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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

DATE: **FEB 07 2014** Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER FILE: [REDACTED]

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Status as a Permanent Resident Pursuant to Section 13 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1957, Pub. L. No. 85-316, 71 Stat. 642, as amended.

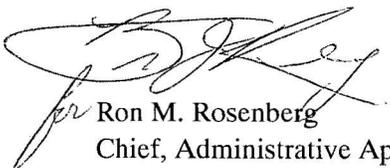
ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements.** See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,


for Ron M. Rosenberg
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the director, National Benefits Center and a subsequent appeal was dismissed by the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The matter is now before the AAO on a motion to reopen and a motion reconsider. The motion will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Pakistan who is seeking to adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 13 of the Act of 1957 ("Section 13"), Pub. L. No. 85-316, 71 Stat. 642, as amended, 95 Stat. 1611, 8 U.S.C. § 1255b, as an alien who performed diplomatic or semi-diplomatic duties under section 101(a)(15)(G)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(G)(i).

The director denied the application for adjustment of status after determining that the applicant had failed to demonstrate that compelling reasons prevent his return to Pakistan. The director also noted that the U.S. Department of State issued its opinion on January 26, 2013 recommending that the applicant's request for adjustment of status in the United States be denied because the applicant presented no compelling reasons preventing his return to Pakistan. *See Director's Decision*, dated February 19, 2013.

On August 2, 2013, the AAO, upon a *de novo* review of the evidence of record determined that the applicant failed to meet his burden of establishing his eligibility for adjustment of status under Section 13 of the Act.¹ Specifically, the AAO determined that the applicant failed to establish that (1) he performed duties for the government of Pakistan that are diplomatic or semi-diplomatic in nature, and (2) there are compelling reasons that prevent his and his family's return to Pakistan. The AAO dismissed the appeal accordingly.

On September 3, 2013, the applicant submits a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion requesting the AAO to reconsider its decision. The applicant asserts, "I reiterate my earlier position i.e. we cannot live in Pakistan in the area where my house is located and that is a tribal area in Pakistan which is completely under the control of Taliban. We have indirectly received threats from Taliban that they will kill us if we return to . Therefore I request you to kindly reconsider your decision about my case on humanitarian ground."

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(2) states, in pertinent part:

A motion to reopen must state the new facts to be provided in the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(3) states, in pertinent part:

A motion to reconsider must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or Service policy. A motion to reconsider a decision on

¹ The AAO's *de novo* authority is well recognized by the federal courts. *See Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004).

an application or petition must, when filed, also establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision.

On motion, the applicant provides no new facts supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence as required for a motion to reopen. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(2). Based on the plain meaning of “new,” a new fact is found to be evidence that was newly submitted, previously unavailable, and could not have been discovered or presented in the previous proceeding.² In addition, new facts have to be relevant and have probative value. In this matter, the applicant has presented no new facts to be reopened; rather, the applicant reiterates his earlier assertions as to why he cannot return to Pakistan. The applicant does not submit any affidavit or other documentary evidence in support of the motion. As such, the applicant has failed to meet this key requirement of a motion to reopen.

On motion, the applicant does not address the issue of whether his position as an administrative assistant at the [REDACTED] involved duties that were diplomatic or semi-diplomatic in nature as required under Section 13 of the Act. The applicant does not provide any document containing a detailed description of his duties and responsibilities at the [REDACTED] in New York that demonstrates convincingly that he performed duties that are semi-diplomatic in nature.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245.3, eligibility for adjustment of status under Section 13 is limited to aliens who were admitted into the United States under section 101, paragraphs (a)(15)(A)(i), (a)(15)(A)(ii), (a)(15)(G)(i), or (a)(15)(G)(ii) of the Act who performed diplomatic or semi-diplomatic duties and to their immediate families, and who establish that there are compelling reasons why the applicant or the member of the applicant’s immediate family is unable to return to the country represented by the government that accredited the applicant, and that adjustment of the applicant’s status to that of an alien lawfully admitted to permanent residence would be in the national interest. Aliens, whose duties were of a custodial, clerical, or menial nature, and members of their immediate families, are not eligible for benefits under Section 13. Consequently, the applicant has failed to demonstrate that he performed diplomatic or semi-diplomatic duties.

Similarly, the applicant on motion does not address the issue of the compelling reasons that prevent his and his family’s return to Pakistan. Merely reiterating his earlier claims that he cannot return to his tribal home in Pakistan because the area is under the control of the Taliban is not sufficient credible and probative evidence that establishes the compelling reasons that prevent the applicant from returning to Pakistan. Further, the applicant does not provide any evidence that he and his family would be targeted by the Taliban if they returned to Pakistan because of his duties and responsibilities at the [REDACTED] in New York. The applicant fails to establish that he and his family are at greater risk of harm because of his past government employment, political activities or other related reason.

The applicant provides no new evidence to establish that he is unable to return to Pakistan because of any action or inaction on the part of the government of Pakistan or other political entity there.

² The word “new” is defined as “1. having existed or been made for only a short time . . . 3. Just discovered, found, or learned <new evidence>” WEBSTER’S II NEW RIVERSIDE UNIVERSITY DICTIONARY 792 (1984)(emphasis in original) .

As such, the motion does not meet the requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(2) and must be dismissed.

As for the motion to reconsider, the regulation requires that a motion to reconsider must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration (USCIS) policy. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(3). A motion to reconsider contests the correctness of the original decision based on the previous factual record, as opposed to a motion to reopen which seeks a new hearing based on new or previously unavailable evidence. See *Matter of Cerna*, 20 I&N Dec. 399, 403 (BIA 1991).

A motion to reconsider cannot be used to raise a legal argument that could have been raised earlier in the proceedings. See *Matter of Medrano*, 20 I&N Dec. 216, 220 (BIA 1990, 1991). Rather, the "additional legal argument" that may be raised in a motion to reconsider should flow from new law or a *de novo* legal determination reached in its decision that could not have been addressed by the party. Also, a motion to reconsider is not a process by which a party may submit, in essence, the same brief presented on appeal and seek reconsideration by generally alleging error in the prior decision. *Matter of O-S-G-*, 24 I&N Dec. 56, 58 (BIA 2006). Instead, the moving party must specify the factual and legal issues raised on appeal that were decided in error or overlooked in the initial decision or must show how a change in law materially affects the prior decision. *Id.* at 60. Furthermore, a motion to reconsider is not a process by which a party may submit documents, which were previously available and the applicant failed to submit them when requested to do so.

In the instant matter, the applicant has provided no reasons for reconsideration that are supported by pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the AAO's prior decision was based on an incorrect application of law or USCIS policy. The applicant has also failed to provide pertinent precedent decisions or evidence to establish that the AAO's decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision or established that the director or the AAO misinterpreted the evidence of record. The applicant in essence relied on the same arguments he made on appeal, which were thoroughly discussed by the AAO and dismissed as insufficient evidence. The applicant does not address the issues raised in the AAO's previous decision, that his duties at the [REDACTED] in New York were not diplomatic or semi-diplomatic in nature and that he had not established compelling reasons that prevent his and his family's return to Pakistan. In its August 2, 2013 decision, the AAO fully discussed these issues and on motion, the applicant has not asserted that the AAO's decision was incorrect as a matter of law, precedent decision or USCIS Service policy. Therefore the motion shall be dismissed.

Furthermore, the motion shall be dismissed for failing to meet an applicable requirement. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. §§ 103.5(a)(1)(iii) lists the filing requirements for motions to reopen and motions to reconsider. Section 103.5(a)(1)(iii)(C) requires that motions be "[a]ccompanied by a statement about whether or not the validity of the unfavorable decision has been or is the subject of any judicial proceeding." In this matter, the submission constituting the motion does not contain a statement as to whether or not the unfavorable decision has been or is the subject of any judicial proceeding as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(iii)(C). Thus, the applicant failed

to comply with this requirement for properly filing a motion. Accordingly, the motion must be dismissed for this reason also.

Motions for the reopening or reconsideration of immigration proceedings are disfavored for the same reasons as petitions for rehearing and motions for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence. *See INS v. Doherty*, 502 U.S. 314, 323 (1992)(citing *INS v. Abudu*, 485 U.S. 94 (1988)). A party seeking to reopen a proceeding bears a "heavy burden." *INS v. Abudu*, 485 U.S. at 110. With the current motion, the movant has not met that burden. The motion will be dismissed.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(4) states that a motion which does not meet applicable requirements must be dismissed. Therefore, because the instant motion to reopen and motion to reconsider does not meet the applicable filing requirements, it must be dismissed.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The applicant has not sustained that burden. Accordingly, the motion will be dismissed, the proceedings will not be reopened, and the previous decisions of the director and the AAO will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The motion is dismissed.