

Identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

PUBLIC COpy



Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: ~~7/20/06~~ 11/17/2006

XES 87 014 0024

INRE: 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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application for temporary resident status was denied by the Director, Western Regional Processing Facility. The matter was reopened by the Director, Western Service Center, and the application was later denied by the Director, California Service Center. It is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant was **deported** on January 14, 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, **the** applicant does not contest the facts concerning his deportation.

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).

In proceedings on October 22, 1985, the immigration judge at San Diego ordered **the** applicant to be deported to Mexico unless he departed **the** United States by November 22, 1985. The applicant failed to depart voluntarily within the period of time granted, and he was deported on January 14, 1986.

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 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. No waiver application has been filed. Even if that inadmissibility were to be waived, it would have no effect on his ineligibility for temporary residence, because he failed to maintain continuous residence.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.