Challenging Crime-based Removability

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ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY IMMIGRATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC

Criminal Defense of Immigrants

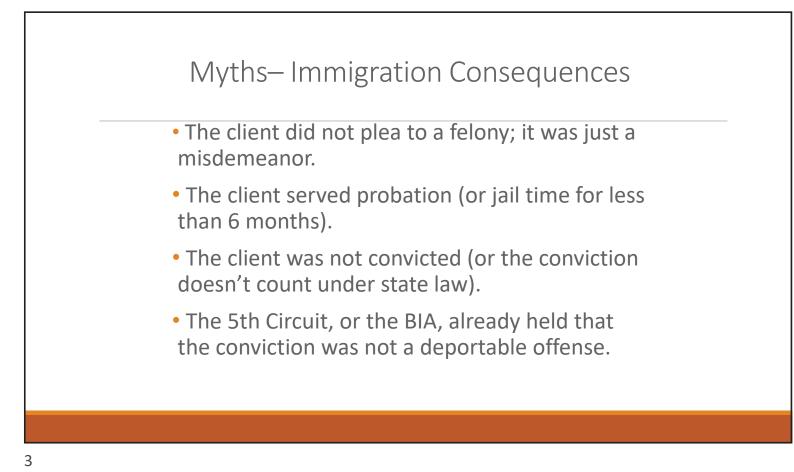
Pre-Padilla v. Kentucky

- Immigration a collateral consequence, or
- Affirmative mis-advice considered ineffective assistance

Padilla v. Kentucky, 130 S.Ct. 1473 (2010)

- Recognized dramatic changes in immigration law
- Sixth Amendment right to be informed whether "plea carries risk of deportation".
- Applied standards set in Strickland v. Washington

1



What are the consequences?

- Long term and mandatory detention
- ➢ Removal (deportation)
- >Inadmissibility (exclusion)
- >Bar to any relief from removal and/or inadmissibility
- Bar to naturalization



Legal Residents Traveling Abroad

Legal residents are subject to grounds of inadmissibility (and detention) if-

- Abandonment of status
- Absent more than 180 days
- Committed illegal activity abroad
- Departed U.S. during legal proceedings
- Prior to departure committed offense listed in INA §212(a)(2) (crime of moral turpitude, drugs, prostitution)
- Entry without inspection

5

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Also available as part of the eCourse 2021 A Practical Guide to Immigration Removal Proceedings eConference

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