

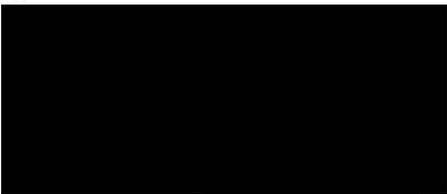
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**U.S. Citizenship
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FILE: [Redacted] Office: WASHINGTON DISTRICT Date: **JUL 15 2008**

IN RE: Applicant: [Redacted]

APPLICATION: Application for Status as Permanent Resident Pursuant to Section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957, 8 U.S.C. § 1255b.

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Field Office Director, Washington, D.C. and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

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

The field office director denied the application for adjustment of status after determining that the applicant had failed to demonstrate that compelling reasons prevent his return (or prevented his now deceased father's return) to Bangladesh, or that his adjustment would be in the national interest. *Decision of Field Office Director*, dated February 27, 2008.

On appeal, the applicant contends that the compelling reasons "making one unable to return to his/her country of accreditation [need not] originate in that country . . . [but] can . . . originate in the applicant's present domicile." The applicant asserts that his compelling reasons for being unable to return to Bangladesh originate in the United States and include his ownership of a house, his residence in the United States since 1995, his having no home or place to live in Bangladesh, his employment and investments in the United States, his education in the United States, his inability to communicate in Bengali, his desire to be near where her father is buried in the United States, his social ties to the United States, his lack of professional or social contacts in Bangladesh, the poor economic situation in Bangladesh, and the rampant corruption and political unrest in Bangladesh. The applicant asserts that his adjustment is in the national interest of the United States as manifested by his having paid taxes and made contributions to the Social Security and Medicare systems, and provided economic benefits to the U.S. economy through his employment, higher education and home ownership.

Section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957, as amended on December 29, 1981, by Pub. L. 97-116, 95 Stat. 1161, provides, in pertinent part:

(a) Any alien admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant under the provisions of either section 101(a)(15)(A)(i) or (ii) or 101(a)(15)(G)(i) or (ii) of the Act, who has failed to maintain a status under any of those provisions, may apply to the Attorney General for adjustment of his status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(b) If, after consultation with the Secretary of State, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the alien has shown compelling reasons demonstrating both that the alien is unable to return to the country represented by the government which accredited the alien or the member of the alien's immediate family and that adjustment of the alien's status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence would be in the national interest, that the alien is a person of good moral character, that he is admissible for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and that such action would not be contrary to the national welfare, safety, or security, the Attorney General, in his discretion, may record the alien's lawful admission for permanent residence as of the date [on which] the order of the Attorney General approving the application for adjustment of status is made.

8 U.S.C. § 1255(b).

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.

The legislative history for Section 13 reveals that the provision was intended to provide adjustment of status for a "limited class of . . . worthy persons . . . left homeless and stateless" as a consequence of "Communist and other uprisings, aggression, or invasion" that have "in some cases . . . wiped out" their governments. Statement of Senator John F. Kennedy, *Analysis of Bill to Amend the Immigration Nationality Act*, 85th Cong., 103 Cong. Rec. 14660 (August 14, 1957). The phrase "compelling reasons" was added to Section 13 in 1981 after Congress "considered 74 such cases and rejected all but 4 of them for failure to satisfy the criteria clearly established by the legislative history of the 1957 law." H. R. Rep. 97-264 at 33 (October 2, 1981).

The AAO now turns to a review of the evidence of record, including the information submitted on appeal. In making a determination of statutory eligibility, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is limited to the information contained in the record of proceeding. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(16)(ii).

A review of the record establishes the applicant's eligibility for consideration under Section 13. The applicant was admitted on or about October 24, 1995 in A-2 status as the child of [REDACTED], who served as a Personnel Staff Officer at the Embassy of Bangladesh in Washington, D.C. until on or about May 18, 2001. Therefore, per the requirements of section 13(a) of the 1957 statute, the applicant was admitted to the United States in diplomatic status under 101(a)(15)(A)(ii) of the Act but no longer held that status at the time of his application for adjustment on or about June 20, 2001.

As a result, the only issue before the AAO is whether the record also establishes that the applicant has compelling reasons that preclude his return to Bangladesh and that his adjustment will serve U.S. national interests. The AAO notes that the applicant's father died in the United States on May 19, 2002.

The AAO concurs with the field office director's determination that the applicant has failed to establish compelling reasons that prevent his return to Bangladesh. The applicant's stated reasons for not returning to Bangladesh are not compelling reasons under Section 13. As discussed above, the legislative history of Section 13 shows that Congress intended that "compelling reasons" relate to political changes that render diplomats and foreign representatives "stateless or homeless" or at risk of harm following political upheavals in the country represented by the government which accredited them.

The applicant has asserted that compelling reasons can be reasons originating in the United States rather than in the country represented by the government which accredited the applicant. The term "originate," or some form thereof, does not appear in Section 13 or the relevant regulations. Section 13 requires that an applicant for

adjustment of status under this provision have “compelling reasons demonstrating that the alien is *unable* to return to the country represented by the government which accredited” them. (Emphasis added). The term “compelling” must be read in conjunction with the term “unable” to correctly interpret the meaning of the words in context. Thus, reasons that are compelling are those that render the applicant unable to return, rather than those that make remaining in the United States more desirable or preferable from the applicant’s perspective. According to the American Heritage Dictionary, Fourth Edition, the plain meaning of the term “unable” is “lacking the necessary power, authority, or means.” The “compelling reasons” standard is not a subjective standard. Aliens seeking adjustment of status under Section 13 generally assert the subjective belief that their reasons for remaining in the United States are compelling—they prefer to remain in the United States rather than return to their respective countries. What Section 13 requires, however, is that the reasons provided by the applicant demonstrate compellingly that the applicant is unable to return to the country represented by the government which accredited the applicant.

Even where the meaning of a statutory provision appears to be clear from the plain language of the statute, it is appropriate to look to the legislative history to determine “whether there is ‘clearly expressed legislative intention’ contrary to that language, which would require [questioning] the strong presumption that Congress expresses its intent through the language it chooses.” *I.N.S. v. Cardoza-Fonseca*, 480 U.S. 421, 433, fn. 12 (1987). The legislative history of Section 13 supports the plain meaning of the language in Section 13 that those eligible for adjustment of status under Section 13 are those diplomats (or their family members) that have been, in essence, rendered stateless or homeless by political upheaval, hostilities, etc., and are thus *unable* to return to and live in their respective countries.

The AAO acknowledges the evidence of hardship to the applicant if he returns to Bangladesh. However, the general inconveniences and hardships associated with relocating to a country with a lower standard of living than the United States are not compelling reasons under Section 13. The applicant has indicated that there is political unrest and corruption in Bangladesh, but there is no evidence showing that the government of Bangladesh will not allow him to return to the country or that he faces any significant danger from the government or others for political or related reasons, including his father’s former diplomatic position. It is also noted that the State Department has objected to the applicant being granted adjustment of status and indicated that it does not believe that compelling reasons prevent the applicant’s return to Pakistan. *See* Interagency Record of Request (Form I-566). The AAO therefore concludes that the applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof in demonstrating that there are compelling reasons that prevent his return to Bangladesh. As the applicant has failed to demonstrate that there are compelling reasons preventing his return to Bangladesh, the question of whether adjustment of status would be in the national interest need not be addressed.

For the reasons discussed above, the AAO finds that the applicant is not eligible for adjustment under Section 13. He has failed to establish that there are compelling reasons preventing his return to Pakistan. Pursuant to section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361, the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he is eligible for adjustment of status. The applicant has failed to meet that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.