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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
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Washington, D.C. 20536



**identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy**

File: [REDACTED] Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER Date: FEB 28 2003
(LIN 02 098 54267 relates)

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

Application: Application for Travel Document Pursuant to Section 223 of
the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1203

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

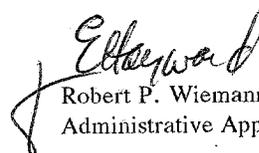
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant, a native of Taiwan and citizen of China, seeks to obtain a travel document (reentry permit) under section 223 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1203. The director denied the application after determining that it was filed after the applicant had departed the United States.

On appeal, the applicant indicates that she filed an immigrant petition for her family in 1997. She states that because there is a long waiting period for her family to immigrate to the United States, she left the United States and decided to apply for a reentry permit after her departure.

In pertinent part, section 223 of the Act provides that an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence who intends to visit abroad and return to the United States to resume that status may make an application for a permit to reenter the United States.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. 223.2(b)(1) allows for the approval of a reentry permit if the application (Form I-131) is filed by a person who is in the United States at the time of application, and is a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident.

The record of proceeding reveals that the applicant is a lawful permanent resident of the United States. Her Application for Travel Document (Form I-131) was filed on January 30, 2002. The record further reveals that the applicant departed the United States on August 14, 2001 and had not returned as of the date of filing the application. Since the application was not properly filed until after the applicant had departed the United States, the application may not be approved.

It is noted that a lawful permanent resident of the United States who is in possession of evidence of lawful admission (Form I-551) and intends to reenter the United States within one year of his/her last departure may not require a reentry permit to reenter. However, if a lawful permanent resident seeks to reenter after an absence of one year or more, and does not possess a reentry permit, he/she should contact a United States consulate abroad for further information regarding his/her possible options for return to the United States.

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 met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.