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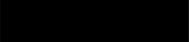
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

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, FLORIDA

Date: **JAN 16 2004**

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 APP 

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 (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. This Act 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 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 the divorce decree he submitted during his application for adjustment was not considered valid under U.S. immigration law. See *Acting District Director's Decision* dated July 21, 2003.

The record reflects that on September 20, 2002, at Miami, Florida, the applicant married Sara Lopez, a 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 October 1, 2002, the applicant filed for adjustment of status under section 1 of the CAA.

On July 8, 2003, the applicant and his spouse appeared before Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) for an interview regarding his application for permanent residence. On that date the applicant presented a divorce decree from his previous spouse, issued on March 19, 2002 in Colombia. The applicant stated he and his previous spouse were residing in Miami, Florida

at the time of the divorce and neither one was present during the divorce proceedings in Colombia.

In *Matter of Weaver*, 16 I&N Dec. 730 (BIA 1979), the Board of Immigration Appeals held that the validity of a divorce entered into while neither party to it is domiciled in the place where it was granted should be judged by the law of the jurisdiction where the parties to the divorce were domiciled at the time of the divorce. In this case both parties to the divorce were residing in Miami, Florida at the time of the divorce. It has long been held that Florida courts will not recognize a foreign nation's divorce decree unless at least one of the spouses was a good faith domiciliary of the foreign nation at the time the decree was rendered.

The acting district director determined that the divorce decree presented by the applicant was not valid for immigration purposes and his present marriage cannot be considered valid under U.S. immigration laws. The application for adjustment of status was denied accordingly.

On notice of certification, the applicant was offered an opportunity to submit evidence in opposition to the acting district director's findings. No additional evidence has been entered into the record.

Pursuant to section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he 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 acting district director's decision will be affirmed.

ORDER: The district director's decision is affirmed.