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 section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(I). The district director, therefore, concluded that the applicant was ineligible for adjustment of status and denied the application.

In response to the notice of certification, the applicant requests that the Service make a decision on his case as soon as possible and to make one of three solutions: (1) make him a legal resident and give him his alien card; (2) deport him to Cuba; or (3) repatriate him to Cuba because all his families reside there and he wants to go to his country. He also states that he is married to a United States citizen; however, no evidence of this marriage was submitted. The applicant submits documentation previously furnished and contained in the record of proceeding.

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 --

(I) a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense) or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime, or....

The record reflects the following:

1. On September 26, 1985, in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, Palm Beach County, Florida, [REDACTED] the applicant entered a plea of guilty to the lesser included offense of sexual battery, and the court adjudged him

guilty of the crime. It is not clear in the record what sentence was imposed on the applicant; however, he was ordered to pay \$17 in court costs.

2. On September 26, 1985, in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, Palm Beach County, Florida, Case No. [REDACTED] the applicant entered a plea of guilty to the lesser included offense of sexual battery, and the court adjudged him guilty of the crime. It is not clear from the record what sentence was imposed on the applicant; however, he was ordered to pay \$17 in court costs.

Sexual battery is a crime involving moral turpitude. Matter of Z-, 7 I&N Dec. 253 (BIA 1956). The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act based on his convictions of crimes involving moral turpitude.

The applicant was offered an opportunity to submit evidence in opposition to the district director's findings. No additional evidence has been entered into the record of proceeding. Further, the applicant is not the recipient of an approved waiver of such grounds of inadmissibility.

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.