

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit

No. 25-11844
Non-Argument Calendar

VOLODYMYR KVASHUK,

Petitioner,

versus

U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Respondent.

Petition for Review of a Decision of the
Board of Immigration Appeals
Agency No. A208-248-111

Before JILL PRYOR, BRANCH, and ED CARNES, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Volodymyr Kvashuk, a native and citizen of Ukraine, came to the United States in 2015 using a nonimmigrant visa with authorization to remain for up to six months. He filed an application

for asylum and withholding of removal within his first three months of being in this country. By 2020, he'd been convicted of multiple federal crimes, including six counts of money laundering.¹ Because those offenses are “aggravated” felonies under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(D), Kvashuk’s convictions qualified him for removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii).

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued him a Notice of Intent to Issue a Final Removal Order (notice). Kvashuk responded to the notice, but in his response, he did not contest his removability based on his convictions. Because of that, the DHS issued a Final Administrative Removal Order on March 28, 2025, ordering Kvashuk’s removal.

Proceeding *pro se*, Kvashuk petitions this Court for review of the final removal order ordering him removed pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii) based on his status as a noncitizen convicted of an aggravated felony as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(D). When a final removal order is based on a noncitizen’s commission of an aggravated felony, our jurisdiction to review it is strictly limited to constitutional claims or questions of law. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(2)(C)–(D).

¹ Kvashuk was also convicted of one count of access device fraud; one count of access to a protected computer in furtherance of fraud; one count of mail fraud; five counts of wire fraud; two counts of making and subscribing to a false tax return; and two counts of aggravated identity theft. For his crimes, a federal district court sentenced Kvashuk to a total of 108 months imprisonment and ordered him to pay \$8,344,586.31 in restitution.

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Kvashuk does not contest the fact of his convictions. He does not contest the DHS’s legal determination that some of his convictions qualify as “aggravated” felonies under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(D). Nor does he contest that those aggravated felony convictions make him removable. *See id.* § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii).

As a noncitizen who has been “convicted of an aggravated felony . . . after admission” to this country, Kvashuk is *conclusively* removable. *Id.* Addressing the arguments and issues raised in his petition would not alter his removability. Any view we expressed about them “could amount to nothing more than an advisory opinion.” *Malu v. U.S. Att’y Gen.*, 764 F.3d 1282, 1290–91 (11th Cir. 2014) (quotation marks omitted), *abrogated on unrelated grounds by Santos-Zacaria v. Garland*, 598 U.S. 411, 419–23 & n.2 (2023). And “[w]e are not permitted to render an advisory opinion.” *Herb v. Pitcairn*, 324 U.S. 117, 126 (1945).

PETITION DENIED.