

identifying info deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy

**PUBLIC COPY**

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



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services



24

FILE:



Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date: 7-10-06

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 and certified your case.

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

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application for temporary resident status (legalization) was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on certification. The decision will be affirmed.

The application was originally denied by the Director, Western Regional Processing Facility. 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 because he had been outside of the United States after January 1, 1982 under an order of deportation to have his application reopened.

The applicant was deported on January 18, 1985. 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.

No rebuttal to the denial has been received. With the motion to reopen, counsel pointed out that the applicant has lived in the United States since 1980, and stressed that he has been a law-abiding resident who should be legalized.

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, 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)(A)(ii) 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 her inadmissibility for having been deported and having returned

without authorization, are both predicated on the deportation, a waiver is available 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 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 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.

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) 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 January 18, 1985, 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 director's decision is affirmed. This decision constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.