

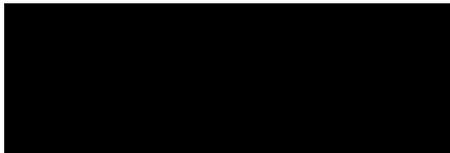
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
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Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services



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FILE: [REDACTED]

Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

Date: APR 11 2005

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Status as a Temporary Resident pursuant to Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that decided your case.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The applicant's temporary resident status was originally terminated by the Director, California Service Center. An appeal of that decision was dismissed by the Chief, Legalization Appeals Unit.

The Director, Nebraska Service Center granted a motion to reopen that was recently filed by the applicant pursuant to a class action lawsuit entitled *Proyecto San Pablo v. INS*, No. Civ 89-456-TUC-WDB (D. Ariz.). The decision in that case allows an alien whose application was denied (or whose status was terminated) because he had been outside of the United States after January 1, 1982 under an order of deportation to have his application reopened. The application for temporary residence was then denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on certification. The decision will be affirmed.

The applicant was deported on June 8, 1984 after having failed to depart voluntarily. Both directors noted that the applicant was outside of the United States under an order of deportation after January 1, 1982, and therefore did not reside continuously in the United States since such date.

The applicant made no statements in support of his appeal to the initial decision, and he has not responded to the recent denial decision.

An applicant for temporary residence must establish entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, and continuous residence in the United States in an unlawful status since such date and through the date the application is filed. Section 245A(a)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2). An alien shall not be considered to have resided continuously in the United States, if, during any period for which continuous residence is required, the alien was outside of the United States under an order of deportation. Section 245A(g)(2)(B)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255(g)(2)(b)(i).

As a result of the deportation on June 8, 1984, the applicant did not reside continuously in the United States for the requisite period. He is therefore statutorily ineligible for temporary residence on that basis.

Congress provided no relief in the legalization program for failure to maintain continuous residence due to a departure under an order of deportation. Relief is provided in the Act for absences based on factors other than deportation, namely absences due to emergencies and absences approved under the advance parole provisions. Clearly, with respect to maintenance of continuous residence, it was not congressional intent to provide relief for absences under an order of deportation

General grounds of inadmissibility are set forth in section 212(a) of the Act, and relate to any alien seeking a visa or admission into the United States, or adjustment of status. The applicant's inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9) for having been deported and having returned to the United States without authorization may be waived. However, an alien's inadmissibility under section 212(a) of the Act is an entirely separate issue from the continuous residence issue discussed above. While the applicant's failure to maintain continuous residence, and his inadmissibility for having been deported and having returned

without authorization, are both predicated on the deportation, a waiver is possible only for the inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9).

The question has arisen as to why, if the above interpretation is correct, the law would allow for a waiver of inadmissibility in the case of a deported alien and yet provide no waiver for a lack of continuous residence, also based on a deportation. Clearly, not all aliens who were deported in the past failed to meet the continuous residence requirement. For example, an alien who was deported in 1979 and reentered the United States before January 1, 1982 would be inadmissible because of the deportation and yet would not be ineligible for legalization on the continuous residence issue.

In summary, an alien who was out of the United States on or after January 1, 1982 under an order of deportation cannot be granted temporary residence for two reasons. First and foremost, he failed to maintain continuous residence, and there is no waiver available. Therefore, he is ineligible for temporary residence. Secondly, he is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9) of the Act as an alien who was deported and returned without permission. That ground of inadmissibility may be waived. The applicant filed a waiver application in an effort to overcome such inadmissibility. That waiver application was denied by the director, and the decision was affirmed by the AAO in a separate decision.

The applicant was deported on June 8, 1984 and therefore did not maintain continuous residence as required by section 245A(a)(2) of the Act. He remains ineligible for temporary residence.

**ORDER:** The decision is affirmed. This notice constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.