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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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

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, 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 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
>
> (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 February 16, 1996, in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Dade County, Florida, [redacted] the applicant entered a plea of guilty to Counts 1 to 18, unemployment compensation fraud; and Count 19, grand theft. He was adjudged

 [redacted]

guilty of all 19 counts, imposition of sentence was withheld, he was placed on probation for a period of 5 years, and was ordered to make restitution in the amount of $3,120 and pay the sum of $255 in fines and costs.

2. On February 20, 1990, in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Dade County, Florida, [redacted] the applicant was found guilty of possession of cocaine. The court withheld adjudication of guilty and he was sentenced to 3 days credit for time served.

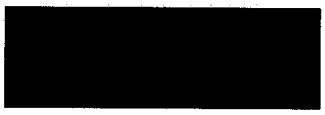
3. On February 24, 1978, in Dade County, Florida, [redacted] the applicant was arrested and charged with possession of marijuana. A "no information" was entered by the court on March 8, 1978.

4. On March 31, 1971, in the Criminal Court of Record, Dade County, Florida, [redacted] the applicant was indicted for unlawful possession of marijuana. On July 9, 1971, the applicant was found guilty of the crime and sentenced to one day in jail followed by a term of 6 months of probation.

Any crime involving fraud is a crime involving moral turpitude (paragraph 1 above). Burr v. INS, 350 F.2d 87, 91 (9th Cir. 1965), cert. denied, 383 U.S. 915 (1966). Likewise, grand theft is a crime involving moral turpitude (paragraph 1 above). Matter of Chen, 10 I&N Dec. 671 (BIA 1964); Matter of Scarpulla, 15 I&N Dec. 139 (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 convictions of crimes 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 convictions of possession of cocaine and possession of marijuana (paragraphs 2 and 4 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.

Although not addressed by the director, it is noted for the record that the applicant also appears ineligible for adjustment of status under section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act based on his entry into the United States without inspection. The record shows that the applicant entered the United States near Brownsville, Texas, on February 15, 1969, and that he was not inspected by an officer of the Service upon his entry. The applicant bears the burden of proving that he in fact presented himself for inspection as an element of establishing eligibility for adjustment of status. Matter of Arequillin, 17 I&N Dec. 308 (BIA 1980). The applicant has failed to meet that burden.



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.