

RIAC2



CRIMINAL LAW

FAMILY LAW



IMMIGRATION LAW

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The Regional Immigration Assistance Center provides legal support for attorneys who represent indigent noncitizen clients in criminal and family court. Founded in the wake of Padilla v. Kentucky, there are six centers located in New York State. Region 2 covers sixteen counties in the central part of the state.

**RIAC2 is administered by the Criminal Division of the Oneida County Public Defender.*

Deportability & Inadmissibility: What's the Difference and Why It Matters

In This Issue: Deportability & Inadmissibility: What's the Difference and Why It Matters

UPCOMING EVENTS:

11/18/2021: 12:00 – 3:30 PM
Understanding Your Noncitizen
Client's Culture & Properly
Working with an Interpreter
FREE!
3 CLE credits in Diversity
Online via Webex. To register:
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Deportation, Exclusion and Removal

Prior to 1996, noncitizens were placed into separate Immigration Court proceedings for either being “deportable” (already in the U.S. whether or not through a lawful entry) or “excludable” (outside the U.S. or at a port of entry). After the passage of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act (IIRAIRA), in 1996, these “deportation” and “exclusion” parts of immigration law were merged into a single process of “removal.” However, the two basic underlying concepts for removal remained, so that a person in Immigration Court proceedings is charged as being “removable” under either the laws of “deportability” (INA §237) or the laws of “inadmissibility” (INA §212).

Why is Inadmissibility so Important?

While the term “deportation” is generally used to refer to someone’s **physical** removal from the country, in Immigration law, it is a term of art that refers only to removal under the laws of “deportability.” You will hear judges, attorneys and others talk about avoiding “deportation” for the client. What they are referring to is the client being **physically** removed from the U.S. Keep in mind, your client’s disposition is not just a matter of whether a certain conviction will make your client “deportable.” It is also a matter of whether a conviction will make your client “inadmissible.” Because your client can be “*removed*” for criminal convictions under the laws of deportation AND the laws of inadmissibility, it is therefore critical that you receive information on BOTH sets of consequences.





Why Else is Inadmissibility Important?

The RIAC also advises about the “inadmissibility” consequences of a conviction because inadmissibility laws apply to *future applications* and *relief from removal*. Denial of these applications can leave your client without legal status or any type of relief from removal, resulting in the government taking further action to “remove” (deport) your client. For example:

- 1) Adjustment of Status (the process for becoming a LPR while in the U.S. without having to return to the home country);
- 2) A waiver of inadmissibility that may be necessary to obtain or maintain legal status;
- 3) Cancellation of Removal, in a removal proceeding;
- 4) Visa renewal at a U.S. Embassy abroad; and/or
- 5) “Applying” for (seeking) admission to the U.S. when the client presents him/herself at a port of entry after any travel abroad

The bottom line, for all of these inadmissibility considerations, is that if your client becomes inadmissible, s/he might be subject to removal and/or unable to return to the U.S. whether they leave of their own accord, or are removed by the government.

Who is subject to the laws of Inadmissibility?

- Those who entered the U.S. unlawfully (i.e., without being inspected and admitted by an immigration officer);
- Those seeking to come here on a temporary basis (visitor/tourists, students, workers, exchange visitors, athletes/artists/entertainers, etc.);
- Those admitted as refugees who must apply for LPR status; and
- Anyone other than a LPR seeking re-entry to the U.S. after a stay of any length.

What happens if a person is found to be “inadmissible?”

- Removal from the U.S. if client entered the U.S. unlawfully;
- Inability to return to the U.S. after removal;
- Inability to return to the U.S. for studies or work;
- Inability to return to the U.S. after temporary travel abroad; and/or
- Ineligibility for certain types of relief from removal in Immigration Court.

(The criminal grounds of inadmissibility are discussed in our trainings and contained in each written advisal that is sent on behalf of a client.)

Strategies to avoid Inadmissibility:

- Do a thorough intake so that it can be determined whether your client is subject to the laws of Deportability or Inadmissibility, what applications they may have pending, or what applications/relief the client might be eligible for to obtain or maintain legal status.
- Contact the RIAC!
- Negotiate for an immigration-safe plea.
- Use a mitigation expert, if necessary.



CONTACT US!

Tel. (315)356-5794

Fax (315)356-5795

Sharon Ames, Esq.

sames@ocgov.net

CELL: (315)272-0505

Tina Hartwell, Esq.

thartwel@ocgov.net

CELL: (315)264-9217

NEW ADDRESS:

321 Main Street, 3rd Floor

Suite 345

Utica, NY 13501

Chief Defenders &

Assigned Counsel

Administrators:

Contact the RIAC2 to

schedule your next

training, lunch hour or

other session in your

office/county.

We will provide CLE credit!