



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

invasion of personal privacy

AA

PUBLIC COPY

FEB 17 2005

FILE: [REDACTED] Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA Date:

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 PETITIONER: 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 Cuba 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 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 District Director found the applicant inadmissible to the United States because she falls within the purview of section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(I), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than 180 days but less than one year. The District Director, therefore, concluded that the applicant was ineligible for adjustment of status and denied the application. *See District Director's Decision* dated June 23, 2004.

Section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

(i) In general. - Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who -

(I) was unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than 180 days but less than 1 year, voluntarily departed the United States (whether or not pursuant to section 244(e)) prior to the commencement of proceedings under section 235(b)(1) or section 240, and again seeks admission within 3 years of the date of such aliens' departure or removal is inadmissible.

. . . .

(v) Waiver. - The Attorney General has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the refusal of admission to such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien.

In his decision the District Director states that the applicant was unlawfully present in the United States from November 10, 2000, the date her authorized stay expired until August 21, 2001, the date her Application for Adjustment of Status (Form I-485), was filed in.

The AAO finds that the District Director erred in stating that the Form I-485 was received on August 21, 2001. A date stamp on the Form I-485 indicates that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)) received the Form I-485 on May 25, 2001. This office finds the Director's error to be harmless since the applicant accrued unlawful presence for a period in excess of 180 days and is still inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Act.

The record reflects that the applicant was admitted to the United States with a nonimmigrant visa on May 10, 2000, and was authorized to stay until November 9, 2000. She remained longer than authorized and was unlawfully present in the United States from November 10, 2000, until her Form I-485 was filed. A review of the documentation in the applicant's service file confirms that the Form I-485 was received on May 25, 2001. The applicant thus accrued unlawful presence from November 10, 2000, to May 25, 2001, a period in excess of 180 days but less than one year and she is therefore inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Act.

The record further reflects that an Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the United States (Form I-512) was issued to the applicant on November 6, 2001. The record indicates that the applicant departed the United States on an unknown date after the issuance of the Form I-512 and she was paroled back on January 16, 2002, to continue her application for adjustment of status. It was this departure that triggered her unlawful presence. Pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) she is barred from seeking admission within three years of the date of her departure.

As stated above, section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act provides that a waiver of the bar to admission resulting from section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Act is dependent first upon a showing that the bar imposes an extreme hardship on a qualifying family member, U.S. citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent.

On March 22, 2003, the applicant appeared for an interview regarding her application for adjustment of status. After she was found inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Act, she was asked if she had a qualified family member in order to be eligible to file for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act. The applicant stated that she did not have a qualified family member in order to be eligible to file for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act. The applicant's only relatives in the United States are her brother and sister.

The applicant was offered an opportunity to submit evidence in opposition to the District Director's findings. The applicant submitted a Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility, and a letter in which she states that she traveled to Cuba because her father was sick and she hoped that she will be issued her permanent residency.

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 she is eligible for adjustment of status. She has failed to meet that burden. The decision of the District Director to deny the application will be affirmed. This decision is without prejudice to the applicant filing a new application for permanent residency now that more than three years have elapsed since her departure.

**ORDER:** The District Director's decision is affirmed.