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U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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FILE:



Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date:

AUG 19 2005

IN RE:

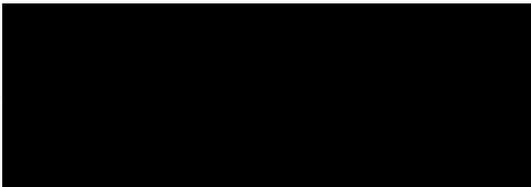
Applicant:



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. If your appeal was sustained, or if your case was remanded for further action, you will be contacted. If your appeal was dismissed, you no longer have a case pending before this office, and you are not entitled to file a motion to reopen or reconsider your case.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The applicant's temporary resident status was terminated by the Director, Western Regional Processing Facility. The applicant appealed, and the matter was reopened. The Director, Western Service Center then terminated the applicant's status, but subsequently reopened the matter due to ongoing litigation. Finally, the Director, California Service Center terminated the applicant's status, and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant was deported on November 13, 1986. The 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.

On appeal to the initial termination, the applicant only stated that he was not convicted of the crimes mentioned in the facility director's notice. The director later concluded that the crimes were committed by another person.

In response to the second termination, the applicant conceded that he had violated immigration laws, and asked that his transgressions be waived. He noted that he had obeyed the order of the immigration judge.

In response to the last termination, the applicant explains that he reentered the United States without permission because his wife was about to give birth. He points out that he is now the father of five U.S. citizen children whom he supports.

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).

Because of the deportation, the applicant did not reside continuously in the United States as required.

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, set forth in section 212(a) of the Act, apply 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)(A)(ii)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii)(II), for having been deported and having returned to the United States without authorization has been waived. However, an alien's inadmissibility under section 212(a) of the Act is a 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 both stem from the deportation, a waiver exists only for the inadmissibility.

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 while providing no waiver for a lack of continuous residence, also based on a deportation. It is noted that not all aliens who were deported in the past fail to meet the continuous residence requirement. For example, an alien who was deported in 1978 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.

The applicant was deported, and therefore did not maintain continuous residence as required by section 245A(a)(2) of the Act. There is no waiver available, even for humanitarian reasons, for failure to reside continuously. The applicant remains ineligible for temporary residence.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.