

identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**PUBLIC COPY**

A large, stylized handwritten mark, possibly a signature or initials, consisting of several vertical and diagonal strokes.

**MAR 30 2007**

[Redacted]

FILE:

[Redacted]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

XRV 88 132 1147

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:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application for temporary resident status was denied by the Director, Western Regional Processing Facility, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant was deported on February 13, 1984. The director noted the applicant was outside of the United States under an order of deportation after January 1, 1982 and denied the application because the applicant did not reside continuously in the United States since such date.

On appeal, the applicant states that he returned to the United States within a week of his deportation to Mexico. Although a Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative (Form G-28) has been submitted, the individual is not authorized under 8 C.F.R. § 292.1 or 292.2 to represent the applicant. See <http://usdoj.eoir/statspub/raroster.htm>. Therefore, this decision will be furnished to the applicant only.

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. § 1255a(g)(2)(B)(i).

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

Congress provided no relief in the legalization program, even for humanitarian reasons, 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 is inadmissible 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. An alien's inadmissibility under section 212(a) of the Act, which may be waived, is an entirely separate issue from the continuous residence issue discussed above.

In summary, the applicant was out of the United States after January 1, 1982, under an order of deportation, and 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)(A)(ii)(II) of the Act as an alien who was deported and returned without permission. The applicant has not filed an application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility; however, even if he were to apply for and be

granted such a waiver, he would remain ineligible for temporary resident status because he failed to reside continuously in the United States during the requisite period.

It is noted that the applicant's 2005 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint results report revealed that the applicant was arrested on July 20, 1990, and charged with willful cruelty to a child in violation of section 273(a)(2) PC. Although the record does not contain a court document revealing the final court disposition of this arrest, the fingerprint results report indicates that the applicant was convicted of this charge in the Municipal Court of San Bernardino, California, and sentenced to serve six days in jail and 12 months probation. This offense must be addressed in any further proceeding before Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS).

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