

ins Vs. Phinpathya

ins Vs. Phinpathya

SooperKanoon Citation : sooperkanoon.com/105775

Court : US Supreme Court

Decided On : Jan-10-1984

Appeal No. : 464 U.S. 183

Appellant : ins

Respondent : Phinpathya

Judgement :

INS v. Phinpathya - 464 U.S. 183 (1984)

U.S. Supreme Court INS v. Phinpathya, 464 U.S. 183 (1984)

Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Phinpathya

No. 82-91

Argued October 3, 1983

Decided January 10, 1984

464 U.S. 183

CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

SYLLABUS

Section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act) authorizes the Attorney General, in his discretion, to suspend deportation of an otherwise deportable alien who "has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years" and is a person of good moral character whose deportation would result in extreme hardship to the alien or his spouse, parent, or child. Respondent, a citizen of Thailand, first entered the United States as a nonimmigrant student in October, 1969, and was authorized to remain until July, 1971. But when her visa expired, she chose to stay without securing permission from the immigration authorities. In 1977, petitioner Immigration and Naturalization Service commenced deportation proceedings against respondent. Conceding deportability, respondent applied for suspension pursuant to 244(a)(1). Based on respondent's testimony that she had left the United States for Thailand during January, 1974, and that she had improperly obtained a nonimmigrant visa from the United States consular officer in Thailand to aid her reentry three months later, an Immigration Judge concluded that respondent had failed to meet 244(a)(1)'s 7-year "continuous physical presence" requirement, and accordingly denied her application for suspension. The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) affirmed, holding that respondent's absence from the United States was meaningfully interruptive of her continuous physical presence in the country, since she was illegally in the United States at the time she left for Thailand and was able to return only by misrepresenting her status. The Court of Appeals reversed, holding that the BIA had placed too much emphasis on respondent's illegal presence prior to her departure and on the increased risk of deportation that her departure had engendered, and that an absence can be "meaningfully interruptive" only when it increases the risk and reduces the hardship of deportation.

Held: Respondent did not meet 244(a)(1)'s "continuous physical presence" requirement. Pp. [464 U. S. 189](#) -196.

(a) The Court of Appeals' interpretation of this requirement departs from the Act's plain meaning. Section 244(a)(1)'s language requiring certain threshold criteria to be met before the Attorney General, in his

discretion, may suspend deportation plainly narrows the class of aliens who may obtain suspension. The ordinary meaning of such language does not readily admit any exception to the "continuous physical presence" requirement. When Congress has intended that a "continuous physical presence" requirement be flexibly administered, it has provided authority for doing so. Moreover, the evolution of the deportation provision itself shows that Congress knew how to distinguish between actual "continuous physical presence" and some irreducible minimum of "nonintermittent" presence. Pp. [464 U. S. 189](#) -192.

(b) Since this case deals with a threshold requirement added to the statute specifically to limit the discretionary availability of the deportation suspension remedy, a flexible approach to statutory construction, such as the Court of Appeals' approach, is not consistent with the congressional purpose underlying the "continuous physical presence" requirement. *Rosenberg v. Fleuti*, [374 U. S. 449](#), distinguished. Pp. [464 U. S. 192](#) -194.

(c) To interpret 244(a)(1) as the Court of Appeals did collapses the section's "continuous physical presence" requirement into its "extreme hardship" requirement and reads the former out of the Act. Section 244(a)(1)'s language and history suggest that the two requirements are separate preconditions for a suspension of deportation. It is also clear that Congress intended strict threshold criteria to be met before the Attorney General could exercise his discretion to suspend deportation. To construe the Act so as to broaden such discretion is fundamentally inconsistent with this intent. Pp. [464 U. S. 195](#) -196.

673 F.2d 1013, reversed.

O'CONNOR, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which BURGER, C.J., and WHITE, BLACKMUN, POWELL, and REHNQUIST, JJ., joined. BRENNAN, J., filed an opinion concurring in the judgment, in which MARSHALL and STEVENS, JJ., joined, *post*, p. [464 U. S. 196](#) .

JUSTICE O'CONNOR delivered the opinion of the Court.

In 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), 66 Stat. 214, as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1), Congress provided that the Attorney General, in his discretion, may suspend deportation and adjust the status of an otherwise deportable alien who (1) "has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years"; (2) "is a person of good moral character"; and (3) is "a person whose deportation would, in the opinion of the Attorney General, result in extreme hardship to the alien or to his spouse, parent, or child. . . ." In this case, we must decide the meaning of 244(a)(1)'s "continuous physical presence" requirement.

I

Respondent, a native and citizen of Thailand, first entered the United States as a nonimmigrant student in October, 1969. Respondent's husband, also a native and citizen of Thailand, entered the country in August, 1968. Respondent and her husband were authorized to remain in the United States until July, 1971. However, when their visas expired, they chose to stay without securing permission from the immigration authorities.

In January, 1977, petitioner, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), [[Footnote 1](#)] commenced deportation proceedings against respondent and her husband pursuant to 241(a)(2) of the Act. See 8 U.S.C. 1251(a)(2). Respondent and her husband conceded deportability and applied for suspension

Page 464 U. S. 186

pursuant to 244(a)(1). 8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1). An Immigration Judge found that respondent's husband had satisfied 244(a)(1)'s eligibility requirements, and suspended his deportation. App. to Pet. for Cert. 29a-31a. But respondent's own testimony showed that she had left the country during January, 1974, and that she had improperly obtained a nonimmigrant visa from the United States consular officer in Thailand to aid her reentry three months later. [[Footnote 2](#)] On the

basis of this evidence, the Immigration Judge concluded that respondent had failed to meet the 7-year "continuous physical presence" requirement of the Act:

"[Respondent's] absence was not brief, innocent, or casual. The absence would have been longer than three months if she had not obtained the spouse of a student visa as fast as she did obtain it. It was not casual, because she had to obtain a new Tha[i] passport, as well as a nonimmigrant visa from the American Consul, to return to the United States. It was not innocent, because she failed to inform the American Consul that she was the wife of a student who had been out of status for three years (and therefore not entitled to the nonimmigrant visa she received)."

Id. at 28a. Accordingly, he denied respondent's application for suspension. *Id.* at 28a-29a.

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) affirmed the Immigration Judge's decision on the "continuous physical presence"

Page 464 U. S. 187

issue. [[Footnote 3](#)] BIA observed that respondent was illegally in the United States at the time she left for Thailand and that she was able to return only by misrepresenting her status as the wife of a foreign student. *Id.* at 17a-18a. Based on these observations, BIA concluded that respondent's absence was meaningfully interruptive of her continuous physical presence in the United States. *Ibid.*

The Court of Appeals reversed. 673 F.2d 1013 (CA9 1981). It noted that, although respondent traveled to Thailand for three months, "she intended, at all times, to return to the United States." *Id.* at 1017. The court held that BIA had placed too much emphasis on respondent's illegal presence prior to her departure and on the increased risk of deportation that her departure had engendered. *Id.* at 1017-1018. Finding BIA's approach legally erroneous, it concluded that

"an absence cannot be 'meaningfully interruptive' if two factors are present: (1) the hardships would be as severe if the absence had not occurred, and (2) there would not be an increase in the risk of deportation as a result of the absence."

Id. at 1018, and n. 6 (citing *Kamheangpatiyooth v. INS*, 597 F.2d 1253, 1257 (CA9 1979)). Since BIA failed

"to view the circumstances in their totality, and analyze those circumstances in light of the [underlying] Congressional purpose,"

673 F.2d at 1017, [[Footnote 4](#)] the court remanded

Page 464 U. S. 188

for further proceedings on the "continuous physical presence" issue. [[Footnote 5](#)]

We granted certiorari, 459 U.S. 965 (1982), to review the meaning of 244(a)(1)'s requirement that an otherwise deportable alien have been "physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years. . . ." 8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1). We find that the Court of Appeals' interpretation of this statutory requirement departs from the plain meaning of the Act. [[Footnote 6](#)]

Page 464 U. S. 189

II

This Court has noted on numerous occasions that,

"in all cases involving statutory construction, 'our starting point must be the language employed by Congress,' . . . and we assume 'that the legislative purpose is expressed by the ordinary meaning of the words used.'"

American Tobacco Co. v. Patterson, [456 U. S. 63](#) , [456 U. S. 68](#) (1982), quoting *Reiter v. Sonotone Corp.*, [442 U. S. 330](#) , [442 U. S. 337](#) (1979), and *Richards v. United States*, [369 U. S. 1](#) , [369 U. S. 9](#) (1962). The language of 244(a)(1)

requires certain threshold criteria to be met before the Attorney General or his delegates, in their discretion, may suspend proceedings against an otherwise deportable alien. This language plainly narrows the class of aliens who may obtain suspension by requiring each applicant for such extraordinary relief to prove that he

"has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the date of such application, . . . that during all of such period he was and is a person of good moral character; and is a person whose deportation would, in the opinion of the Attorney General, result in extreme hardship to the alien or to his spouse, parent, or child, who is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. . . ."

8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1). The ordinary meaning of these words does not readily admit any

"exception[s] to the requirement of seven years of 'continuous physical presence' in the United States to be eligible for suspension of deportation."

McColvin v. INS, 648 F.2d 935, 937 (CA4 1981).

By contrast, when Congress in the past has intended for a "continuous physical presence" requirement to be flexibly administered, it has provided the authority for doing so. For example, former 301(b) of the Act, which required two

Page 464 U. S. 190

years of "continuou[s] physical presen[ce]" for maintenance of status as a United States national or citizen, provided that

"absence from the United States of less than sixty days in the aggregate during the period for which continuous physical presence in the United States is required shall not break the continuity of such physical presence."

86 Stat. 1289, repealing 71 Stat. 644 (12-month aggregate absence does not break continuity of physical presence). The deliberate omission of a similar

moderating provision in 244(a)(1) compels the conclusion that Congress meant this "continuous physical presence" requirement to be administered as written.

Indeed, the evolution of the deportation provision itself shows that Congress knew how to distinguish between actual "continuous physical presence" and some irreducible minimum of "nonintermittent" presence. Prior to 1940, the Attorney General had no discretion in ordering deportation, and an alien's sole remedy was to obtain a private bill from Congress. See *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, [450 U. S. 139](#) , [450 U. S. 140](#) , and n. 1 (1981). In 1940, Congress authorized the Attorney General to suspend deportation of aliens of good moral character whose deportation "would result in serious economic detriment" to the aliens or their families. See 54 Stat. 672. Then, in 1948, Congress amended the statute again to make the suspension process available to aliens who "resided continuously in the United States for seven years or more" and who could show good moral character for the preceding five years, regardless of family ties. 62 Stat. 1206. Finally, in 1952, "in an attempt to discontinue lax practices and discourage abuses," Congress replaced the 7-year "continuous residence" requirement with the current 7-year "continuous physical presence" requirement. H.R.Rep. No. 1365, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 31 (1952). It made the criteria for suspension of deportation more stringent both to restrict the opportunity for discretionary action, see *ibid.*, and to exclude

"aliens [who] are deliberately flouting our immigration laws by the processes of gaining admission into the

Page 464 U. S. 191

United States illegally or ostensibly as nonimmigrants, but with the intention of establishing themselves in a situation in which they may subsequently have access to some administrative remedy to adjust their status to that of permanent residents."

S.Rep. No. 1137, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., pt. 1, p. 25 (1952). [[Footnote 7](#)] Had Congress been concerned only with "nonintermittent" presence or with the mere

maintenance of a domicile or general abode, it could have retained the "continuous residence" requirement. Instead, Congress expressly opted for the 7-year "continuous physical presence" requirement.

The statutory switch from "continuous residence" to "continuous physical presence" was no simple accident of draftsmanship. Congress broadened the class of aliens eligible for admission to citizenship by requiring only five years' "continuous residence" and "physical presence" for at least half the period of residency. Concomitantly, it made 244(a)(1) more restrictive; suspensions of deportations are "grossly unfair to aliens who await abroad their turn on quota waiting lists," [[Footnote 8](#)] and Congress wanted to limit the number of aliens allowed to remain through discretionary action. [[Footnote 9](#)] The citizenship

Page 464 U. S. 192

and suspension of deportation provisions are interrelated parts of Congress' comprehensive scheme for admitting aliens into this country. We do justice to this scheme only by applying the "plain meaning of [244(a)(1)], however severe the consequences." *Jay v. Boyd*, [351 U. S. 345](#) , [351 U. S. 357](#) (1956). The Court of Appeals' inquiry into whether the hardship to be suffered upon deportation has been diminished by the alien's absence fails to do so.

III

Respondent contends that we should approve the Court of Appeals' "generous" and "liberal" construction of the "continuous physical presence" requirement notwithstanding the statute's plain language and history. Brief for Respondent 10 (quoting *Kamheangpatiyooth v. INS*, 597 F.2d at 1256, and n. 3). She argues that the Court of Appeals' construction is in keeping both with our decision in *Rosenberg v. Fleuti*, [374 U. S. 449](#) (1963), and with the equitable and ameliorative nature of the suspension remedy. We disagree.

A

In *Fleuti*, this Court held that a lawful permanent resident alien's return to the United States after an afternoon trip to Mexico did not constitute an "entry" within the meaning of 101(a)(13) of the Act. [[Footnote 10](#)] We construed the term "intended"

Page 464 U. S. 193

in the statutory exception to the definition of "entry" to mean an "intent to depart in a manner which can be regarded as meaningfully interruptive of the alien's permanent residence." *Id.* at [374 U. S. 462](#) . We interpreted the statute not to allow a lawful resident alien like *Fleuti* to be excluded "for a condition for which he could not have been deported had he remained in the country," *id.* at [374 U. S. 460](#) , because it would subject the alien to "unsuspected risks and unintended consequences of . . . wholly innocent action." *Id.* at [374 U. S. 462](#) . Since *Fleuti* had gone to Mexico, without travel documents, for only a few hours, we remanded for a determination whether his departure had been "innocent, casual, and brief," and so not "meaningfully interruptive" of his permanent residence. *Id.* at [374 U. S. 461](#) , [374 U. S. 462](#) .

Fleuti is essentially irrelevant to the adjudication of respondent's 244(a)(1) suspension application. *Fleuti* dealt with a statutory exception enacted precisely to ameliorate the harsh effects of prior judicial construction of the "entry" doctrine. See *id.* at [374 U. S. 457](#) -462. By contrast, this case deals with a threshold requirement added to the statute specifically to limit the discretionary availability of the suspension remedy. See *supra* at [464 U. S. 190](#) -191. Thus, whereas a flexible approach to statutory construction was consistent with the congressional purpose underlying 101(a)(13), such an approach would not be consistent with the congressional purpose underlying the "continuous physical presence" requirement. *Ibid.*

In *Fleuti*, the Court believed that Congress had not considered the "meaningless and irrational hazards" that a strict application of the "entry" provision could create. Thus, it inferred that Congress would not have approved of the otherwise

harsh consequences that would have resulted to *Fleuti*. See 374 U.S. at [374 U. S. 460](#) -462. Here, by contrast, we have every reason to believe that Congress considered the harsh consequences of its actions. Congress expressly provided a mechanism for factoring "extreme hardship" into suspension of deportation decisions. We would have to ignore the clear congressional mandate and the plain meaning of the statute to find that *Fleuti* is applicable to the determination whether an otherwise deportable alien has been "physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than seven years. . . ." 8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1). [[Footnote 11](#)] We refuse to do so.

We also note, though it is not essential to our decision, that *Fleuti* involved the departure of a lawful resident alien who, but for his departure, otherwise had a statutory right to remain in this country. This case, by contrast, deals with the departure of an unlawful alien who could have been deported even had she remained in this country. Such an alien has no basis for expecting the Government to permit her to remain in the United States or to readmit her upon her return from foreign soil. Thus, respondent simply is not being excluded "for a condition for which [she] could not have been deported had [she] remained in the country. . . ." 374 U.S. at [374 U. S. 460](#) . [[Footnote 12](#)]

B

Respondent further suggests that we approve the Court of Appeals' articulation of the "continuous physical presence" standard -- that an absence is "meaningfully interruptive" only when it increases the risk and reduces the hardship of deportation -- as consistent with the ameliorative purpose of, and the discretion of the Attorney General to grant, the suspension remedy. Brief for Respondent 6-11. Respondent's suggestion is without merit.

Although 244(a)(1) serves a remedial purpose, the liberal interpretation respondent suggests would collapse 244 (a)(1)'s "continuous physical presence" requirement into its "extreme hardship" requirement and read the former out of the Act. The language and history of that section suggest that "continuous physical presence" and "extreme hardship" are separate preconditions for a suspension of deportation. See [n](#) 9, *supra*. It strains the statutory language to construe the "continuous physical presence" requirement as requiring yet a further assessment of hardship.

It is also clear that Congress intended strict threshold criteria to be met before the Attorney General could exercise his discretion to suspend deportation proceedings. Congress drafted 244(a)(1)'s provisions specifically to restrict the opportunity for discretionary administrative action. Respondent's suggestion that we construe the Act to broaden the Attorney General's discretion is fundamentally inconsistent with this intent. In *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, we rejected a relaxed standard for evaluating the "extreme hardship" requirement as impermissibly shifting discretionary authority from INS to the courts. 450 U.S. at [450 U. S. 146](#) . Respondent's suggestion that we construe the Act to broaden the Attorney General's discretion analogously would shift authority to relax the "continuous physical presence" requirement from Congress to INS and, eventually, as is evident from the experience in this case, to the courts. We must therefore

Page 464 U. S. 196

reject respondent's suggestion as impermissible in our tripartite scheme of government. [[Footnote 13](#)] Congress designs the immigration laws, and it is up to Congress to temper the laws' rigidity if it so desires.

IV

The Court of Appeals' approach ignores the plain meaning of 244(a)(1) and extends eligibility to aliens whom Congress clearly did not intend to be eligible for suspension of deportation. Congress meant what it said: otherwise deportable aliens must show that they have been physically present in the United States for a

continuous period of seven years before they are eligible for suspension of deportation. The judgment of the Court of Appeals therefore is

Reversed.

[[Footnote 1](#)]

The Attorney General is authorized to delegate his powers under the Act. 8 U.S.C. 1103. Accordingly, 8 CFR 2.1 (1983) delegates the Attorney General's power to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and permits the Commissioner to redelegate his authority through appropriate regulations. The Commissioner has delegated the power to consider 244 applications to special inquiry officers, whose decisions are subject to review by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), 8 CFR 242.8, 242.21 (1983).

[[Footnote 2](#)]

App. 17-24. About one month prior to her departure, respondent obtained a new Thai passport. *Id.* at 21-22. However, when she departed for Thailand, respondent did not have a nonimmigrant visa allowing her to reenter this country. After her arrival in Thailand, respondent went to the United States Consul and obtained a nonimmigrant visa as the wife of a foreign student. Although respondent was aware that her husband's student visa had expired more than two years earlier, she failed to inform the consular officer of that fact. *Id.* at 23-24.

[[Footnote 3](#)]

BIA reversed the Immigration Judge's decision that respondent's false testimony at her deportation hearing did not bar her from establishing her good moral character. App. to Pet. for Cert. 18a-19a. BIA also reversed the Immigration Judge's conclusion that respondent's husband was eligible for suspension of deportation, ruling that he had failed to establish extreme hardship either to himself or his epileptic daughter, *id.* at 19a-21a.

[[Footnote 4](#)]

The "totality of the circumstances" approach was first articulated in *Kamheangpatiyooth*, which reaffirmed the Court of Appeals' earlier ruling in *Wadman v. INS*, 329 F.2d 812 (CA9 1964). See 597 F.2d at 1256. *Wadman* held that the principles established by this Court in *Rosenberg v. Fleuti*, [374 U. S. 449](#) (1963) (interpreting whether a lawful resident alien had made an "entry" within the meaning of 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(13)), should also guide the determination whether an intervening absence interrupts the continuity of physical presence for purposes of 244(a)(1). 329 F.2d at 816. *Kamheangpatiyooth* concluded, however, that the principles enunciated in *Fleuti* were only "evidentiary" on the issue of whether a lawful resident's departure meaningfully interrupts his continuous physical presence under 244(a)(1). 597 F.2d at 1257.

[[Footnote 5](#)]

The Court of Appeals also overturned BIA's finding that respondent was not of good moral character, and remanded for reconsideration of that issue. 673 F.2d at 1018-1020. In addition, it reversed BIA's finding that respondent's husband had failed to prove that extreme hardship would result from his deportation. *Id.* at 1016-1017. Petitioner questions both rulings, but did not seek certiorari review of them. See Brief for Petitioner 8, and n. 5. We accordingly express no opinion on these issues.

[[Footnote 6](#)]

Respondent contends that the case is moot. Brief for Respondent 1-6. She asserts that, since her return from Thailand in April, 1974, she has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of more than seven years. Accordingly, respondent claims that, even if the Court were to reverse, she could obtain suspension of deportation.

Respondent's mootness argument is without merit. Although respondent has filed a motion with BIA asking that her deportation proceeding be reopened, granting of the motion is entirely within BIA's discretion. See 8 CFR 3.2 (1983); *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, [450 U. S. 139](#) , [450 U. S. 143](#) -144, and n. 5 (1981). Moreover, even

if BIA does reopen the proceeding, there is no basis in the present record for concluding that BIA will determine that respondent is eligible for suspension of deportation. Counsel's unsupported assertions in respondent's brief do not establish that respondent could satisfy the "continuous physical presence" requirement. In short, we have no basis for concluding that the case is or will become moot.

[[Footnote 7](#)]

See also S.Rep. No. 1515, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., 602 (1950) (criticism of the administrative interpretation of the 7-year residence provision).

[[Footnote 8](#)]

H.R.Rep. No. 1365, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., 63 (1952).

[[Footnote 9](#)]

The 1952 Act also required an alien to show "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" to qualify for suspension of deportation. 66 Stat. 214. In 1962, Congress amended 244(a)(1) to require that the alien show deportation would result in "extreme hardship." 76 Stat. 1248. It retained the literal "continuous physical presence" requirement word-for-word, although it added an express exception in 244(b) for aliens who had served at least 24 months' active service in the Armed Forces.

JUSTICE BRENNAN cites various statements, especially those of Senator Keating, in the legislative history of the 1962 amendments to support his belief that the Act should not be literally interpreted. See *post* at [464 U. S. 199](#) -205. These statements, of course, relate not to the "continuous physical presence" requirement, which Congress retained as a strict condition precedent to deportation suspension, but to the "extreme hardship" requirement. As Senator Keating himself explained:

"Section 244 as amended would permit aliens who have been physically present in the United States for 7 years, or, in more serious cases, for 10 years, to apply to

the Attorney General for a suspension of deportation as under present section 244. The alien would have to show a specified degree of hardship. . . . The conference version of section 244 . . . has continuing future applicability to any alien who can satisfy either the 7- or the 10-year physical presence requirement in addition to the other criteria for suspension of deportation."

108 Cong.Rec. 23448-23449 (1962).

[[Footnote 10](#)]

8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(13). That provision defines an "entry" as

"any coming of an alien into the United States . . . except that an alien having a lawful permanent residence in the United States shall not be regarded as making an entry into the United States for the purposes of the immigration laws if the alien proves to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that his departure to a foreign port or place or to an outlying possession was not intended or reasonably to be expected by him. . . ."

The question of an "entry" may properly be determined in an exclusion, as well as a deportation, hearing. See *Landon v. Plasencia*, [459 U. S. 21](#) (1982).

[[Footnote 11](#)]

In *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, this Court observed that a narrow interpretation of the term "extreme hardship" was "consistent with the *extreme hardship*' language, which itself indicates the exceptional nature of the suspension remedy." 450 U.S. at [450 U. S. 145](#) . Similarly, we find only the plain meaning of the "continuous physical presence" requirement to be consistent with the exceptional nature of the suspension remedy.

[[Footnote 12](#)]

The other Courts of Appeals, even though uncertain about Fleuti's application to 244(a)(1), have routinely rejected suspension of deportation applications of unlawful aliens who literally have not been physically present in the United States

for a continuous period of seven years. See, e.g., *Fidalgo/Velez v. INS*, 697 F.2d 1026 (CA11 1983); *McColvin v. INS*, 648 F.2d 935 (CA4 1981); *Heitland v. INS*, 551 F.2d 495 (CA2), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 819 (1977).

[[Footnote 13](#)]

The Solicitor General admits that, prior to

"the Ninth Circuit's decision in 1964 in *Wadman v. INS*, 329 F.2d 812, the lower courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals generally applied a strict, literal interpretation of the 'continuous physical presence' language in Section 244(a)(1) and held ineligible for suspension of deportation any alien who was absent from the United States during the seven-year period without regard to the circumstances surrounding the absence."

Brief for Petitioner 11-12 (citing cases). Our decision today frees INS from the strictures of *Wadman* and interprets the language as Congress has written it. Contrary to JUSTICE BRENNAN's suggestion, see *post* at [464 U. S. 197](#) , neither we nor INS have authority to create " *room for flexibility in applying*" 244(a)(1) when the language chosen by Congress and its purpose are otherwise.

JUSTICE BRENNAN, with whom JUSTICE MARSHALL and JUSTICE STEVENS join, concurring in the judgment.

The Court today holds that an unexplained 3-month absence from the United States disqualifies an alien from eligibility for relief from deportation under 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), 8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1), *ante* this page, and further, that our decision in *Rosenberg v. Fleuti*, [374 U. S. 449](#) (1963), is essentially irrelevant in the 244(a)(1) context, *ante* at [464 U. S. 192](#) - 194. I agree with both of these conclusions. In the process of reaching them, however, the Court seems to imply that Congress intended the term "continuous"

Page 464 U. S. 197

in the phrase "physically present . . . for a continuous period" to be interpreted literally, *ante* at [464 U. S. 189](#) , [464 U. S. 195](#) -196. If that is what the Court

implies, the status of temporary absences far different from the one at issue in this case -- for example, a short vacation in Mexico, see *Wadman v. INS*, 329 F.2d 812 (CA9 1964), an inadvertent train ride through Canada while en route from Buffalo to Detroit, see *Di Pasquale v. Karnuth*, 158 F.2d 878 (CA2 1947), a trip to one's native country to tend to an ailing parent, or some other type of temporary absence that has no meaningful bearing on the attachment or commitment an alien has to this country -- would presumably be treated no differently from the absence at issue today. Because such absences need not be addressed to decide this case, and, in any event, because I believe that Congress did not intend the continuous physical presence requirement to be read literally, I part company with the Court insofar as a contrary interpretation may be implied.

I

In this case, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) argues that the Court of Appeals has taken too liberal a view of the continuous physical presence requirement. It does not argue, however, that the requirement should be interpreted literally; nor does it brief the question whether literally continuous physical presence should be a prerequisite to suspension of deportation. Indeed, at oral argument, counsel for the INS stated that "the [INS] believes that there is room for flexibility in applying [244(a)(1)]." Tr. of Oral Arg. 8. [[Footnote 2/1](#)] In light of this express position of the INS, the agency charged with responsibility for administering the immigration laws, as well as the fact that respondent's unexplained 3-month absence from the United States plainly disqualifies

Page 464 U. S. 198

her for relief under any reasonable interpretation of 244(a)(1), I would not address, by implication or otherwise, the question whether the continuous physical presence requirement was meant to be interpreted literally.

II

Moreover, if we are to understand that the Court implicitly approves of a literal interpretation of the statute, the error of its analysis is patent. It is a hornbook

proposition that

"[a]ll laws should receive a sensible construction. General terms should be so limited in their application as not to lead to injustice, oppression, or an absurd consequence. It will always, therefore, be presumed that the legislature intended exceptions to its language, which would avoid results of this character. The reason of the law in such cases should prevail over its letter."

United States v. Kirby, 7 Wall. 482, 74 U. S. 486 -487 (1869). See also *Helvering v. Hammel*, 311 U. S. 504 , 311 U. S. 510 (1941); *United States v. Katz*, 271 U. S. 354 , 271 U. S. 362 (1926). In a case such as this, in which a literal interpretation of a statutory provision may indeed lead to absurd consequences, *supra* at 464 U. S. 197 , we must look beyond the terms of the provision to the underlying congressional intent. And in this case, the legislative history of 244, far from compelling a wooden interpretation of the statutory language, in fact indicates that Congress intended the continuous physical presence requirement to be interpreted flexibly.

The Court suggests a contrary conclusion based on two factors: first, the fact that Congress enacted the continuous physical presence requirement in 1952 in response to abuses of the more lenient "residence" requirement, which had been in effect since 1948; and second, the fact that former 301(b) of the Act, which imposed a 2-year continuous physical presence requirement upon foreign-born citizens seeking to avoid the loss of their citizenship, explicitly provided that "absence from the United States of less than sixty days . . . shall not break the continuity of such physical presence." *Ante* at 464 U. S. 189 -191. But plainly, neither of these aspects of the Act's legislative

Page 464 U. S. 199

history sheds meaningful light on the issue of whether the term "continuous" should be interpreted literally. It is true, of course, that Congress replaced the "residence" requirement with the continuous physical presence requirement in order to prevent abuses, as the Court states, *ante* at 464 U. S. 190 -191, but the

abuses identified by Congress are hardly in the nature of a vacation in Mexico, a train ride through Canada, or other similar absences that would defeat eligibility for relief under a literal reading of 244(a)(1). Instead, Congress sought to prevent much more substantial abuses, such as a situation described in the Senate Report on the Act, in which an alien "has a total of 7 years' residence in the United States [but] the alien has been out of the United States for as long as 2 years during the last 7 years." S.Rep. No. 1515, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., 602 (1950). Furthermore, although it is true that the 60-day leeway allowed under 301(b) for foreign-born citizens has no counterpart in 244(a)(1), this only indicates that Congress was unwilling to provide such generous and unrestricted leeway to aliens seeking suspension of deportation. It surely does not indicate that Congress intended every type of absence -- however innocent or brief -- to defeat an alien's eligibility for relief. Finally, as the Court implicitly acknowledges, there is no direct statement in the legislative history of the 1952 Act to indicate that Congress intended to have the term "continuous" interpreted literally. It follows, then, that there is simply no support for giving 244(a)(1) a literal interpretation.

Indeed, there is direct support for precisely the opposite conclusion in the legislative history of the 1962 amendments to the Act, in which Congress rewrote 244. The current version of 244, which barely resembles the original 1952 provision but which retains the continuous physical presence requirement, was enacted as part of those amendments. [[Footnote 2/2](#)] It

Page 464 U. S. 200

is the congressional intent underlying the 1962 amendments, therefore, that is central to the question whether Congress meant to have the continuous physical presence requirement applied literally. And the legislative history of those amendments, whether viewed as reflecting the 1952 congressional understanding of the continuous physical presence requirement or as establishing a new understanding in the 1962 revision, reveals an express congressional intent to have the term "continuous" interpreted more flexibly than a literal definition of the term would imply. Moreover, prior to the 1962 amendments, the only Court of Appeals that had occasion to interpret the continuous physical presence

requirement held that the term "continuous" was not intended to be interpreted literally. *McLeod v. Peterson*, 283 F.2d 180 (CA3 1960). In that case, the court reversed a decision of the INS, holding that an 8-month absence from the United States "does not interrupt the continuity of . . . presence in the United States within the meaning of [244]," under circumstances in which the INS had induced the alien to leave the country without the authority to do so. *Id.* at 187. In explaining its decision, the court stated that 244 had "sufficient flexibility to permit a rational effecting of the congressional intent." *Ibid.* Of course, when Congress enacts a new law that incorporates language of a preexisting law, Congress may be presumed to have knowledge of prior judicial interpretations of the language and to have adopted that interpretation for purposes of the new law. *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. v. Curran*, [456 U. S. 353](#) , [456 U. S. 382](#) , n. 66 (1982); *Lorillard v. Pons*, [434 U. S. 575](#) , [434 U. S. 580](#) -581 (1978). Therefore, even in the absence of explicit indications of legislative intent, we would be justified in concluding that Congress intended to have the continuous physical presence requirement interpreted flexibly. [[Footnote 2/3](#)]

Page 464 U. S. 201

In any event, there are explicit indications in the legislative history of the 1962 amendments that Congress did not intend to enact a literal continuous physical presence requirement. The 1962 amendments originated as S. 3361. As introduced, the bill contained a provision that would have amended 249 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Section 249, which originated in 1929, allows the Attorney General to confer permanent residence status upon an alien who meets certain qualifications, such as "good moral character," and establishes that he or she has resided in the United States since a statutorily provided date. S. 3361, 87th Cong., 2d Sess., 4 (1962). At the time of the 1962 amendments, the operative date was June 28, 1940, and S. 3361, as introduced, would have moved that date up to December 24, 1952. Under the Senate bill, therefore, relief from deportation would have been available to an alien who simply established "residence" since 1952, without regard to whether his or her physical presence in this country was literally continuous. The House, however, declined to amend 249.

Instead, the House sent to the Conference Committee a bill that differed from the Senate bill in that it left June 28, 1940, as the operative date of entry for relief under that section. 108 Cong.Rec. 22608-22609 (1962). The Conference Committee, however, compromised between the House and Senate versions of the bill by adopting an amendment to 244, instead of an amendment to 249. And it is that compromise that became the current version of 244. [[Footnote 2/4](#)]

Basically, the new 244 differed from the 1952 version in two respects. First, it compressed a complicated system, in which eligible aliens had to meet one of five different sets

Page 464 U. S. 202

of requirements for relief, depending on the cause of their deportability, into a simple two-category system based essentially on the severity of the reason giving rise to deportability. For example, under the 1962 provision, aliens who are deportable for less severe offenses have to meet a 7-year continuous physical presence requirement, see 8 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1), and those who are deportable for more severe offenses have to meet a 10-year continuous physical presence requirement. See 1254(a)(2). Second, the new 244 modified the hardship requirement for aliens who committed less severe offenses from one of "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" to one of "extreme hardship." In explaining the intent of the conferees, the Conference Report stated that "[t]he now proposed language is designed to achieve the purpose envisaged by the Senate in a modified manner." H.R.Conf.Rep. No. 2552, 87th Cong., 2d Sess., 4 (1962). [[Footnote 2/5](#)] That is to say, 244, as revised, was intended to extend relief from deportation to aliens residing in the United States since 1952, at the earliest. The Report then went on to explain that, by revising 244 rather than 249, this liberalization of relief would be constrained by two factors that were already built into the first, but not the second, provision. Those factors were, first, a requirement that the Attorney General find that deportation would result in personal hardship before granting relief, and, second, a requirement that all grants of relief be subject to congressional review.

When the Conference Committee's compromise was reported on the House floor, one manager stated that "we largely restore title 3 of the Smith Act of 1940 . . . as the guide for the purpose of making a determination of eligibility and obtaining the approval of the Congress for the ruling of the Attorney General," 108 Cong.Rec. 23421 (1962) (statement of Rep. Walter), and another simply restated the Conference

Page 464 U. S. 203

Report's emphasis on the congressional review and personal hardship provisions of the Conference bill, *id.* at 23423 (statement of Rep. Feighan). The reference to the Smith Act, formally titled the Alien Registration Act of 1940, is particularly significant, because that statute, which contained the original suspension of deportation remedy, did not impose a continuous physical presence requirement. 54 Stat. 672. [[Footnote 2/6](#)] Under the Smith Act, residence in the United States provided a sufficient basis for the Attorney General to grant suspension of deportation. It is difficult to see, therefore, how this history suggests that the House intended to impose a literal continuous physical presence requirement.

Similarly, various statements made by Senators debating the Conference Committee's version of the bill belie the presence of any intent to impose a strict continuous physical presence requirement as a prerequisite to relief. For instance, one of the managers of the bill on the Senate floor, Senator Keating, stated that

"[n]o person who would have been eligible for administrative relief under section 249, as the Senate proposed and amended it, would be excluded from consideration for relief under section 244 as the conference report now proposes to amend it."

108 Cong.Rec. 23448 (1962). As pointed out above, under the Senate's original proposal, 249 would have covered aliens who resided in the United States since December 24, 1952, regardless of whether their residence amounted to a "continuous physical presence." Senator Keating, therefore, was clearly stating that such aliens would be eligible for suspension of deportation under 244 as

rewritten by the Conference Committee, even though some of them undoubtedly had left the country temporarily during their period of residency here. Accordingly,

Page 464 U. S. 204

unless we are willing to decide that the explanation of the statute provided by one of its principal sponsors was, for some reason, flatly wrong, we cannot conclude that the continuous physical presence requirement, as enacted in 1962, was intended to be interpreted literally. [[Footnote 2/7](#)]

To be sure, we gain only limited insight into congressional intent from statements made during floor debate and from conference reports, but we have always relied heavily upon authoritative statements by proponents of bills in our search for the meaning of legislation. *Lewis v. United States*, [445 U. S. 55](#) , [445 U. S. 63](#) (1980); *FEA v. Algonquin SNG, Inc.*, [426 U. S. 548](#) , [426 U. S. 564](#) (1976). Of necessity, this is particularly true where, as here, a provision was introduced into a bill by a conference committee. The remarks of Senator Keating and the House managers, therefore, plainly illuminate Congress' intent to achieve largely what an updating of 249 would have achieved, except that the Attorney General was to be constrained by a personal hardship requirement and congressional review.

It seems inescapable, therefore, that Congress did not intend to have the continuous physical presence requirement interpreted literally. Instead, under a proper construction of 244(a)(1), the INS should remain free to apply the requirement flexibly, unconstrained by any limitation [Rosenberg v.](#)

Page 464 U. S. 205

Fleuti, [374 U. S. 449](#) (1963), may have imposed. Indeed, in substance, this interpretation conforms with the position of the INS since at least 1967, *see Matter of Won*, 12 I. & N. Dec. 271 (1967), and is apparently the position to which the agency continues to adhere. *See supra* at [464 U. S. 197](#) , and n. 1.

III

Because the Court's opinion seems to interpret the Immigration and Nationality Act in a way that is not briefed by the parties, is unnecessary to decide this case, is contrary to the view of the agency with principal responsibility for administering the Act, is unsupported by the statute's legislative history, and would certainly produce unreasonable results never envisioned by Congress, I cannot join the Court's opinion, but concur only in the judgment.

[[Footnote 2/1](#)]

Since at least 1967, the INS has interpreted the continuous physical presence requirement flexibly. *Matter of Wong*, 12 I. & N. Dec. 271 (1967). Prior to 1967, the INS had purported to adopt a literal interpretation but had declined to apply that interpretation consistently. See n. 3 *infra*.

[[Footnote 2/2](#)]

Major commentators in this field have referred to the 1962 amendments as a "drasti[c] revis[ion]" of 244. 2 C. Gordon & H. Rosenfield, *Immigration Law and Procedure* 7.9a (1983).

[[Footnote 2/3](#)]

Prior to the 1962 amendments, the INS generally purported to interpret the continuous physical presence requirement literally, but on at least one occasion, the agency expressly declined to follow through with the literal approach. *Matter of J___ M___ D___*, 7 I. & N. Dec. 105 (1956). In explanation, the INS stated that

"a statute should be construed so as to carry out the intent of the legislature, although such construction may seem contrary to the letter of the statute."

Id. at 107.

[[Footnote 2/4](#)]

The June 28, 1940, date was left unchanged by the Conference Committee bill.

[[Footnote 2/5](#)]

Accord, 2 C. Gordon & H. Rosenfield, *supra*, n. 2.

[[Footnote 2/6](#)]

Actually, it was Title 2, not Title 3, of that Act that authorized the suspension of deportation. Title 3 had nothing to do with relief from deportation of any kind. I must assume, therefore, that the reference to "Title 3" was a misstatement.

[[Footnote 2/7](#)]

In light of the language that Congress enacted in 1962 and the historical development of that language, *see ante* at [464 U. S. 190](#) -191, we would have to conclude that Senator Keating's rhetoric was somewhat inaccurate to the extent that it implies that continuous physical presence means residence. This inaccuracy, however, does not detract from the basic point that Congress was not thinking in literal terms when it enacted 244. If Congress did intend the term "continuous" to be interpreted literally, surely Senator Keating would not have been able to make the statement he made in support of the bill, at least not without some rejoinder.

In support of its interpretation, the Court inexplicably points to another sentence of Senator Keating's remarks in which he used the term "physically present." *Ante* at [464 U. S. 191](#) -192, n. 9. In that statement, the Senator did not, of course, define the meaning of those words -- the issue in this case -- or even employ the entire phrase with which we are concerned.