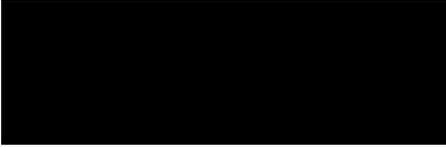




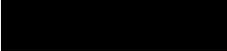
U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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invasion of personal privacy

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A 2

FILE:  Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA Date: AUG 10 2005

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 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, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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 the 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 he and his spouse are not residing together. The District Director, therefore, denied the application. See *District Director Decision* dated December 10, 2004.

The record reflects that on March 9, 2003, at Miami, Florida, the applicant married [REDACTED] 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 May 8, 2003, the applicant filed for adjustment of status under section 1 of the CAA.

On November 2, 2004, the applicant and his spouse (Ms. [REDACTED]) appeared before Citizenship and Immigration Services, (CIS) for an interview regarding the application for permanent residence. The applicant and Ms. [REDACTED] were each placed under oath and questioned separately regarding their domestic life and shared experiences. After the interviews Ms. [REDACTED] admitted in writing and under oath that she and the applicant have never lived together as husband and wife.

Although the provisions of section 1 of the CAA are applicable to the spouse or child of an alien described in the CAA, it has been held in *Matter of Bellido*, 12 I&N Dec. 369 (Reg. Comm. 1967), that an applicant who is not a native or citizen of Cuba and is not residing with the Cuban citizen spouse in the United States, is ineligible for adjustment of status pursuant to section 1 of the CAA.

The applicant is not a native or a citizen of Cuba, nor is he residing with his Cuban citizen spouse as husband and wife. He is, therefore, ineligible for adjustment of status pursuant to section 1 of the CAA. The applicant was offered an opportunity to submit evidence in opposition to the District Director's findings. No additional evidence has been entered into the record.

In addition a search of the electronic database of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) reveals the Ms. [REDACTED] was naturalized on September 16, 2003.

On February 17, 1993, the General Counsel, Immigration and Naturalization Service, INS, issued a legal opinion stating that after the naturalization of a person who obtained permanent residence under section 1 of the CAA of November 2, 1966, the Service may not adjust the status of that person's spouse under section 1 of the CAA.

In his analysis the General Counsel states in pertinent part:

The benefit which the current applicant seeks is available only to an alien who is the spouse or child of an "alien described in" section 1 of the 1966 Act. 1966 Act, Pub. L. No. 89-732, 1, 80 Stat. at 1161. The 1966 Act specifically directs that " the definitions contained in section 101(a) . . . of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall apply in the administration of this Act." Id., 4, 80 Stat. at 1161. The term "alien" in section 1 of the 1966 Act, therefore, "means any person not a citizen or national of the United States." INA 101(a)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3). Since this applicant's husband is a citizen of the United States, he is not an "alien described in" section 1 of the 1966 Act. She is not the "spouse. . . of [an] alien described in" section 1, and, therefore, is not eligible for adjustment of status under section 1.

Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for adjustment of status to permanent residence pursuant to section 1 of the CAA of November 2, 1966.

Pursuant to section 291 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he is eligible for adjustment of status. 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.