

Immigration Court and Appellate Processes



Disclaimer

- Any information provided as part of the Model Hearing Program (MHP) is intended solely as an educational resource for legal advocates to improve the quality of advocacy before the immigration courts.
- Any information provided by the MHP does not replace any Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)
 manual, policy, publication, or case law, and may not be construed to create or limit any rights enforceable
 by law.
- The information provided as part of the MHP, including anything communicated orally or in writing, is not legal advice and does not constitute any legal opinion by the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security.
- The **case scenarios** included in the MHP are **fictional**. Any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead, or actual cases is purely coincidental. Nothing herein should be construed as mandating a particular outcome in any specific case.



Overview

In this session, we will review:

- Hearings before the Immigration Judge:
 - Master calendar hearings
 - Individual hearings
- The appellate process:
 - Why would a party appeal the case?
 - What types of cases are appealable to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA)?
- Motions



What Happens During a Master Calendar Hearing?

A short, preliminary hearing before the Immigration Judge to determine how the noncitizen's case will proceed. There may be more than one master calendar hearing scheduled in a case.

The Immigration Judge will:

- Identify the noncitizen's name, address, telephone number, and case number; the date and place of the proceeding; and the presence of the parties.
- Explain the noncitizen's rights in immigration proceedings.
- Address any issues pertaining to representation.
- Confirm that the Notice to Appear (Form I-862) was properly served.



What Happens During a Master Calendar Hearing? (Cont.)

- Provide the noncitizen the opportunity to admit/deny factual allegations and concede/contest the charges of removability.
- Determine if removability is established.
- Provide the noncitizen with the opportunity to claim defenses and/or seek relief, if removable.
- Set a date for the individual hearing.
- Resolve the case if possible.

For more information, please consult the EOIR Policy Manual, Part II, Chapter 4.15, located at https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-policy-manual/4/15.

Executive Office for Immigration Review



What Happens During an Individual Hearing?

A lengthier, substantive hearing at which the noncitizen argues why they are eligible to remain in the United States.

During this hearing, the Immigration Judge will:

- Consider the substance of applications for relief or protection from removal.
- Listen to arguments from the respondent (or respondent's counsel, if represented) and DHS counsel.
- Take testimony of witnesses and review documentary evidence.



What Happens During an Individual Hearing? (Cont.)

- Make a final decision on whether the noncitizen can remain in the United States or will be ordered removed (i.e., deported).
- Issue a final decision
 - Oral decision: An oral decision is usually issued at the conclusion of the hearing.
 - Written decision: The Judge may also reserve and later issue a written decision.

For more information, please consult the EOIR Policy Manual, Part II, Chapter 4.16, located at https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-policy-manual/4/16.



The Appeal Process

- File a Form EOIR-26, Notice of Appeal from a Decision of an Immigration Judge
 - The Notice of Appeal must be RECEIVED by the BIA within 30 days of the issuance of the Immigration Judge's decision.
- Submit supporting documentation along with the Notice of Appeal.
 - The BIA generally reviews an appeal based on the record of proceedings before the Immigration Judge without additional oral arguments.
- The BIA only has the authority to review appeals from certain types of immigration decisions.
 - For more information, please consult the EOIR Policy Manual, Part III, Chapter 1.4, located at https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-policy-manual/iii/1/4.

If the noncitizen **leaves the United States** prior to the BIA issuing a decision, the appeal will be **considered withdrawn**. 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.3(e), 1003.4.



Motions

- Motion to Reopen
- Motion to Sua Sponte Reopen
- Motion to Reconsider

Motions are filed with the immigration court, *unless* an appeal has been filed with the BIA. For more information, please consult the EOIR Policy Manual, Part II, Chapter 5, located at https://www.justice.gov/eoir/eoir-policy-manual/5.



Jurisdiction of the Federal Circuit Courts

- Generally, federal circuit courts can review a final agency action.
- Examples of final agency actions:
 - ➤ A BIA decision denying an appeal.
 - A previously dismissed appeal on the merits but remanded to the Immigration Judge for administrative matters such as background check.
 - ➤ BIA reverses and remands an Immigration Judge's denial of motion to terminate removal proceedings, but no relief is sought.