U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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NOV 30 2004

FILE: [redacted] Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA Date: MIA-200-307-100185

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 he falls within the purview of section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more 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 15, 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 –
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> . . . .
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> (II) has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal from the United States, is inadmissible.
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> . . . .
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> (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.

The record reflects that the applicant was paroled into the United States on July 26, 1998, valid until July 25, 2000. The applicant remained longer than authorized and was unlawfully present in the United States from July 26, 2000, until his 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 November 29, 2001. The applicant thus accrued unlawful presence from July 26, 2000, to November 29, 2001, a period in excess of one year and is therefore inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) 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 January 5, 2002. The record indicates that the applicant departed the United States on an unknown date after the issuance of the Form I-512 and he was paroled back on June 22, 2002, to continue his application for adjustment of status. It was this departure that triggered his unlawful presence. Pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) he is barred from seeking admission within ten years of the date of his 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)(II) 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 August 2, 2003, the applicant appeared for an interview regarding his application for adjustment of status. After he was found inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, he was asked if he has a qualifying 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 he does not have a qualifying family member in order to be eligible to file for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act.

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.

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. He has failed to meet that burden. The decision of the District Director to deny the application will be affirmed.

ORDER: The District Director's decision is affirmed.