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

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE  
425 Eye Street N.W.  
BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F  
Washington, D.C. 20536



FILE:



Office: Miami

Date:

**JUN 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

**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 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 acting district director determined that the applicant was not eligible for adjustment of status because she was not inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States. The acting district director, therefore, denied the application.

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

The application for adjustment of status, filed on March 29, 2000, shows that the applicant entered the United States at an unnamed port in Florida on November 11, 1979. While the applicant claimed in this application that she entered the United States without inspection, she also claimed that she was inspected by a Service officer. No evidence, however, was furnished by the applicant to support her claim that she was in fact inspected upon entry. Further, the I-94 portion of the Record of Deportable Alien (Form I-213), issued on November 21, 1979, shows that the applicant arrived in the United States near Miami, by boat, on November 11, 1979, and that she entered without inspection.

The applicant bears the burden of proving that she in fact presented herself for inspection as an element of establishing eligibility for adjustment of status. *Matter of Areguillin*, 17 I&N Dec. 308 (BIA 1980). The applicant has failed to meet that burden.

It is, therefore, concluded that the applicant was not inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States. There is no waiver available to an alien found statutorily ineligible for adjustment of status on the basis that she was not inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States. Therefore, the applicant is not eligible for the benefit sought. The decision of the acting district director to deny the application will be affirmed.

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