



1 program, and his petition for review is therefore denied.

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16 DENNIS JACOBS, Chief Judge:  
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18 Paulin Shabaj petitions for review of a January 26,  
19 2009 removal order of the Department of Homeland Security  
20 ("DHS"). Shabaj, a native and citizen of Albania, arrived  
21 in the United States in November 2000 bearing a false  
22 passport of Italy, whose citizens are eligible to enter the  
23 United States under the Visa Waiver Program that allows  
24 individuals from certain nations to visit the United States  
25 without a visa for up to 90 days. See 8 U.S.C. § 1187(a).  
26 On the flight here he signed a form I-94W Nonimmigrant Visa  
27 Waiver Arrival/Departure Form using the name on his fake  
28 Italian passport. Form I-94W specifies that in exchange for  
29 the benefit of entering under the expedited process of the  
30 Visa Waiver Program, the signing alien agrees to waive any

1 right to challenge removability except by way of an asylum  
2 claim.

3 When Shabaj was detained upon arrival, he sought asylum  
4 and was referred to an Immigration Judge for an asylum-only  
5 proceeding. See 8 U.S.C. § 1187(b)(2). Asylum was denied  
6 on October 3, 2001; Shabaj's appeal was denied by the BIA on  
7 February 25, 2003; and his motions to reopen before the BIA  
8 were denied on December 21, 2004 and March 10, 2005.

9 Within four months of the March 10 order, Shabaj  
10 married a United States citizen, and twice applied for  
11 status adjustments and waivers of inadmissibility; the  
12 applications were denied. Upon the denial of the second  
13 application on January 26, 2009, a final order of removal  
14 was issued pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 217.4(b).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The authority the government cites for the removal order is subsection (b) of 8 C.F.R. § 217.4, which concerns persons who have been "admitted" under the Visa Waiver Program. See 8 C.F.R. § 217.4(b)(1). There is nothing in the record to establish whether he was "admitted" when his passport was found to be fake, or whether he was paroled into the United States pending asylum-only proceedings (in which latter event, authority for his removal would have been found under subsection (a) of 8 C.F.R. § 217.4). However, the procedural section of the removal order recites that Shabaj has been "admitted" under Section 217. And the only ground on which Shabaj challenges the jurisdiction of the DHS officer who ordered his removal is that Shabaj was not properly considered an *applicant* under the Visa Waiver Program--which he assuredly was. Therefore, any other argument on this point is waived, see Norton v. Sam's Club,

1            "We review the agency's factual findings under the  
2 substantial evidence standard, treating them as 'conclusive  
3 unless any reasonable adjudicator would be compelled to  
4 conclude to the contrary.'" Bah v. Mukasey, 529 F.3d 99,  
5 110 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting 8 U.S.C. § 1252(b)(4)(B)). "We  
6 review de novo questions of law and the application of law  
7 to undisputed fact." Bah, 529 F.3d at 110.

8            "Aliens admitted under [the Visa Waiver] [P]rogram  
9 forfeit any right to challenge their removal, except that  
10 they may apply for asylum." Kanacevic v. INS, 448 F.3d 129,  
11 133 (2d Cir. 2006) (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1187(b)). Aliens who  
12 do not waive the right to review or contest removal "other  
13 than on the basis of an application for asylum" "may not be  
14 provided a waiver under the program." 8 U.S.C. § 1187(b).

15            Shabaj argues that he was not an applicant under the  
16 Visa Waiver Program because Albanians are ineligible for it,

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145 F.3d 114, 117 (2d Cir. 1998), and would in any event be  
futile.

The only remedy Shabaj seeks is to remain in the United States while he appeals before the DHS its denial of his waiver of inadmissibility and status adjustment applications. As Shabaj did not submit sufficient evidence to support a waiver of inadmissibility in this most recent application, there is no reason to believe his appeal before the DHS will be any more successful than his two previous failed attempts to get a waiver. Cf. Xiao Ji Chen v. U.S. DOJ, 471 F.3d 315, 339 (2d Cir. 2006).

1 see 8 U.S.C. § 1187(a), and that the order directing his  
2 removal pursuant to the Visa Waiver Program statute  
3 (permitting asylum-only removal proceedings) is "invalid and  
4 unlawful."

5 We hold that Shabaj is bound by the terms of the  
6 program notwithstanding that he used a fraudulent passport  
7 to obtain the benefit of expedited entry for which his  
8 waiver was given quid pro quo.<sup>2</sup> The regulation implementing  
9 the statute treats someone who applies under the Visa Waiver  
10 Program using fraudulent papers as bound by its provisions:

11 An alien who applies for admission under the  
12 provisions of section 217 of [the Visa Waiver  
13 Program] . . . who is in possession of and  
14 presents fraudulent or counterfeit travel  
15 documents, will be refused admission into the  
16 United States and removed. Such refusal and  
17 removal shall be made . . . without referral of  
18 the alien to an immigration judge for further  
19 inquiry, examination, or hearing, except that an  
20 alien who presents himself or herself as an  
21 applicant for admission under section 217 of the  
22 [the Visa Waiver Program] and applies for asylum  
23 must be [afforded an asylum-only proceeding].  
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25 8 C.F.R. § 217.4(a)(1). As the DHS interprets this

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<sup>2</sup> There is no reason to disturb the agency's factual finding that Shabaj presented his fake Italian passport upon landing, nor its conclusion that Shabaj properly waived his right to get access to broader removal proceedings. To the extent those are even necessary preconditions to considering someone to be a Visa Waiver Program applicant, the agency properly found them met.

1 regulation, it is applicable to anyone who seeks admission  
2 under the Visa Waiver Program using a passport from a nation  
3 included in the Visa Waiver Program, whether the passport is  
4 valid or bogus. See Zine v. Mukasey, 517 F.3d 535, 543 (8th  
5 Cir. 2008); see also id. ("If [petitioner's] interpretation  
6 of the [Visa Waiver Program] were correct, ineligible aliens  
7 who fraudulently abuse the Program would receive the  
8 benefits of [Visa Waiver Program] entry but be free of the  
9 Program's restrictions.").

10 This Court has held that someone in an analogous  
11 factual situation was properly considered a Visa Waiver  
12 Program applicant. In Kanacevic, the petitioner was a  
13 citizen and national of a non-Visa Waiver Program nation who  
14 arrived and displayed a fraudulent passport purporting to be  
15 from a Visa Waiver Program nation. 448 F.3d at 132-33. We  
16 held that, because asylum is the only remedy that could be  
17 sought by a Visa Waiver Program applicant, the denial of the  
18 petitioner's asylum claim constituted a final order of  
19 removal from which the petitioner could appeal. See id. at  
20 133-35. This is an implicit ruling that someone in Shabaj's  
21 position--a fraudulent Visa Waiver Program applicant--is a  
22 Visa Waiver Program applicant nevertheless.

1           Shabaj was properly adjudicated as a Visa Waiver  
2 Program applicant. He has received all the removal process  
3 to which he was entitled, and was properly determined to be  
4 removable. The petition for review is denied.