

**PUBLIC COPY**

*NO*

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Citizenship and Immigration Services

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

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

[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: **JAN 07 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 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 Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) 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*

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 (AAO) for review. The acting 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 acting district director determined that the applicant did not qualify for adjustment of status as the spouse of a lawful permanent resident who adjusted under section 1 of the CAA. The acting district director, therefore, denied the application.

The record reflects that on December 20, 2001, at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the applicant married [REDACTED] a native and citizen of Cuba. Based on that marriage, on February 7, 2002, the applicant filed for adjustment of status under section 1 of the CAA.

The Board, in *Matter of Quijada-Coto*, 13 I&N Dec. 740 (BIA 1971), held that adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966, is not available to the spouse of an alien described in section 1 of the Act, where the alien himself had been denied adjustment of status under the Act.

The acting district director, in this case, denied the application after determining that the applicant's Cuban spouse, Mr. [REDACTED] was denied permanent residence under section 1 of the CAA, on June 19, 2003, for having falsely represented himself as a citizen of the United States in procuring a Nevada State Identification Card.

On December 10, 2003, the AAO determined that based on Mr. [REDACTED] false claim to U.S. citizenship he was inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and that no waiver was available. The AAO affirmed the acting district director's decision to deny Mr. [REDACTED] application.

Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for adjustment of status to permanent residence, pursuant to section 1 of the CAA of November 2, 1966. The decision of the acting district director to deny the application will be affirmed.

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