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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

[Redacted]

FILE:

[Redacted]

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date:

APR 23 2004

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)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[Redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Robert P. Wiemann

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant is a native and citizen of Colombia who filed this application for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA) of November 2, 1966. The CAA provides, in pertinent 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, (now the Secretary of Homeland Security, (Secretary)), 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 district director determined that the applicant was not eligible for adjustment of status as the spouse of a native or citizen of Cuba, pursuant to section 1 of the CAA of November 2, 1966, because she entered into the marriage for the primary purpose of circumventing the immigration laws of the United States. *See District Director Decision* dated November 20, 2003.

The record reflects that on August 18, 2001, at Hollywood, Florida, the applicant married [REDACTED] native and citizen of Cuba whose immigration status was adjusted to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States, pursuant to section 1 of the CAA. Based on that marriage, on August 23, 2001, the applicant filed for adjustment of status under section 1 of the CAA.

On July 12, 2002, the applicant and her spouse (Mr. [REDACTED]) appeared before the Immigration and Naturalization Service (now known as Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)), for an interview regarding the application for permanent residence. At that time it was decided that the case be continued and that the couple be scheduled to appear for a full marriage interview on August 16, 2002.

On August 16, 2002, the applicant and her spouse were each placed under oath and questioned separately regarding their domestic life and shared experiences. Citing *Matter of Laureano*, 19 I&N Dec. 1 (BIA 1983), and *Matter of Phillis*, 15 I&N Dec. 385 (BIA 1975), the district director maintained that when there is reason to doubt the bona fides of a marital relationship, evidence must be presented to show that the marriage was not entered into solely for the purpose of circumventing the immigration laws of the United States. The district director determined that the discrepancies encountered at the interview, and the lack of material evidence presented, strongly suggest that the applicant and her spouse entered into a marriage for the primary purpose of circumventing the immigration laws of the United States.

On notice of certification, the applicant was offered an opportunity to submit evidence in opposition to the district director's findings. In response to the notice of certification, the applicant submits a letter of explanation of the discrepancies that occurred during the interview. The applicant asserts that her and Mr.

responses to the questions asked by the CIS officer were affected by miscommunication, nervousness, and pressure. In the letter of explanation the applicant addresses the discrepancies made by Mr. and herself, and attributes the discrepancies to confusion, forgetfulness and misunderstanding. At no point during the interview did the applicant or Mr. state that they felt confused or did not understand a question and therefore the explanation is not persuasive.

A review of the recently submitted documentation, and the documentation in the record, when considered in its totality, cannot overcome the discrepancies that were encountered during the interview on August 16, 2002.

Pursuant to section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that she is eligible for adjustment of status. Further, *Matter of Marques*, 16 I&N Dec. 314 (BIA 1977), held that when an alien seeks favorable exercise of the discretion of the Attorney General, it is incumbent upon him to supply the information that is within his knowledge, relevant, and material to a determination as to whether he merits adjustment. When an applicant fails to sustain the burden of establishing that he is entitled to the privilege of adjustment of status, his application is properly denied.

Here, the applicant has not met that burden. Accordingly, the district director's decision will be affirmed.

ORDER: The district director's decision is affirmed.