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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

**PUBLIC COPY**

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



FILE:



Office: Miami (Orlando)

Date: APR 02 2003

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)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

**Identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy**

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that 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 that 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 Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) 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 that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Acting District Director, Miami, Florida, who certified his decision to the Administrative Appeals Office for review. The acting district director's decision will be affirmed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Venezuela 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, in part:

[T]he 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, may be adjusted by the Attorney General, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien makes an application for such adjustment, and the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is admissible to the United States for permanent residence. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the spouse and child of any alien described in this subsection, regardless of their citizenship and place of birth, who are residing with such alien in the United States.

The acting district director determined that the applicant did not qualify for adjustment of status as the child of a native or citizen of Cuba, pursuant to section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966, because her mother was not admitted under the Cuban Adjustment Act. The acting district director, therefore, denied the application.

In response to the notice of certification, the applicant states that she was born in Venezuela in 1980 and came to the United States shortly thereafter, and she was raised in Orlando, Florida. She states that during an interview with a Service officer on January 10, 2001, she was advised by the interviewing officer that she filled out the wrong form and that her case had been denied. She questions how she could possibly be deported because she filled out the wrong form? She has absolutely no personal ties to the country where she was born, she knows nothing about her father who lives in Venezuela, her family and everyone she knows are here in the United States, and she does not even speak the native language.

The record reflects that on April 9, 1961, the applicant's mother [REDACTED] was admitted to the United States for permanent residence as an O1M, native of a Western Hemisphere country (non quota). The applicant was born in Venezuela on June 9, 1980. She subsequently entered the United States as a visitor on June 18, 1983. On April 29, 1999, the applicant filed for adjustment of

status as the minor child of a Cuban described in section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act.

The statute clearly states that the provisions of section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act shall be applicable to the spouse and child of any alien described in this subsection. In order for the applicant to be eligible for the benefits of section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966, he or she must be the spouse or child of a native or citizen of Cuba who has been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States, and who has been physically present in the United States for at least one year. See *Matter of Milian*, 13 I&N Dec. 480 (Acting Reg. Comm. 1970) (applying the physical presence requirement as amended by Refugee Act of 1980, Pub. L. No. 96-212, sec. 203(i), 94 Stat. 102, 108 (1980)).

In reviewing the status of an alien applying for benefits under section 2 of the Act of November 2, 1966, the Regional Commissioner determined that an applicant who had been admitted as an immigrant in possession of a valid immigrant visa had never "originally" arrived in the United States as a nonimmigrant or parolee subsequent to January 1, 1959. In reaching this conclusion, the Regional Commissioner stated that "[s]ection 1 obviously refers to those Cuban refugees who were inspected and admitted as nonimmigrants or paroled into the United States." *Matter of Benguria Y Rodriguez*, 12 I&N Dec. 143 (Reg. Comm. 1967), reaffirmed by *Matter of Baez Ayala*, 13 I&N Dec. 79 (Reg. Comm. 1968).

In this case, the applicant's mother was not inspected and admitted as a nonimmigrant or paroled into the United States, but was admitted instead as a lawful permanent resident with a valid immigrant visa. Therefore, the benefits of section 1 are not available to the applicant.

Accordingly, 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 acting district director to deny the application will be affirmed.

This decision is without prejudice to the filing of a Relative Immigrant Visa Petition (Form I-130) by the applicant's mother on behalf of the applicant.

**ORDER:** The acting district director's decision is affirmed.

