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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. A3042
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC AFFAIRS



A2

FILE: [Redacted]

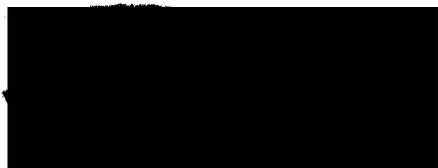
Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: FEB 12 2015

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:



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 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 her marriage is not considered valid under the immigration laws. *See District Director's Decision* dated February 10, 2005.

The record reflects that on September 27, 2002, 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 December 30, 2002, the applicant filed for adjustment of status under section 1 of the CAA.

On October 18, 2004, the applicant and her spouse (Mr. [REDACTED]) appeared before Citizenship and Immigration Services, (CIS) for an interview regarding the application for permanent residence. A review of Mr. [REDACTED] Service file revealed that on his Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485) and his Biographic Information (Form G-325A) submitted and signed by him on January 2, 2002, he stated that he had been previously married in Cuba on December 17, 2000. No divorce decree was presented as evidence that Mr. [REDACTED] prior marriage has been terminated.

Mr. [REDACTED] was questioned regarding his prior marriage and he stated that he has never been married prior to his marriage to the applicant. Mr. [REDACTED] did not explain why on his Forms I-485, G-325 and Application for Employment Authorization (Form I-765) he indicated that he was married.

By signing an application the applicant certifies under penalty of perjury that the application or petition, and all evidence submitted with it, either at the time of filing or thereafter, is true and correct. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(2).

The District Director determined that Mr. [REDACTED] has been previously married and since his first marriage has not been terminated the applicant's present marriage cannot be considered valid under the 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 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 she 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.