



Practice Advisory

SB 54 and the California Values Act: A Guide for Criminal Defenders

February 2018

This Guide discusses the provisions of SB 54 (De Leon) and the California Values Act, relevant to criminal defense counsel who represent noncitizen clients. This Guide covers:

- I.** Overview of the California Values Act
- II.** Specific Provisions of the California Values Act
- III.** Defending Your Client in light of the California Values Act

- Appendix I.** Enumerated Offenses Permitting Limited Cooperation (Govt C §7282.5)
- Appendix II.** Enumerated Offenses Reduced by Proposition 47 and Proposition 64 That No Longer Permit Cooperation
- Appendix III.** Enumerated Offenses Describing Straight Misdemeanor Offenses
- Appendix IV.** Criminal Defender “Cheat Sheet” on the California Values Act

I. OVERVIEW

California SB 54 became law in January 2018. This sweeping legislation, is intended to curtail the role of state and local police agencies in federal immigration enforcement. With some exceptions, SB 54 limits these local agencies and others, such as school police and security departments, from using money or personnel “to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect or arrest individuals” for immigration enforcement purposes. To that end, the bill amends the TRUST Act to entirely bar state and local law enforcement’s cooperation with immigration holds, and to restrict their responses to immigration notification and transfer requests (Govt C §§7282, 7282.5)); codifies the California Values Act, prohibiting other activities by these and other state agencies in connection with immigration enforcement (Govt C §§7284- 7284.10)); and repeals Health & S C §11369, which required notice to federal agencies of the arrest of suspected noncitizens in drug-related offenses. Nationally, the California Values Act is the most comprehensive state law of its kind to date.

In December 2017, the legal organizations who supported the drafting and passage of the Act sent out a detailed legal letter to Sheriffs’ and County Counsel offices throughout the state, regarding interpretation and implementation of the Act. That letter, as well as other implementation resources, are available under the Implementation Resources subheading at www.iceoutofca.org/ca-values-act-sb54.html.

Criminal defense-related provisions of the Act in a nutshell:

- State and local law enforcement agencies¹ are prohibited, without exception, from honoring immigration “hold” or detainer requests. This means local law enforcement may no longer detain a defendant 48 hours

¹ “California law enforcement agency” means a state or local law enforcement agency, including school police or security departments. Govt C §7284.4. It does not include the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. *Ibid.*

beyond the termination of criminal custody in order to better enable immigration authorities to apprehend that person.² There are no longer any TRUST Act exceptions for holds.

- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from responding to immigration notification requests, meaning requests to supply information about a defendant's release date³ -- unless that person comes within a TRUST Act exception⁴.
- Local Law enforcement agencies may not facilitate the transfer of an individual⁵ to immigration custody-- unless that person comes within a TRUST Act exception.
- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from inquiring into an individual's immigration status.
- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from sharing personal information about individuals (*e.g.*, work and home addresses) with immigration -- unless the information is publicly available.
- TRUTH Act protections, which require law enforcement to obtain written consent from a person in custody before an ICE interview, have been extended to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from using immigration agents as translators
- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from performing the functions of an immigration officer (whether through a 287(g) agreement or otherwise). Local law enforcement agencies are prohibited from making arrests on civil immigration warrants.
- Local law enforcement agencies are prohibited from arresting people for the federal criminal offense of unlawful reentry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), unless reentry is detected during an unrelated law enforcement activity *and* the person was previously convicted of a state or federal offense that meets the immigration definition of an aggravated felony.⁶
- Law enforcement agencies are prohibited from providing immigration agents exclusive office space.

The Attorney General is required by October 1, 2018 to publish model policies for public schools, public libraries, state health facilities, and courthouses, among others, limiting to the fullest extent of the law, their assistance with immigration enforcement. All public schools, state health facilities, and courthouses are required to implement the model policies and other agencies are encouraged to adopt the policies. For any databases operated by state and local law enforcement agencies, the Attorney General is required by October 1, 2018, to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations aimed at ensuring that those databases limit the availability of information for the purpose of immigration enforcement. State and local law enforcement agencies are encouraged to adopt this guidance.

² Immigration holds also known as ICE detainers, are requests to a law enforcement agency, to voluntarily detain a person additional time beyond criminal custody. ICE uses the same form (I-247A) to make detainer requests (always prohibited under the Act) as Notification requests (sometimes prohibited under the Act). However, to the degree that ICE requests extra detention, this is now unlawful under California law. For an annotated review of the Form I-247A, see *Annotated Detainer Form 2017* at www.ilrc.org/enforcement.

³ A notification request is a request from ICE to a law enforcement agency asking the jail to voluntarily provide the individual's release date such that ICE has sufficient notice to arrest the individual at release from criminal custody. These requests are made using the DHS Form I-247A.

⁴ The TRUST Act exceptions have been amended (see *e.g.*, new washout provisions) so counsel and advocates who were familiar with the 2014 Act when it governed immigration detainers should familiarize themselves with its new limitations.

⁵ A transfer request is a request from immigration authorities asking that a law enforcement agency facilitate the transfer of an individual in its custody to ICE or CBP.

⁶ "Aggravated felony" is a term of art in immigration law, defined at 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43). See *Practice Advisory: Aggravated Felonies* at www.ilrc.org/practice-advisory-aggravated-felonies. For guidance on whether a California offense may be an aggravated felony, see the *California Quick Reference Chart* at www.ilrc.org/chart.

II. SPECIFICS OF THE BILL

A) What does the Values Act do?

With some exceptions, SB 54 specifically prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies from investigating, interrogating, detaining, detecting, or arresting persons for immigration enforcement purposes. SB 54 accomplishes this through creating or amending multiple state laws. SB 54 amends TRUST Act provisions in the Government Code, incorporates Proposition 47 protections into the Government Code, codifies the newly enacted California Values Act in the Government Code, extends TRUTH Act provisions to the CDCR, and repeals Health & Safety Code §11369. SB 54 also permits local jurisdictions to enact more stringent policies to further protect noncitizens.

B) How was the TRUST Act amended?

The TRUST Act of 2014 prohibited local jailors from cooperating with requests from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to “hold,” or detain, a noncitizen beyond the time that person would otherwise have been released from criminal custody so that ICE could apprehend that individual. This protection against ICE holds applied to all incarcerated noncitizens, except those whose criminal record brought them within a TRUST Act exception. If an exception applied, then the jailor had discretion to honor the ICE hold request or not. The TRUST Act of 2014 provided no protection against ICE requests for either notification of release date or facilitation of transfer to ICE.

SB 54 made three key changes. First, no jailor is permitted to cooperate with an ICE hold request under any circumstances. Second, the TRUST Act now protects incarcerated noncitizens against ICE requests for notification and/or transfer. Third, exceptions to the TRUST Act still exist to permit discretionary cooperation with notification and transfer requests, but the list of exceptions has been slightly amended.

Specifically, the following amendments were made to the TRUST Act (Govt C §§7282, 7282.5):

- The definition of immigration hold, notification, and transfer request is now found in Govt C §7283 and applies to ICE, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other immigration authorities (Govt C §7282).
- Local law enforcement agencies no longer have discretion to detain anyone on the basis of an immigration hold. Local cooperation with immigration holds is prohibited in every case. (Govt C §7282.5(a)).
- Local law enforcement agencies have discretion (but are never required) to cooperate with immigration authorities **only** when 1) doing so will not violate any Federal, State, local law or policy⁷ and 2) when permitted by the California Values Act (Govt C §7282.5 (a)).
- Local law enforcement agencies are permitted to notify immigration authorities of release dates or to facilitate transfers of individuals to immigration authorities, **only** when the individual comes within an exception. (See Govt C §7282.5(a)(1)-(5), (b).) Exceptions apply to persons:
 - a. *arrested and held to answer* for a serious (Pen C §1192.7(c)), violent (Pen C §667.7(c)), or state prison felony; or
 - b. *convicted* of a serious or violent or state prison felony; or
 - c. *convicted within the past 5 years* of a misdemeanor for certain enumerated wobbler offenses or *convicted within 15 years* of certain enumerated felony offenses (See Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(Q)).⁸

NOTE: The list of enumerated wobbler and felony convictions in Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(AE) is identical to the list previously used to permit discretionary holds under the TRUST Act of 2014. See

⁷ This provides an opportunity for advocates to push for stronger policies which prohibit notification and transfers in more circumstances than the Values Act, or altogether.

⁸ The Act specifies that the washout periods are from the date of conviction not from the date of release.

Appendix I. The 15-year washout period for the enumerated felonies is new. Further, note that unlike with serious, violent or state prison felonies, merely being held to answer for the enumerated felonies under §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(AE) will not suffice to trigger discretion to cooperate with ICE notice and transfer requests. Only a conviction will suffice.

ALERT: The list of enumerated felony and wobbler offenses (Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(AE)) wrongly includes some straight misdemeanors. See **Appendix III**. This was a drafting error carried over from the codification of the TRUST Act in 2014. The statute is clear, however, that only misdemeanor convictions from “wobbler” offenses should trigger this exception.

Example: Client Sara has a misdemeanor domestic violence Cal. PC §273.5 conviction from 6 years ago. She has now been arrested on a misdemeanor battery Cal PC. §242. ICE issues a notification request. Is Sara protected from a request for notification of her release date?

Answer: Yes. The jail *cannot* respond to ICE’s notification request. The Cal. PC §273.5 misdemeanor is an enumerated wobbler appearing in Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(B). However, for this misdemeanor to allow discretion to cooperate with ICE, the conviction must have occurred within the last 5 years and Sara’s conviction was 6 years ago. The misdemeanor battery charge also does not give law enforcement a basis to cooperate. A misdemeanor *charge* may not be the basis of cooperation; only a misdemeanor *conviction* will suffice. Even if the 242 results in a conviction, the offense erroneously appears in the list of TRUST Act exceptions; it is a straight misdemeanor and not a wobbler and thus should be “protected” from cooperation. Because of the potential for misapplication, however, you may want to confirm with the jail that they will not honor the notification request.

- d. currently registering as a California sex or arson offender;
- e. convicted of a *federal crime* that meets the definition of an aggravated felony, or is identified by ICE or Homeland Security as the subject of a federal felony arrest warrant.

Under no circumstances can local law enforcement cooperate with immigration authorities on individuals arrested, detained, or convicted of offenses that are misdemeanors under the code but were felonies or wobblers before the enactment of Proposition 47. In other words, in no case can local law enforcement cooperate with notice and transfer requests for people convicted of Proposition 47 offenses (Govt C §7282.5(a)(6)). It’s clear that no conviction that is classed as a misdemeanor under Proposition 47 can be the basis for cooperation with immigration. If a person is entitled to reduce a past felony conviction to a misdemeanor under Proposition 47 but has not yet done so, the better view is that the felony still cannot serve as a basis for cooperation with immigration authorities. However, because of the potential for mixed application on the ground, counsel should make every effort to reduce prior felonies to misdemeanors under Proposition 47. If the conviction is from another county, counsel should contact the public defender or other defense counsel in that county to ask them to reduce the felony under Proposition 47.

ALERT: Only *felony* DUI or drug-offense convictions may be the basis for cooperating with notice and transfer requests (see Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(G), (M)).

Example: Client Henry is convicted of misdemeanor Cal. H&S Code § 11358. ICE has issued a notification request on his case. Can the jail notify ICE of Henry’s release date?

Answer: No. Per Govt C § 7282.5(a)(3)(M), only felony offenses may be the basis to cooperate with a notification request. However, note that Henry may face other serious consequences to his immigration status as the result of this offense. Also, because ICE may still try to arrest Henry, inform Henry of his right to remain silent in front of ICE agents and to not open his home door to ICE agents (they are required to have judicial warrants and very rarely do).

Example: Client Tony has a prior conviction for receiving stolen property, Cal. PC §496, from three years ago. In that case, Tony stole a bottle of juice and was convicted of a misdemeanor. In the current case, he's received a conviction for a misdemeanor DUI, Cal Vel. C §23152. ICE issues a transfer request. Is Tony protected from transfer request?

Answer: Yes. The jail *cannot* respond to ICE's transfer request. Even though PC §496 is an enumerated offense in §7282.5(a)(3)(F) and Tony's conviction occurred within the last five years, §496(a) for property valued under \$950 was redefined as a misdemeanor offense under Proposition 47, and Tony was convicted of a misdemeanor. Thus he is "safe" under the California Values Act. See Govt C §7282.5(a)(6). Tony's misdemeanor DUI also may not be the basis for cooperation because only *felony* DUI convictions may trigger discretion to cooperate. Govt C 7282.5(a)(3)(G). Because of the potential for confusion about the §496 conviction, you may want to confirm with the jail that they will not honor a transfer request.

Example: What if Tony had a 2013 felony conviction for possessing a controlled substance, Cal. H&S C § 11377?

Answer: First, Tony's counsel would make every effort to get the conviction reduced to a misdemeanor under Proposition 47. That way the conviction would not permit cooperation. Failing that, counsel would argue that the felony still did not provide discretion to local law enforcement to cooperate because Proposition 47 offenses are protected from notice and transfer requests.

C) What is the California Values Act?

The California Values Act is the heart of SB 54. It governs what local law enforcement is and is not permitted to do with respect to immigration enforcement. The Values Act is codified in Govt C §§7284-7284.12.

1. What does the California Value Act prohibit?

Under the Act, California law enforcement agencies, including school police or security departments, **shall not** (Govt C §7284.6(a)):

Use agency or department money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, including to:

- Inquire into an individual's immigration status
- Detain an individual pursuant to a hold request
- Provide information regarding a person's release date or respond to requests for notification of release dates, *unless* either of the following applies:
 - (1) that information is "available to the public," or
 - (2) the individual comes within an exception to the TRUST Act set out in Govt C §7282.5(a)(1)-(5), (b)) and discussed in part B, above. This would then permit, but not require, the jailor to cooperate unless a more stringent local policy regarding cooperation exists in the jurisdiction.
- Transfer an individual to immigration authorities, unless

(1) this is authorized by a judicial warrant or a judicial probable cause determination, or

(2) the person comes within an exception to the TRUST Act set out in Govt C §7282.5(a)(1)-(5), (b)) and discussed in Part B, above. If the person does come within an exception, this would permit, but not require, the jailor to cooperate with the transfer unless a more stringent local policy regarding cooperation exists in the jurisdiction.

- Provide personal information (defined in Civ C §1798.3) about an individual, including but not limited to the individual's home address or work address, unless that information is available to the public.
- Make or intentionally participate in arrests based on civil immigration warrants
- Assist immigration authorities with "board and searches" of vessels, vehicles or land
- Perform the functions of an immigration officer, whether through the 287(g) program or any other law, regulation, or policy, whether formal or informal.
- Place peace officers under the supervision of federal agencies or employ peace officers deputized as special federal officers or special federal deputies for purposes of immigration enforcement
- Use immigration authorities as interpreters for law enforcement matters relating to individuals in custody
- Provide office space within a city or county law enforcement facility exclusively dedicated for immigration authorities' use
- Contract with the federal government to house federal detainees in California law enforcement agency facilities except under Govt C §7310 et seq.

2. What is permissible under the California Values Act?

The California Values Act does **not** prevent any of the following that "does not violate any policy of the law enforcement agency or any local law or policy of the jurisdiction in which the agency is operating:" including (Gov C § 7284.6(b)):

- Responding to release date or transfer requests if the information is *available to the public* or in the exercise of discretion for individuals who come within a TRUST Act exception (see Govt C §7282.5(a)(1)-(5), (b)). Defenders should watch out for law enforcement agencies who try to use this publicly available exception to cooperate with ICE in every case.
- Giving immigration authorities access, in compliance with TRUTH Act protections, to interview individuals in agency or department custody.
- Responding to requests from immigration officials for information about a specific individual's criminal history, including prior criminal arrests, convictions, or similar criminal history information accessed through CLETS, where otherwise permitted by state law.
- Investigating, enforcing, detaining on reasonable suspicion, or arresting an individual, for the federal offense of reentry into the United States after deportation –if this is detected during *unrelated* law enforcement activity *and* the person was previously convicted of a state or federal aggravated felony⁹

⁹ "Aggravated felony" is a term of art in immigration law, defined at 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43).

(Govt C § 7284.6(b)(1). **However, local law enforcement may only respond to a transfer request if the individual comes within an exception in the TRUST Act** set out in Govt C §7282.5(a)(1)-(5), (b) and discussed in Part B, above.

- Conducting enforcement or investigative duties associated with a joint law enforcement task force, including sharing confidential information with other law enforcement agencies for purposes of task force investigations, as long as (1) the primary purpose is not immigration enforcement; (2) local law enforcement’s duties are primarily related to a violation of state or federal law unrelated to immigration enforcement; and (3) participation in the task force does not violate any local law or policy. (Govt C §7284.6(b)(3).
- Making inquiries into information necessary to certify an individual identified as a potential crime or trafficking victim for a T or U visa, or to comply with 18 USC 922(d)(5) (prohibition on providing firearms to anyone illegally or unlawfully in the U.S.).
- Prohibiting or limiting a *government* entity or official from sharing an individual’s immigration status or citizenship information with federal immigration authorities.

NOTE: “Government entity” or “official” is not defined within the Values Act, though “California law enforcement agency” is (See Govt C §7284.4 and footnote 1).

3. How does the California Values Act Affect the CDCR?

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is exempt from the prohibitions on cooperation with immigration placed on California law enforcement agencies.¹⁰ However, the California Values Act extends provisions of the TRUTH Act (Govt C §7283 et seq.) to the CDCR, if the CDCR chooses to permit interviews between CDCR inmates and immigration authorities, or respond to immigration notice and transfer requests.

- In advance of any interview by ICE, individuals must be presented with a written consent form (mandated to be available in many languages), that explains that the interview is voluntary, the purpose of the interview, and the fact that the interview can be declined or conducted only with the individual’s attorney present (Govt C §7284.10(a)(1)). Under the TRUTH Act, this is law in all county jails as well.
- The CDCR must provide a copy of any ICE request for a hold, notification or transfer to the individual and tell the individual whether the CDCR intends to comply with the request (Govt C §7284.10(a)(2)).

In addition, under the Act, the CDCR is prohibited from:

- Restricting access for individuals to in-prison educational or rehabilitative programming or other credit-earning opportunities on the sole basis of citizen or immigration status, including but not limited to, whether the person is in removal proceedings, or subject to a hold, transfer, or notification request or civil immigration warrant (Govt C §7284.10(b)(1)).
- Considering citizenship or immigration status including but not limited to, whether the person is in removal proceedings, or subject to a hold, transfer, or notification request or civil immigration warrant, as a factor in determining a person’s custodial status (Govt C §7284.10(b)(2)).

¹⁰ In Govt C §7284.4, the statute reads, for purposes of the Act, “ ‘California law enforcement agency’ does not include the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.”

4. Does falling within California Values Act protections guarantee that a noncitizen will avoid immigration custody?

Not necessarily. Although the Value Act is extremely comprehensive in that it limits many forms of ICE collaboration, local law enforcement agencies retain discretion to cooperate with ICE on notification and transfer requests under certain circumstances. Furthermore, nothing prevents immigration authorities from learning of a noncitizen's presence, whereabouts, and criminal proceedings through their own channels.

Appendix I., provides a full list of the offenses that can result in discretionary cooperation with notification or transfer requests. These offenses notwithstanding, there are offenses that are *protected* from notification and transfer requests. Specifically, straight misdemeanors (including drug possession and DUI) and those felony convictions and misdemeanor convictions for wobblers which are *not* listed in SB 54 at Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(AE).

5. Does the California Values Act apply to juvenile adjudications?

In some counties, juveniles simply are not reported to ICE as a matter of practice and policy. Defense counsel can advocate for similar policies on the ground that reporting juveniles to ICE violates confidentiality provisions under Welf & I C §§827 and 828, and undermines the policy goals of Welf & I C §202 to provide treatment in the youth's best interest, and to promote rehabilitation and family reunification. Local law enforcement is free to not report any noncitizen youth. Visit ILRC's website for a memo discussing these and other legal issues at the intersection of the California juvenile justice system and immigration enforcement.

Otherwise, the Act's baseline prohibition on responding to notification and transfer requests applies to juvenile detainees, because its definition of "law enforcement official" includes juvenile detention facilities. *See* Cal. Gov't Code § 7282(d) ("Law enforcement official" means . . . any person or local agency authorized to operate juvenile detention facilities or to maintain custody of individuals in juvenile detention facilities."). However, some of the Act's exceptions apply more narrowly to juveniles than adults. In most cases, juveniles are "adjudicated" and not "convicted" under state law, and most of the Act's exceptions apply only to "convictions," not "adjudications."¹¹ Only a small number of juvenile adjudications constitute convictions under California law. Under section 667(d)(3) of the Penal Code, the only juvenile adjudications that are considered convictions are adjudications for offenses that were committed when the juvenile was 16 or older and that are listed in section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The adjudications described in section 667(d)(3) are therefore the only situations in which state and local law enforcement may, under the Act, cooperate with notification and transfer requests based on a juvenile adjudication.

A juvenile convicted as an adult is likely to be treated as an adult for California Values Act purposes. Defenders representing noncitizen juveniles should make every effort to keep them out of adult court.

6. Can a local jurisdiction decide to grant more protection than SB 54 affords?

Yes. SB 54 does not mandate cooperation with ICE under any circumstance. Moreover, even when SB 54 delineates the types of cooperation which remain lawful, it states that those activities are subject to any "local law or policy." (Govt C §7284.6(b)). Thus, in jurisdictions that grant stronger protection such as Santa Clara, San Francisco, and others, those policies control. Advocates remain free to push their law enforcement agency to adopt the strongest policy possible. The ILRC is available to support these efforts.

¹¹ *See* Cal. Welfare & Inst. Code § 602 (establishing juvenile court jurisdiction to "adjudge" a juvenile younger than eighteen years old "to be a ward of the court"); *id.* §§ 602.3, 603.5(a) (using "adjudicate," not "convict").

III. DEFENDING YOUR CLIENT

To summarize, California law enforcement cooperation with immigration holds is off the table; local law enforcement agencies are prohibited from detaining individuals on the basis of an immigration hold, period. Local law enforcement is also prohibited from gathering or sharing information about suspected noncitizens for immigration officials. Neither can they act as immigration agents, use immigration agents as translators or dedicate office or desk space in county law enforcement facilities solely for immigration's use. There are some exceptions where law enforcement officials may exercise discretion to respond to immigration requests for (a) notification of release dates or (b) assistance with transfers, *but only* for individuals who meet specific criteria in amended Govt C §7282.5. Information concerning an individual's release date can also be shared when that information is available to the public, and transfer requests can be honored when there is a judicial warrant or judicial determination of probable cause.

It is important to distinguish between the prohibition on cooperation with immigration enforcement and the immigration consequences of criminal cases. The California Values Act (and local policy) may prevent local jails from responding to notification and transfer requests, but it does not protect against the immigration consequences of criminal conduct or conviction. In other words, qualifying for protection under the Values Act may delay or avoid ICE arrest, but it does not confer any lawful immigration status on a person. "Immigration consequences" refers to how a criminal disposition will affect the noncitizen's immigration status, *e.g.*, whether it will cause him or her to lose a green card, or prevent eligibility to apply for lawful status in the future. Defense counsel continues to have a duty to investigate and affirmatively defend against the immigration consequences of a criminal case, in accordance with the priorities of the defendant, in addition to the duty to defend the criminal case, itself. The ILRC has a number of useful resources available online for analyzing the immigration consequences of criminal conduct and/or conviction as well as attorneys to help answer questions. See www.ilrc.org/crimes and www.ilrc.org/chart.

Defense attorneys can play a critical role in keeping their clients out of ICE's purview by holding local law enforcement accountable to the provisions of the California Values Act, securing their clients' release from custody, and resolving cases in such a way as to best preserve their client's immigration options.

A) Effect on Defense Goals and Strategy

It's important to understand SB 54 and be familiar with it in order to inform clients and their families of their rights, to speak up if the court and/or sheriff is in violation of the law, to gather information regarding law enforcement practices in violation of the law in order to lay the ground work for civil action, or to weigh the opportunities and risks of O.R. release or bail possibilities.

Beyond these considerations, SB 54 may be a factor in determining the best resolution for a specific client. And the determination is not always simple. In many cases the client's first priority will be to protect his or her lawful immigration status-or hope of gaining lawful status – even if a conviction will bring the client within a TRUST Act exception and effectively destroy SB 54 protection. In other cases, where a client is undocumented and without any hope of relief, he or she may most want to avoid immigration authorities and prioritize getting a disposition that preserves protection under SB 54, even if it has a bad effect on his or her future immigration options. Sometimes the resolution of a case will meet both goals, sometimes it will not. This may add another layer of complexity on what is already a complex decision. When in doubt, conferring with an expert in "crim/imm" may be the safest and most time saving option.

Consider the following in incorporating the California Values Act into your immigration case assessment.

B) Approaching your case:

1. Generally, keep your eye on the immigration priorities of your client. Do not settle the case for an SB 54 “safe” disposition that in the long run will harm clients by rendering them deportable, inadmissible, or ineligible for relief and subject to mandatory immigration detention. For example, misdemeanor possession of narcotics may be SB 54 safe, but is very destructive to your client’s immigration options and ability to remain out of ICE custody. (The exception may be if after consulting with an immigration expert, you determine that the client has no possible path to lawful status, and their biggest goal is to avoid ICE now.)
 - a. Review ILRC criminal immigration materials online (e.g., Immigrant Questionnaire, California Chart & Notes, Relief toolkit) and consult with an expert in immigration and crimes (“crim/imm”) about possible dispositions of the case. See www.ilrc.org/chart and www.ilrc.org/crimes.
2. Learn the exceptions permitting cooperation with notice and transfer requests. If local law enforcement indicates it will honor a notification or transfer request, discuss the posting of bail with your client.
 - a. **Note:** Your client should receive notice after ICE submits such a request and you *and* your client should receive written notice if law enforcement intends to comply with the request.
 - b. Remember that an assessment of whether your client is protected by the California Values Act requires a review of the current charges **and** your client’s prior criminal history (keep in mind washout periods). See Appendix I for a list of offenses permitting cooperation with notification and transfer requests.
 - c. The exceptions to noncooperation with immigration are many and complex, and a Sheriff’s office or deputy could make a mistake. It is advisable to confirm with the Sheriff that he or she will not cooperate with a notification or transfer request that is protected under the Act.
3. Learn about any local policy further restricting law enforcement’s cooperation with immigration.
 - a. A growing list of counties including San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Monterey County are adopting stronger policies than the Values Act. For an interactive map showing local policies, go to www.ilrc.org/local-enforcement-map
4. Discuss your client’s rights. This will be helpful in the event that your client or his or her friends and family are confronted by ICE.
 - a. In particular, advise on the Fifth Amendment right to remain silent in front of ICE officials, the Fourth Amendment right against search and seizure if ICE agents come to a person’s home without a judicial warrant (they virtually never have a judicial warrant, only an administrative one), and other rights. See *Know Your Rights: A Guide for Immigrants in the California Criminal Justice System*, at www.ilrc.org/enforcement . Some defender offices distribute “red cards” (cards that assert these rights), to help the client assert their rights if it becomes necessary. To order red cards in bulk, <https://www.ilrc.org/red-cards>.

C) Bail Considerations

Since ICE holds are prohibited in every case, notification and transfers are now the primary way that individuals are arrested by ICE at local jails. While the existence of a notification or transfer request shouldn’t affect the *granting* of bail by the judge, advising the client on whether to *post* bail may depend on whether or not the client will be protected from notification or transfer under the California Values Act or otherwise remain free from ICE custody. In other words, if a client is likely to be turned over to ICE, it may not be advisable to pay the bail since ICE may arrest the client and not transfer the individual back to criminal custody to resolve the criminal case. The money a client might spend on bail may be better spent on an immigration attorney or immigration

bond. Conversely, if the person is protected by the California Values Act, or a more stringent local policy, it may be advisable to pay the bail. To that end, it is important to familiarize yourself with the exceptions to notification and transfer requests, remembering that prior criminal history is considered as well (keep in mind washout periods) and to learn the local practices (*i.e.*, the frequency with which ICE comes to the jail to pick up noncitizens or the likelihood of ICE showing up at someone's home). In many cases, it is preferable to remain in criminal custody at the jail than to be taken into immigration custody in the middle of a court case.

Example: Client John's family would like to post his bail. John has a misdemeanor child endangerment Cal PC §273a(a) conviction from four years ago. He is currently in custody for a misdemeanor Cal. PC §273a(b) charge. ICE has issued a notification request in John's case. Should John's family post his bail?

Answer: John should consider the risks before his family posts bail. The current charge for §273a(b) is not a basis for cooperation. At this point it is only a charge, not a conviction.¹² However, the prior misdemeanor conviction for Cal PC §273a(a), is a wobbler offense listed in § 7282.5(a)(3)(C). Here, unless the local jail has its own policy which is stronger than the Act, the jail may notify ICE of John's release date. John should be notified of this risk and any other local trends (e.g. the frequency to which ICE agents come to jail to pick people up), before his family posts bail.

To avoid notification and transfer request problems, criminal defense counsel should try to get the client released from criminal custody on his or her own recognizance or bail *before* immigration enforcement agents have a chance to identify and locate the client (by using their own resources, public information, or an exception to the prohibition on cooperation by local law enforcement). This will not be possible in all cases as ICE will identify certain individuals shortly after they are booked into criminal custody.

How do I know that my client has a notification or transfer request? Under the TRUTH Act, upon receiving a notification or transfer request, law enforcement is required to provide a copy of the notice to the individual. Further, if law enforcement does notify ICE of the person's release date, law enforcement must promptly provide **notification in writing to the individual and their attorney** or to one other person the client designates.¹³ Defenders, however, have reported receiving delayed notice. Consider reaching out to your Sheriff's Department to establish a streamlined process for this state-mandated notice.

NOTE: Given the complexities of the criminal exceptions to noncooperation with ICE, it is advisable to confirm that the Sheriff will not cooperate with a notification or transfer request that is protected under the Act. In particular, straight misdemeanors, Proposition 47 offenses, and felony convictions and misdemeanor convictions for wobblers that are **not** enumerated in Govt C §7282.5 are protected against cooperation by law enforcement with notice and transfer requests from immigration agencies.

D) Proposition 47 considerations

In no case are Proposition 47 offenses subject to notice or transfer requests. The ILRC's interpretation is that *all* Prop 47 offenses should be protected, including those felonies that are eligible to be reduced or reclassified, but have not yet been. However, defenders should be prepared for mixed application on the ground. To put your client in the best position, reduce felonies to misdemeanors (through a number of vehicles; see free online materials¹⁴). This is useful not only in ensuring that your client is not incorrectly transferred to ICE, but also in avoiding certain immigration consequences that can arise with an actual or potential sentence of a year or more.¹⁵

¹² A misdemeanor charge of any sort may never be the basis for ICE cooperation. See Govt C §7282.5(b).

¹³ Govt C § 7283.1(b).

¹⁴ See materials at www.ilrc.org/post-conviction-relief.

¹⁵ See, e.g., *California Criminal Sentences and Eligibility for Relief*, available at www.ilrc.org/crimes.

E) Proposition 64 Considerations

Misdemeanor Proposition 64 offenses, including drug trafficking, should receive protection against notification and transfer under the Act because they are “straight” misdemeanors. Only *felony* drug convictions are exceptions in the Act. Govt C § 7282.5(a)(3)(M).¹⁶ Advocates are arguing that protection should extend as well to those felony convictions that have yet to be reduced or reclassified under Proposition 64.

However, defense counsel should be aware that **controlled substance offenses**- whether misdemeanor or felony -- **are very damaging to noncitizens**. Even admitting to drug-related conduct that does not result in a criminal conviction after successful completion of a drug program, or pleading guilty to a drug related offense where the plea is later withdrawn and the criminal case dismissed is considered a conviction for immigration purposes. This is true even for even minor offenses involving marijuana (even if legal under state law), with the exception of a first conviction for possession of 28.5 grams or less. Drug offenses can render a noncitizen inadmissible, deportable, ineligible for relief, and subject to mandatory immigration detention. In other words, while a misdemeanor drug trafficking offense may result in protection from cooperation with notice and transfer requests and thus delay or avoid ICE apprehension, it will nearly always prove fatal for immigration status.

NOTE: Beginning January 1, 2018, California deferred entry of judgment (DEJ) is ended and is replaced by a true pretrial diversion program. See AB 208 (Eggman), amending Pen C §1000. In contrast to DEJ, pretrial diversion does not require a guilty plea before the case is diverted and so is **not** a “conviction” for immigration purposes. If your noncitizen client is capable of successfully completing a diversion program and 12-18 months of monitoring, pretrial diversion is an excellent option. If your client is deeply addicted or otherwise not capable, you must look for another option, because failure at diversion will almost surely result in a damaging drug conviction. To eliminate a DEJ “conviction” for immigration purposes for pleas entered prior to January 1, 2018, the person must have the charges dismissed under Penal C §1000.3 *and further* must withdraw the plea under Pen C § 1203.43. Although § 1203.43 is a vacatur for cause, procedurally it is very easy to obtain, similar to an expungement under Pen C § 1203.4. See discussion in *Practice Advisory: New California Pretrial Diversion* at www.ilrc.org/crimes.

F) Remedies

A sample letter is available to act in advance of potential violations titled “Letter to Local Law Enforcement Identifying Potential Violations of SB 54,” available under the Implementation Resources subheading at www.iceoutofca.org/ca-values-act-sb54.html. If a violation of SB 54 has occurred, there are several steps that a defender can take. First, a violation should be reported to the legal organizations who helped draft and pass SB 54. These organizations are tracking violations trend and have escalation plans in place. A violation may be reported via the ILRC.¹⁷ Violations may also be reported to the State Attorney General’s office. If the violation resulted in extra detention in criminal custody, this may additionally be the basis for a civil lawsuit.

¹⁶ Section 7282.5(a)(3)(M) of the Act creates an exception for “[a]n offense involving the felony possession, sale, distribution, manufacture, or trafficking of controlled substances.” The word “felony” modifies the entire clause. Accordingly, only convictions for *felony* possession, felony sale, felony distribution, felony manufacture, or felony trafficking of controlled substances are included.

¹⁷ Please e-mail Grisel Ruiz at gruiz@ilrc.org with potential violations.

APPENDIX I. Enumerated Offenses Permitting Limited Cooperation (TRUST Act; Govt C §7282.5)

The Values Act permits discretionary cooperation with immigration officials (for notification and transfer requests) when this cooperation would not be in violation of any federal, state, local law, local policy or the California Values Act. The Values Act allows cooperation for individuals convicted or held to answer for serious, violent or state prison offenses. Additionally, the Act allows cooperation for certain *enumerated wobbler offenses* found at Govt C § 7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(Q). Here, the Act allows cooperation for those convicted within 5 years of an enumerated misdemeanor or convicted within the last 15 years of an enumerated felony. Note that for these enumerated offenses, being held to answer will **not** suffice and washout periods apply.

NOTE: Watch out for potential misapplication! For an offense triggering the below issues, it may be particularly important to confirm that the Sheriff is accurately following the law and will not honor a notification or transfer request.

Straight Misdemeanors: Many offense statutes listed in Govt C §7282.5(a)(3) contain subsections describing straight misdemeanor offenses. The TRUST Act¹⁸ is clear however, that for an exception to apply to misdemeanors, the individual must have been convicted “for a crime that is *punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony*”—in other words, the charged offense must have been a wobbler resolved as a misdemeanor. Straight misdemeanors are SB 54 “safe” in that they do not permit responses to notice or transfer requests. See **APPENDIX III**.

Proposition 47 Offenses: Proposition 47 offenses are expressly protected from notice and transfer requests.¹⁹ However, law enforcement agencies on the ground might incorrectly respond to notice and transfer requests since certain Prop 47 offenses are listed in the enumerated offenses at Govt C §7282.5(a)(3). See **APPENDIX II**.

The enumerated offenses are:

Crimes Against a Person, Criminal Threats & Sex Offenses

Assault (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(A))

As specified, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 217.1, 220, 240, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 244, 244.5, 245, 245.2, 245.3, 245.5, 4500, and 4501.

Battery (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(B)).

As specified, but not limited to P.C. §§ 242, 243.1, 243.3, 243.4, 243.6, 243.7, 243.9, 273.5, 347, 4501.1, & 4501.5.

Use of threats (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(C)).

As specified, but not limited to P.C. §§ 71, 76, 139, 140, 422, 601, and 11418.5.

Sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or crimes endangering children (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(D)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266d, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 266j, 267, 269, 288, 288.5, 311.1, 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, 311.11, and 647.6.

Child abuse or endangerment (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(C)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 270, 271, 271a, 273a, 273ab, 273d, 273.4, and 278.

Crime resulting in death, or involving the personal infliction of great bodily injury (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(Q)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 245.6(d), 187, 191.5, 192, 192.5, 12022.7, 12022.8, and 12022.9.

False imprisonment, slavery, and human trafficking (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(T)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 181, 210.5, 236, 236.1, and 4503.

Offense requiring sex offender registration under P.C. §§ 290, 290.002, or 290.006 (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(S)).

¹⁸ Govt C §7282.5.

¹⁹ Gov't Code § 7282.5(a)(6).

Torture and mayhem (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(V)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. § 203.

Elder and dependent adult abuse (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(X)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. § 368.

Hate crime (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(Y)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. § 422.55.

Crime threatening the public safety (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(W)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 219, 219.1, 219.2, 247.5, 404, 404.6, 405a, 451, and 11413.

Stalking (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(Z)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. § 646.9.

Rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or sexual penetration (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(AC)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 261(a)(2) & (6), 262(a)(1)&(4), 264.1, 286(c)&(d), 288a(c)&(d), 289(a)&(j).

Kidnapping (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(AD)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 207, 209, and 209.5.

Crimes Against Property

Burglary, robbery, theft, fraud, forgery, or embezzlement (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(F)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 211, 215, 459, 463, 470, 476, 487, 496, 503, 518, 530.5, 532, and 550.

Vandalism with prior convictions (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(N)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. § 594.7.

A crime threatening the public safety (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(W)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 219, 219.1, 219.2, 247.5, 404, 404.6, 405a, 451, and 11413.

Crimes Against Public Justice

Obstruction of justice (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(H)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 69, 95, 95.1, 136.1, and 148.10.

Bribery (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(I)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 67, 67.5, 68, 74, 85, 86, 92, 93, 137, 138, and 165.

Escape, (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(J)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 107, 109, 110, 4530, 4530.5, 4532, 4533, 4534, 4535, and 4536.

Firearms and other weapons

Unlawful possession or use of a weapon, firearm, explosive device, or weapon of mass destruction. (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(K))

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 171b, 171c, 171d, 246, 246.3, 247, 417, 417.3, 417.6, 417.8, 4574, 11418, 11418.1, 12021.5, 12022, 12022.2, 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.55, 18745, 18750, 18755, and 26100 (c) and (d).

Possession of an unlawful deadly weapon under Part 6 of the Penal Code (P.C. § 16000 et seq.) (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(L)).

Possession or use of a firearm in the commission of an offense (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(R)).

Felony Drug Offenses

Offense involving the felony possession, sale, distribution, manufacture, or trafficking of controlled substances (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(M)).

Felony DUI of alcohol or drugs (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(G)).

Gang-related Offenses

Gang-related offenses (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(O)).

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 186.22, 186.26, and 186.28.

Inchoate Offenses

An attempt or a conspiracy as defined in P.C. §§ 664 or 182 to commit any of the enumerated offenses on this list (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(P)).

Soliciting the commission of a crime (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(AA))

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 286(c), 653j, and 653.23.

Criminal Profiteering

Criminal profiteering and money laundering (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(U))

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. §§ 186.2, 186.9, and 186.10.

Offense Committed while Out on Bail

Offense committed while on bail or released on O.R. (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(AB))

As specified in, but not limited to, P.C. § 12022.1.

Vehicle Code

Vehicle Code § 20001(c). (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(AE))

Felony DUI of alcohol or drugs (G.C. § 7282.5(a)(3)(G))

APPENDIX II. Enumerated Offenses in Govt C §7282.5 that were Reduced by Propositions and No Longer Permit Cooperation with Immigration

NOTE: Government Code §7282.5, names broad offense categories such as “assault”, “battery”, “theft”, “burglary”) followed by the language, “as specified in, but not limited to sections...” and then lists offense statutes. A couple of the offenses in the chart below are not explicitly enumerated offenses listed in Govt C §7282.5, but nonetheless fall within a broadly named category in the statute. They are provided here as Proposition 47 misdemeanors that expressly *protect* individuals from notice and transfer requests (see Govt C §7282.5(a)(6)). Note that other offenses (*e.g.*, 459, 487) are listed in Govt C §7282.5(a)(3) and thus a conviction is exempted from the ban on noncooperation with immigration officials (in other words law enforcement may choose to cooperate with notice and transfer requests) despite the fact that the underlying conduct may have been akin to misdemeanor shoplifting before Proposition 47 was codified. While it is our interpretation that *all* Prop 47 offenses should be protected (see P.C. §1170.18), including *felonies* which have yet to be reduced or reclassified, defenders should be prepared for mixed application on the ground. To put your client in the best position, reduce felonies to misdemeanors where ever you can.

Offense	Code	Trust Act (Govt C §7282.5) Category	Proposition
Shoplifting under 950\$	Pen C §459.5	(a)(3)(F)	Prop 47
Forgery for < \$950	Pen C §473(b)	(a)(3)(F)	Prop 47
Insufficient Funds where underlying amount is < \$950	Pen C §476a(b)	(a)(3)(F)	Prop 47
Receiving stolen property of < \$950 value	Pen C §496(a)	(a)(3)(F)	Prop 47

WARNING: Proposition 47 and Proposition 64 reduced some felony drug offenses to misdemeanors (see Health & S C §§11350, 11358, 11359(c), 11377) and misdemeanor drug offenses are “safe” from cooperation with notice and transfer requests. The exceptions that permit cooperation are only for “*felony* possession, sale, distribution, manufacture or trafficking” and felony DUI drugs/alcohol. See Govt C §§7282.5(a)(3)(M), (G). Although a misdemeanor drug offense may afford some protection against notice and transfer requests, drug-related conduct and convictions are very damaging to noncitizens and result in deportation, inadmissibility and the denial of relief.

APPENDIX III. Enumerated Offenses Describing Straight Misdemeanors Instead of Felonies or Wobblers as Required by Govt C §7282.5 in order to Cooperate with Immigration

NOTE: As straight misdemeanors, these offenses *do not* fall within the exception to noncooperation with immigration as misdemeanor convictions as “a crime punishable as either a misdemeanor or a felony” (wobbler). In other words, these convictions should *not* trigger discretion to cooperate with notice and transfer requests.

Offense	Penal Code	TRUST Act (Govt C §7282.5) subsection
Assault	§240	(a)(3)(A)
Battery	§242	(a)(3)(B)
Annoying or molesting a child	§647.6(a)(1)-(2)	(a)(3)(D)
Child endangerment	§273a(b)	(a)(3)(E)
Petty theft during an emergency	§463(c)	(a)(3)(F)
Accepting bribe for appointment to public office	§74	(a)(3)(I)
Brandishing deadly weapon	§§417(a), (d)	(a)(3)(K)
Knowingly permitting another to carry a firearm in a vehicle	§26100(a)	(a)(3)(K)
Incitement to riot	§404.6	(a)(3)(W)
Elder abuse	§368(c)	(a)(3)(X)
Supervising or aiding prostitution-related offense	§653.23	(a)(3)(AA)

APPENDIX IV. Criminal Defender “Cheat Sheet” on the California Values Act

The Act in a Nutshell:

- Law enforcement agencies (LEA) cannot honor any immigration “hold” requests, meaning requests to detain a person for additional time beyond the end of criminal custody.
- LEA cannot respond to immigration requests for notification of release dates²⁰ or facilitation of transfer to immigration custody²¹ -- unless a TRUST Act exception applies (see Chart, below).
- TRUTH Act protections, which require LEA to obtain written consent from a person in custody before an ICE interview, have been extended to the CDCR.
- LEA cannot inquire into a person’s immigration status.
- LEA cannot share personal information (*e.g.*, work or home addresses) about a person with immigration authorities -- unless the information is publicly available.
- LEA cannot use immigration agents as translators.
- LEA cannot perform the functions of an immigration officer (whether through a § 287(g) agreement or otherwise). LEA cannot make arrests on civil immigration warrants.
- In most cases, LEA are prohibited from arresting people for the federal criminal offense of unlawful reentry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a).²²
- LEA cannot provide immigration agents with exclusive office space.

How Do I Defend Noncitizens in Light of the California Values Act?

1. **In most cases, the highest immigration priority for the client still is getting or keeping lawful immigration status, rather than avoiding a TRUST Act exception.** The Values Act provides a specific list of offenses that are “TRUST Act exceptions,” which permit an LEA to provide release-date notification or transfer assistance to immigration authorities. See Chart, below. For many immigrant defendants, however, avoiding this list is *not* their top defense priority. Their priority is to preserve or obtain lawful immigration status. A plea that can both support lawful immigration status and avoid triggering a TRUST Act exception is optimal, but if a choice must be made, it often should be to save immigration status. An exception to this rule may be if the defendant is undocumented, has no immediate hope of immigration relief, and would suffer severe consequences if taken by ICE. Remember that both the TRUST Act and the regular immigration analyses require considering all prior convictions as well as current charges.
2. **Learn the TRUST Act exceptions and help clients get protection.** If your client has a notification or transfer request but does not come within a TRUST Act exception, you may want to make sure that the jail understands the law and will not cooperate with ICE. If the client comes within an exception and is likely to be transferred to ICE, discuss with your client the option of not posting bail, so that he or she will remain in criminal, rather than immigration, detention. Your client should receive notice after ICE submits a notice or transfer request, and you *and* your client should receive written notice if law enforcement intends to comply with the request.

²⁰ A notification request is a voluntary request from ICE to a law enforcement agency asking for the individual’s release date such that ICE has sufficient notice to arrest the individual at release from criminal custody. These requests are made using the DHS Form I-247A.

²¹ A transfer request is a request from immigration authorities asking that a law enforcement agency facilitate the transfer of an individual in its custody to ICE or CBP.

²² These arrests may only occur if reentry is detected during an unrelated law enforcement activity *and* the person was previously convicted of an aggravated felony, defined at 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43).

3. **Learn about any local policy** limiting law enforcement’s cooperation with immigration. A growing list of counties, including San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Monterey County, are adopting stronger policies than the Values Act.
4. **Advise your client on his or her Fifth Amendment** right to remain silent in front of ICE officials, the **Fourth Amendment** right against search and seizure if ICE agents come to a person’s home without a judicial warrant (and ICE virtually never has a judicial warrant).²³

CHART: TRUST Act Exceptions That Destroy Some Protections

If a defendant comes within a TRUST Act exception, then LEA potentially have the discretion to cooperate with ICE in two, and only two, ways: they can choose to answer requests for notification and for assistance with transfer. LEA have discretion (but are never required) to cooperate with these requests **only** when 1) doing so will not violate any Federal, State, or local law or policy *and* 2) when permitted by the California Values Act.²⁴

Conviction triggers TRUST Act exception	Held to answer will suffice?²⁵	Other conditions
Serious (Pen C §1192.7(c)) or violent (Pen C §667.7(c)) Felony	Yes	
Felony punishable by state prison	Yes	
Other felonies enumerated in Act ²⁶	No	Only includes convictions within the last 15 years
Misdemeanor convictions for wobblers enumerated in the Act ²⁷	No	Only includes convictions within the last 5 years
Federal offense that is an “aggravated felony”	No	See definition at 8 USC §1101(a)(43)
Currently required to register as a sex or arson offender	N/A	
No conviction, but federal felony arrest warrant. ²⁸	N/A	ICE or Homeland Security identifies the person as subject to such a warrant.

NOTE:

- **Only felony drug convictions or DUIs** are a basis for cooperation with notice and transfer requests; misdemeanor convictions are protected.
- **Proposition 47** offenses should be protected from cooperation with notice and transfer requests. See the discussion in *Defending Your Client*, Section D) Proposition 47 considerations in Practice Advisory *SB 54 and the California Values Act: A Guide for Criminal Defenders* (February 2018).
- Only enumerated wobbler offenses that resolved for misdemeanors can trigger an exception to protection under SB 54. Some of the offenses enumerated are **straight misdemeanors**. This is a drafting error from the 2015 TRUST Act.

²³ See *Know Your Rights: A Guide for Immigrants in the California Criminal Justice System*, at www.ilrc.org/enforcement

²⁴ (Govt C §7282.5(a)(1)-(5), (b)):

²⁵ This requires a probable cause determination per Govt C § 872.

²⁶ Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(Q).

²⁷ Govt C §7282.5(a)(3)(A)-(Q).

²⁸ Govt C §7282.5(a)(5)



Los Derechos de Inmigrantes

Lo Qué Pueden Hacer las Familias Inmigrantes Ahora

➔ Consulte a un proveedor de servicios de inmigración sobre sus opciones migratorias

Consiga ayuda migratoria legal, gratuita o a bajo costo, en el directorio nacional de proveedores Immigration Advocates Network, visite: <https://www.immigrationlawhelp.org>

- Averigüe si puede hacerse ciudadano de EE. UU. Si es que tiene la tarjeta de residente permanente.
- Averigüe si puede obtener la tarjeta de residente permanente si está aquí con una visa.
- Averigüe si cumple con los requisitos para obtener una visa o un permiso de trabajo si no tiene estatus migratorio legal.
- Averigüe cómo los antecedentes penales o condenas, si los hubiera, afectarían su caso o si hay alguna manera de borrarlos.

➔ Prepare un plan para el cuidado de sus hijos y familia

(<https://www.ilrc.org/plan-de-preparación-familiar>)

- Asegúrese que todos los contactos y números de emergencia estén al día en la escuela de sus hijos, de quién puede o no recogerlos.
- Prepare una lista de contactos y números de emergencia y tenga un archivo con los documentos importantes para que usted, su familia o su contacto de emergencia pueda tenerlos a la mano.
- Complete una declaración jurada de guardián legal para que otro adulto pueda cuidar a sus hijos temporalmente (disponible en California).
- Si sus hijos son nacidos en los Estados Unidos, también regístrelos ante el gobierno de su país (por ejemplo, en el consulado de su país de origen).

➔ Averigüe cuáles documentos debe y no debe llevar consigo

- Siempre lleve consigo su permiso de trabajo o tarjeta de residente permanente si las posee. Si no las tiene, se recomienda que lleve un tipo de identificación municipal, estatal o su licencia de conducir si se tramita en los Estados Unidos y si esta no incluye información sobre su estado migratorio o país de origen. Consulte a algún defensor de inmigración sobre qué tipos de documentos se consideran seguros portar en su localidad.
- No lleve consigo información sobre su país de origen.
- No lleve consigo documentos de identidad falsa o un documento con estatus migratorio falso.
- A todas horas, lleve consigo una tarjeta roja para ejercer su derecho a permanecer callado en caso de que lo paren o lo interroguen agentes de ICE o la policía.

Sus Derechos En Case de una Redada de Inmigración (ICE)

Todas las personas, documentadas o indocumentadas, tienen derechos en este país.

➔ **Asegúrese de saber qué hacer si los agentes de ICE se dirigen a usted o a alguien más.**

Informe a su familia (incluso a sus hijos), compañeros de vivienda y de trabajo, y sus vecinos documentados o indocumentados sobre el derecho a permanecer callados y los demás derechos si ICE o la policía llegan a su hogar, vecindario o lugar de empleo.

➔ **Tiene el derecho a permanecer callado.** Usted puede negarse a hablar con un agente de ICE. No conteste ni una pregunta, especialmente sobre su país de origen, estatus migratorio o cómo ingresó a los Estados Unidos. Diga que quiere permanecer callado hasta que hable con un abogado.

➔ **Tiene el derecho a exigir una orden de cateo antes de admitir a alguien a su hogar.** No les abra la puerta a las autoridades si no tienen una orden judicial. No está obligado a abrirle la puerta a ningún agente de ICE a no ser que le muestre una orden judicial firmada por un juez y que esta incluya su nombre y dirección. Si le dicen que tienen una orden judicial, no les abra la puerta. Pídeles que la pasen bajo la puerta o que la pasen por una ventana.

➔ **Tiene el derecho a hablar con un abogado y a hacer una llamada.**

➔ **Tiene el derecho a no firmar documento alguno antes de hablar con un abogado.** No firme ningún documento que usted no entienda. Su firma puede eliminar su derecho a hablar con abogado o tener una audiencia ante un juez de inmigración. Esto resultaría en su deportación inmediata sin tener una audiencia.

➔ **Tiene el derecho a no entregar documento alguno antes de hablar con un abogado.**

**Permanezca tranquilo y no intente huir.
Si lo hace, ICE o la policía podrían usarlo en su contra.**

Qué se Puede hacer Durante una Redada de Inmigración

➔ **Si puede hacerlo de manera segura, tome fotos, video, documento y reporte las redadas y detenciones.**

- Obtenga los nombres y direcciones de los testigos.
- Contacte al sindicato de su empleo si lo hay.
- Si los agentes de ICE o de la policía entran sin una orden de cateo pregunte por sus nombres y / o escriba sus números de placa policial.

➔ **Para reportar redadas, llame a la línea directa de United We Dream al 1-844-363-1423 o envíe un mensaje al 877877.**

- Reporte cualquier incidente relacionado con las redadas o abusos y maltratos por parte de ICE, la policía o la Patrulla Fronteriza.



Immigrant Rights

What Immigrant Families Can Do Now

➔ Talk to an immigration services provider about your immigration options

Find immigration legal help on the Immigration Advocates Network's national directory of free or low-cost nonprofit immigration legal services providers at <https://www.immigrationlawhelp.org>

- If you have a green card, find out if you can become a U.S. citizen.
- If you are here on a visa, find out if you can get a green card.
- If you do not have immigration status, find out if you may be eligible to get a visa or work permit.
- If you have a criminal arrest or conviction, find out how it might affect your case, or if there is a way to erase it from your record.

➔ Make a child care and family preparedness plan (<https://www.ilrc.org/family-preparedness-plan>)

- Make sure all information and emergency contacts are up to date at your children's school(s) including who can and cannot pick up your children.
- Create a sheet of emergency numbers and contact information and a file of important documents so that you, your family or your emergency contact person can easily access them.
- Complete a caregiver's authorization affidavit so another adult can care for your children temporarily (available in California).
- Register your child's birth with your country's government (for example, with your country's consulate) if your child was born in the United States.

➔ Figure out which documents you should and should not carry with you

- If you have a valid work permit or green card, carry it with you at all times. If you do not have one, generally it is advisable to carry a municipal ID, state ID or driver's license if it was issued in the United States and contains *no information at all* about your immigration status or your country of origin. Ask a local immigration advocate about what kind of documents are safe to carry in your area.
- Do not carry any documentation about your country of origin.
- Do not carry any false identity documents or false immigration documents.
- At all times, carry a red card (<https://www.ilrc.org/red-cards>) to exercise your right to remain silent in case you are stopped or interrogated by ICE or police officers.

Everyone's Rights During an Immigration (ICE) Raid

Everyone – both documented and undocumented persons – have rights in this country.

➡ **Make sure you and others know what to do if approached by ICE officers.**

Inform your family members (even children), housemates, neighbors and co-workers, regardless of their immigration status, of their right to remain silent and all of these rights if ICE or the police comes to your home, neighborhood or workplace.

➡ **You have the right to remain silent.**

You can refuse to speak to an ICE agent. Do not answer any questions, especially about your birth place, immigration status or how you entered the United States. Say that you want to remain silent until you speak with a lawyer.

➡ **You have the right to demand a warrant before letting anyone into your home.**

Do not open your door to authorities without a warrant. You do not need to open the door unless an ICE agent shows you a warrant signed by a judge with your specific and correct name and address on it. If they say they have one, do not open the door for them to show it to you. Ask them to slip it under the door or through a window.

➡ **You have the right to speak to a lawyer and the right to make a phone call.**

➡ **You have the right to refuse to sign anything before you talk to a lawyer.**

Do not sign anything. That could eliminate your right to speak with a lawyer or have a hearing in front of an immigration judge. This may result in you being deported immediately without a hearing.

➡ **You have the right to refuse to show any documents before speaking with a lawyer.**

**Remain calm and do not try to run away.
If you do, ICE or the police may use that against you.**

What Allies Can Do During an Immigration Raid

➡ **If you can do so safely, take photos of, video record, document and report raids and arrests.**

- Obtain the names and phone numbers of any witnesses.
- Share information about the raid with your co-workers. If there is a union in your workplace, contact a union official.
- If ICE agents or police officers enter without a proper warrant, ask for their names and/or write down their badge numbers.

➡ **To report a raid, contact United We Dream's hotline 1-844-363-1423 or text 877877.**

- Report any incidents of raids or abuses/mistreatment by ICE, police or border patrol.

EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF NON-CITIZEN CLIENTS

- Mx. Onyx Starrett (they/them), Ventura County Public Defender's Office

June 2021

6/22/2021

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TODAY'S GOAL:

- Empower defense attorneys to
 - Work with a criminal-immigration specialist,
 - Give accurate, thorough immigration advice to your client,
- and
- Negotiate effectively for immigration-safe(r) alternatives

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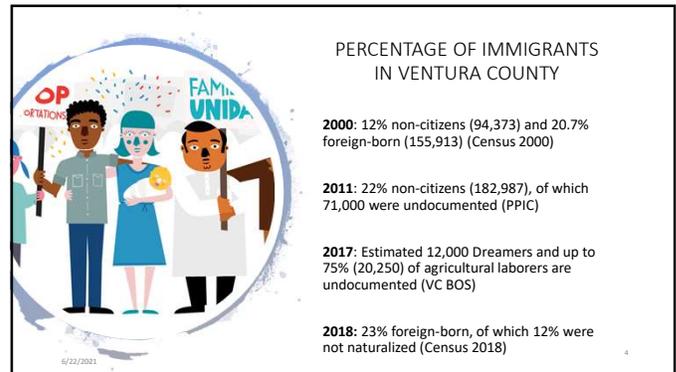
2

ROADMAP

- 1. Brief Immigration History
- 2. Overview of Immigration Players
- 3. Obligations of CA Defenders to Non-Citizen Clients
- 4. Necessary info for advisal
- 5. Identifying immigration red flags
- 6. Overview of when VCJ can work with ICE (SB54)

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4

BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF IMMIGRATION LAWS

- Between 1986 and 1996, Congress amended immigration law to render more crimes as disqualifying and to restrict the discretion Immigration Judges ("IJs") used to exercise
 - **1986: Aggravated felonies (AF) included murder, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking**
 - Discretionary relief available to "waive" ~~and~~ prior conviction (INA 212c)
 - **1990 (ImmAct):** expanded AF list; eliminated "judicial recommendation against deportation"
 - Discretionary relief available to waive prior conviction IF sentence was less than 5 years (INA 212c) + bond available to greencard holders with AF
 - **April 1996 (AEDPA):** Expanded AF list (gen. required 5 yr sentence)
 - Eliminated INA 212c for most people
 - Mandatory detention without bond for most deportable non-citizens

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Sept. 1996 (IIRIRA)

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Sept. 1996 (IIRIRA)

- Reduce term of imprisonment required to render various offenses to AFs to one year
- AFs bar nearly all discretionary forms of relief
- Added deportability ground for crimes of domestic violence, stalking, child abuse, protection order violation

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THE ERA OF MASS DETENTION & DEPORTATION

Average daily population of immigrant detainees

Creation of ICE

44,821

34,376

100,000

200,000

300,000

400,000

500,000

1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

Clinton Bush Obama Trump

*4,000 more people than Congress has authorized ICEs to keep at a time under current funding levels. 2020 target is 40,000.

Sources: Center for Migration Studies, the Daily Beast

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Total Immigration Deportations Peaked in 2000

Returns

Removals

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200 1,400 1,600 1,800 2,000

1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

Source: Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2012, Table 1. The chart's top line reports total deportations each year -- the sum of removals and return-reports; the number of returns, while the blue area represents the number of removals.

FEDERALIST

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POTENTIAL IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACT

- Removal (aka deportation) (sometimes mandatory)
- Immigration detention (sometimes mandatory)
- Statutory bars to lawful status, hardship waivers, asylum or other forms of relief from deportation
- Statutory bars to U.S. citizenship
- Discretionary impact on applications for immigration benefits
- Bars to lawful return to U.S. after deportation
- Aggressive federal criminal prosecution and enhanced sentencing for unlawful return after deportation
 - Up to 20 years for federal criminal offense of illegal reentry

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HOW PEOPLE GET CAUGHT IN THE DEPORTATION APPARATUS

Department of Homeland Security*

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACTS

Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

IMMIGRATION BENEFITS APPLICATIONS

*Former INS was under DOJ until 3/1/03

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USCIS
E.g.: renew/apply for GC, apply for citizenship

ICE
E.g.: arrested after criminal charge &/or incarceration

CBP
E.g.: arrested at border or airport

DOJ-EOIR: Imm Courts

Removal/Deportation

Federal Court - Illegal (Re)Entry

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PATHS TO REMOVAL/ DEPORTATION

DOJ, EOIR:
Imm Courts + BIA + AG

- ❖ Approximately 394 IJs across the country
- ❖ Appeal: BIA, Circuit Courts (limited), SCOTUS (limited)
- ❖ No provided attorney for most people
- ❖ No rules of evidence; all reliable evidence is admissible
- ❖ Backlog (FY 2019, US v CA): 1m+ v. 175k+
- ❖ Ave time to hear case (FY 2019, US v CA): 686d v. 722d
- ❖ Backlog is **DOUBLE** what it was in 2017

ICE: Expedited Removals

- ❖ Any designated official
- ❖ **Client usually has prints taken and signs form (in English)**
- ❖ This administration tried to apply it to anyone who could not prove they were in the US for at least 2 years – **BLOCKED**
 - Still applies to anyone who has been in the US for **less than 2 weeks**
- ❖ Often no attorney can be present or, if present, cannot speak

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CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS WHEN DEFENDING NON-CITIZENS

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Defense Counsel Duties: Federal Law

“These changes to our immigration law have dramatically raised the stakes of a noncitizen’s criminal conviction. **The importance of accurate legal advice for noncitizens accused of crimes has never been more important.** These changes confirm our view that, as a matter of federal law, deportation is an integral part—indeed, sometimes the most important part—of the penalty that may be imposed on noncitizen defendants who plead guilty to specified crimes.”

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

6th Am duty to advise client of imm consequences *prior* to decision to accept or reject plea offer

➔

Failure to provide thorough, accurate imm consequences constitutes IAC

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What should my advice entail?

- The first prong—constitutional deficiency—is **necessarily linked to the practice and expectations of the legal community**: “The proper measure of attorney performance remains simply reasonableness under **prevailing professional norms.**” *Id.*, at 688, 104 S.Ct. 2052. We long have recognized that “[p]revailing norms of practice as reflected in American Bar Association standards and the like ... are guides to determining what is reasonable ...”

Padilla v. Kentucky (2010) 559 U.S. 356, 366, 130 S. Ct. 1473, 1482.

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ABA Standard 4-5.5 Special Attention to Immigration Status and Consequences

- “(a) Defense counsel should **determine a client’s citizenship and immigration status**, assuring the client that such information is important for effective legal representation and that it should be **protected by the attorney-client privilege**. Counsel should **avoid any actions that might alert the government to information that could adversely affect the client.**
 - NEVER TELL THE COURT OR DA YOUR CLIENT’S IMMIGRATION STATUS OR THE ADVICE YOU’VE GIVEN YOUR CLIENT RELATING TO IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES (WITHOUT DISCUSSING WITH AN IMMIGRATION SPECIALIST FIRST)
- “(b) If defense counsel determines that a client may not be a USC, counsel should **investigate and identify particular immigration consequences** that might follow possible criminal dispositions. **Consultation or association with an immigration law expert or knowledgeable advocate is advisable** in these circumstances. **Public and appointed defenders should develop, or seek funding for, such immigration expertise within their offices.**”

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ABA Standard 4-5.5 Special Attention to Immigration Status and Consequences

- “(c) After determining the client’s immigration status and potential adverse consequences from the criminal proceedings, **including removal, exclusion, bars to relief from removal, immigration detention, denial of citizenship, and adverse consequences to the client’s immediate family**, counsel should **advise the client of all such potential consequences and determine with the client the best course of action for the client’s interests and how to pursue it.**
- (d) If a client is convicted of a removable offense, defense counsel should advise the client of the serious consequences if the client **illegally returns to the United States.**”

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Defense Counsel Duties: State Law

- Must give **case-specific advice** (not “you might be deported”). *People v. Soriano* (1st Dist. **1987**) 194 Cal. App. 3d 1470.
- Must, after appropriate investigation, **advise about alternatives available** (reduction in sentence by 1 day, etc.). *People v. Barocio* (Ct. App. **1989**) 216 Cal. App. 3d 99, 107 (citing 3 ABA Standards for Criminal Justice, std. 14–3.2 (2d ed. 1980) p. 73.)
- Must **not affirmatively misadvise**. In re *Resendiz* (**2001**) 25 Cal. 4th 230.
- Must defend against immigration consequences through **plea bargaining** (negotiate for a safe outcome, including “pleading up”). *People v. Bautista* (**2004**) 115 Cal.App.4th 229.

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Defense Counsel Duties: PC 1016.3(a)

- “Defense counsel shall provide **accurate and affirmative advice** about the immigration consequences of a proposed disposition, and when consistent with the goals of and with the informed consent of the defendant, and consistent with professional standards, **defend against those consequences.**”

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Plea Bargaining

- If the DA or judge threatens that it’s a “today only” offer, argue it would be a violation of 1016.2 and 1016.3(a) – DA must consider immigration consequences and defense counsel **MUST** provide accurate and thorough immigration analysis.
- Immigration is the 2nd most complicated area of law in the U.S. - may not be able to get accurate, thorough advice same day

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Court Duty: PC 1016.5

- Pen. C. 1016.5(a): Prior to acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere the court shall warn D that offense “**may have the consequences of deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization pursuant to the laws of the United States.**”
- **This is distinct from Def. Counsel’s duty!**
- At the time of the plea, “no defendant shall be required to disclose his or her legal status to the court.” PC 1016.5(d)
 - This could be harmful to your client – do NOT put on the record what you discussed

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The Rights of Immigrant Defendants

Defense Counsel	Prosecutor	Court
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise of specific imm consequences (Padilla) • Defend against consequences (Bautista, Lee) • Knowing, voluntary, and intelligent plea (5th) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider avoiding imm consequences when bargaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise of potential for immigration consequences (“may”)

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EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION REQUIRES:

- ▶ Get necessary information
 - ▶ Ask **where they were born** – NOT “ARE YOU A CITIZEN?”
- ▶ Determine accurate analysis
 - ▶ Immigration specialist can provide (**best practice!**) **OR**
 - ▶ Defender can research themselves
- ▶ Provide clear advice about consequences so client meaningfully understands
 - ▶ “You might be excludable” – doesn’t apply to 99% of people
- ▶ Negotiate immigration-safer plea according to client’s priorities

Note: Do all of the above even if client is already removable

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IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES

Telling your client to find an immigration attorney is NOT sufficient

Only reading the 1016.5 advisements in the plea form is NOT sufficient (they are often wrong, especially in Ventura)

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DOCUMENT YOUR FILE WITH:

- 1) WHAT YOU SAID TO CLIENT,
- 2) WHAT YOU TRIED TO NEGOTIATE FOR WITH THE PROSECUTOR / JUDGE, &
- 3) WHEN EACH CONVERSATION OCCURRED

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What information do I need to gather to be able to provide effective representation?

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To advise your client, you must know:

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IMMIGRATION STATUS / HISTORY

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U.S. CITIZENS (USCs)

Born in the U.S. & territories

- Note: this includes Puerto Rico, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands (born after 1/9/78)
- Does NOT include American Samoa

Naturalization

- Civics + English exam
- Oath ceremony

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USCs (cont.)

- Automatic derivation/acquisition
 - Born abroad, but one or both parents are U.S. citizens at birth (depends on circumstances)
 - Born abroad, but parent(s) naturalize *before* LPR child turns 18

** Ask an immigration specialist if your client's parents or grandparents (potentially) were born in the US and/or are USCs **

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So what, if any status, do our non-citizen clients have?

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Immigration law is complicated, and your client may not know so you may need to investigate...

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MAIN TYPES OF IMMIGRATION STATUS

IN-STATUS/ Some protection	OUT OF STATUS
Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR)	Entered without inspection (EWI) + never got status
Valid nonimmigrant status (e.g., visitor; student; seasonal worker; performer)	Violation of Visa Conditions (ie: overstayed visit time; not in school)
Refugee, Asylee	Refugee who has not adjusted in time
SUS, TPS	Revoked SUS
U or T Visa	Ordered deported previously

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LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT (LPR, GREEN CARD, RESIDENCIA, MICA)

- Often result of a family member or employer sponsoring person's status, lottery, refugee/asylee, SUS, U/T Visa
- Card generally must be renewed every 10 years.
 - LPR **doesn't lose status** if card expired, **only if ordered deported or voluntarily abandons status**
- Generally can apply for naturalization (unless certain bars applicable)
- TAKE A PICTURE FOR YOUR IMM SPECIALIST!



A# is on the card!

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Generally naturalization requires green card

- The majority of people **MUST** have their green card before they are eligible for citizenship
- Exception: Members of the US Armed Forces who Honorably Served During a Period of Hostility as defined by POTUS

Deported Marine Corps veteran hoping to find a way back to family



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WORK PERMIT (“PERMISO”) IS NOT A STATUS

- People with work permits are on Immigration’s radar
- May be evidence of pending application or immigration supervision (removal order)
- Required to renew status every 12-18 months, depending on circumstances

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Examples of Category Codes

- (a)(2): Lawful temporary resident
- (a)(3): Refugee
- (a)(4): Paroled refugee
- (a)(5): Asylee
- (a)(6): Fiancé(e) (K-1 or K-2 nonimmigrant)
- (a)(8): Citizen of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, or Palau
- (a)(10): Withholding of deportation or removal granted
- (a)(12): Temporary Protected Status granted
- (a)(19): U-1 nonimmigrant
- (c)(8): Asylum application pending
- (c)(9): Pending adjustment of status under Section 245 of the Act
- (c)(10): Applicants for Suspension or Cancellation of deportation
- (c)(18): ICE Order of supervision
- (c)(31): VAWA self-petitioners with an approved Form I-360
- (c)(33): DACA Recipients
- (c)(35): Principal beneficiary of an approved employment-based immigrant petition facing compelling circumstances

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Basics of Common Immigration Statuses

- **Refugee / Asylee:**
 - Past persecution &/or future persecution on account of **race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion** & is unable to avail themselves of the protection of their country of nationality or last habitual residence
 - Refugee: Department of State grants before person arrives in US; must adjust within time period
- **SIJS:**
 - Minors (under 21) who have been **abused, abandoned, or neglected** by **one or both parents / legal guardians** (including death)
- **U Visa:**
 - Victims of violent crimes in the US, generally requiring cooperation with police and/or prosecution (DV + violent felonies)
- **T Visa:**
 - Victims of human trafficking (sex / labor)
 - Does client owe debt and have to work to pay it off in conditions they have no control over?

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THE MANY SHADES OF GRAY

- None of these amount, or are pathways, to a permanent immigration status.
- Immigration officers know they are in the U.S.
- At some point, they have asked not to be deported and, for specific reasons, the government has agreed not to deport them **at this time**.
- May apply for work authorization

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
Withholding / Deferral under INA or United Nations Convention Against Torture

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Shades of Gray: Humanitarian

<p>Temporary Protected Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationals can't safely return to their home country because of extraordinary & temporary conditions like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing armed conflict (such as civil war) • An environmental disaster (such as earthquake or hurricane), or an epidemic • El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, S. Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela (thru 2022) • Yemen (only thru 9.3.21) • Benefits while in "status:" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not removable; can work lawfully; can obtain permission to travel abroad 	<p>Withholding/Deferral of Removal under the INA or UN Convention Against Torture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like asylum but standard of proof is higher and is not discretionary relief • Benefits while in "status:" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not removable; can work lawfully; cannot travel abroad
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DEFERRED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS (DACA / Dreamers)

- Under 31 y.o. on 6.15.12
- Came to the US before 16 y.o.
- Resided in U.S. continuously since 6.15.07
- Physically present in U.S. on 6.15.12
- Graduated or enrolled in school, GED, or honorably discharged vet
- No criminal bars triggered

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Manners of Entry into US



- ▶ Green card
- ▶ Visa (visitor, student, other)
- ▶ Entered without inspection ("EWI")
- ▶ Parole (not "admission")

▶ **Month AND year** are important to know because it affects whether a criminal justice contact makes someone removable and what relief is available

- ▶ Estimate is OK! "~Spring 2011" > "unsure"

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REMOVAL ORDERS V. VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE

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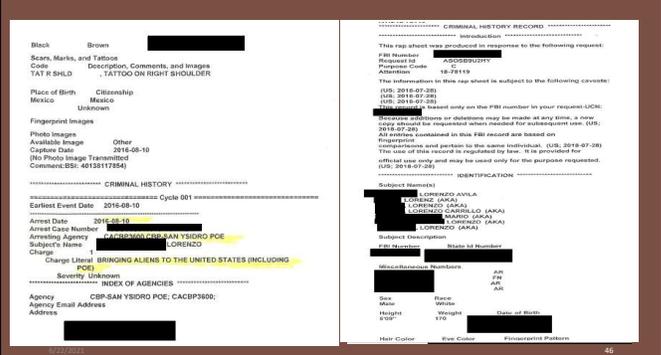
PEOPLE PREVIOUSLY ORDERED REMOVED

CHECK THE RAP SHEET!

- ▶ Scenarios you may encounter:
 - ▶ *In absentia* orders of removal
 - ▶ Ordered removed + didn't depart
 - ▶ Ordered removed + deported + returned
- ▶ In all of the above, the client would have been ordered to go to Immigration Court or seen an Immigration Judge OR was stopped by an immigration officer & likely signed something
- ▶ To figure out if someone has been ordered deported, copy any immigration documents AND ask during intake:
 - ▶ Were you ever stopped at a border entering the U.S.?
 - ▶ Have you ever had contact with an immigration official? Did they print you? Did you sign something? Were you then sent back to your country?
 - ▶ Have you ever had to go to Immigration Court? Why?
 - ▶ Did an Immigration Judge ever tell you that you had to leave the US?

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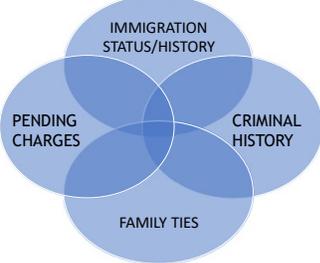
EOIR HOTLINE: What happened to my client's case in immigration court?

- Call 1-800-898-7180
- Press 1
- Enter client's A#
- Press 1 to confirm A# or 2 to reenter
- Press 1 to confirm name associated with A# (often AKAs are used)
- Press 1 for next court date
- Press 2 for "clock"
 - 180 days means your client has filed for asylum/WH/CAT and can apply for a work permit
- Press 3 for decision
 - Will indicate if client has been ordered removed, when, and where
 - Will indicate if motion has been granted
- Press 4 for appeal information

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To advise your client, you must know:



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• SURPRISE CITIZENS!

- Sometimes people don't know that they are USCs. So, finding out about their parents' and grandparents' status is necessary.

WHY DO I NEED TO ASK ABOUT FAMILY TIES?

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More often...

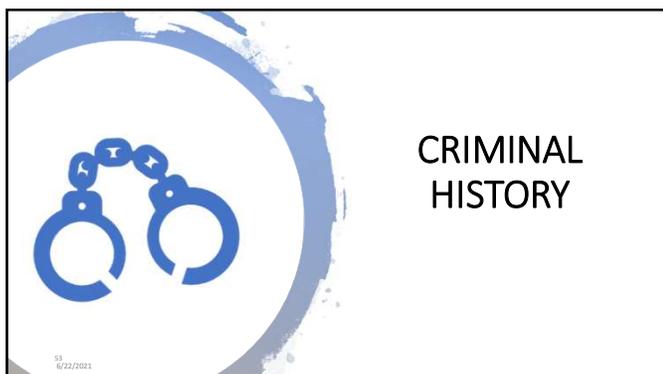
- **RELIEF ELIGIBILITY**
 - Most forms of relief are dependent on family ties
 - Concerned with parents, spouses, children, and siblings
 - NOT uncles/cousins/etc. unless legal guardians

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- Document any arrests for convictions not in the RAP sheet, including juvenile, expunged, sealed, and out-of-state convictions (especially suspended sentences)
 - Must uncover prior convictions in order for advice to be accurate

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TRUST...

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Would you trust your client to know if their prior or out-of-state conviction was a strike?

BUT VERIFY

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WHY?

- ▶ Necessary to determine if client is already removable
 - ▶ Eg: Maybe has 1 misdemeanor CIMT and this (2nd) would make them removable
- ▶ Necessary to determine relief eligibility
 - ▶ Eg: 1st MJ simple possession conviction would not make person ineligible but 2nd will

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FAQ:
My client doesn't want to discuss immigration with me.
What do I do?

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It's understandable your client is scared and wants out of custody and/or not to return to court. AND....

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Explain to your client that . . .

- The highest court has ordered every defense attorney to try to advise clients of the immigration consequences for all criminal cases
- Everything discussed is **confidential**, meaning you will never share their information with immigration unless they give you permission
- If you cannot obtain sufficient information to give them accurate advice, they may face immigration consequences that you can't warn them about or try to avoid
- They can get out of jail now but they might be facing months or years in immigration jail down the line because of this decision!

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Worst of all....

- If they realize in the future that they will face a negative consequence (ie: lose their green card, are in mandatory detention, cannot get a green card, etc.), they will be UNABLE to say that they did not understand because they refused to give you the information
- In my experience, this is typically enough to get the client to cooperate; if not, **give the best advice possible under the circumstances**

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If they still refuse to answer any Qs...

- Give advice to the best of your ability based on the information you have
 - IE: Drug conviction makes undocumented folk inadmissible & ineligible for most relief; makes LPRs/refugees deportable; subjects all to mandatory detention
- OR
- Ask an immigration specialist

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BREAK

Drink some water, stretch it out

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CRIMINAL IMMIGRATION TERMINOLOGY

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What is a "conviction?"

- Removability usually requires "conviction"
 - INA § 101(a)(48), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(48)
- A **conviction** is:
 - A formal judgment of guilt entered by a court
 - *or*
 - Where adjudication of guilt has been withheld,
 - Δ admits facts sufficient to warrant a finding of guilt **and**
 - Court has ordered some form of punishment, penalty, or restraint on liberty.

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CA CONVICTIONS

- Felonies, Misdemeanors, and (presumptively) Infractions
- Treatment mode plea that requires an upfront guilty plea, **even if vacated later** (for rehabilitative purposes)
 - Prop 36
 - Former DEJ

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NOT CONVICTIONS

- ▶ Family offenses,
 - ▶ BUT **beware** of violators of orders of protection (INA 237(a)(2)(E)(iii) and admissions
- ▶ Juvenile adjudications in juvenile court
 - ▶ **Matter of Devison**, 22 I&N Dec. 1362 (BIA 2000)
- ▶ Participation in diversion programs that do NOT require upfront guilty plea (current DEJ, judicial diversion)

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What is a "sentence?"

- INA § 101(a)(48)(B), Matter of Pickering
- Suspended sentences count
- Resentencing counts
 - **Beware** probation violations! The time in custody imposed for any violation will be added to the original sentence and count towards the overall time considered for immigration purposes. Matter of Perez-Ramirez, 25 I&N Dec. 203 (BIA 2010).
 - Unless original sentence vacated for "legal invalidity" (See Matter of Thomas/Thompson)

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While some immigration consequences are triggered by convictions, some are triggered by admissions by your client.

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UNDERSTANDING IMMIGRATION TERMS & CONSEQUENCES

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REMOVABILITY UMBRELLA



INADMISSIBILITY v. DEPORTABILITY

INA 212 INA 237

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Technically, **inadmissibility** applies to those seeking lawful admission or permanent residency status (generally undocumented folk, asylees, visa overstays, those with temporary status)



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Technically, **deportability** applies to those lawfully admitted (generally LPRs & refugees)



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Inadmissibility v. Deportability

INA § 212, 8 U.S.C. § 1182 INA § 237, 8 U.S.C. § 1227

► **Practically:**

- Each set of rules, or both, may apply to the same person in various situations (like a green card holder if they travel outside the US or an undocumented person seeking non-LPR cancellation of removal)

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TYPES OF CONVICTIONS THAT CAN TRIGGER REMOVAL

- Many, but not all, felonies
- Many, but not all, misdemeanors
- Some infractions
- Many dispositions without any jail sentence
- Many first time offenses
- Many diversion agreements
- **First goal: avoid a disposition that triggers removal!**

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Comparison of Removable Offenses

INADMISSIBILITY	DEPORTABILITY
Conviction or admission of CSO	Conviction of CSO - Except 30g or less of MJ
Reason to believe drug trafficker	
Conviction or admission of CIMT - Except 1 CIMT punishable by >1 yr and sentence not > 6 mos	Conviction of CIMT punishable by 1+ yr within 5 yrs of admission OR 2 CIMTs
Prostitution or Commercialized vice	
2+ offenses with aggregate prison sentence of 5 years	
	Aggravated Felony
	Firearms/Destructive Device
	DV / Crime against child
	Violation of order of protection

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AGGRAVATED FELONIES

- Doesn't need to be "aggravated" (ie: PC 243(d))
- Doesn't need to be a felony (ie: HS 11358(b)-(c), misd. 452)
- Doesn't need to include any jail time (HS 11351, 11359, 11378; PC 288(a), 451/452)
- Attempt and conspiracy to commit AF is also an AF (INA 101(a)(43)(U))
- ONLY A DEPORTABILITY GROUND**

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Possible strategies to avoid AFs:

- A little adjustment to jail time**
 - 365d → 364d where 1 yr sentence is relevant
- Plea allocation strategies can sometimes mitigate immigration consequence**
 - "Offer to give away/ transport/ sell" is not an AF in 9th Circuit (may not help client if they're transferred out of region)
- Restitution amounts may matter, depending on statute**
 - PC 484 can take restitution > \$10k if sentence < 1 year
 - PC 459 can take restitution > \$10k

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AF = MANDATORY DETENTION + (ALMOST CERTAIN) MANDATORY REMOVAL

<<< WARNING >>>

212(h) waiver + T Visas can waive AF in some circumstances

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CIMTs

- ▶ Vaguely defined in case law as a depraved or immoral act, or a violation of the basic duties owed to fellow man, or as a "reprehensible act" with a mens rea of at least recklessness. *Matter of Silva-Trevino*, 24 I&N Dec. 687 (AG 2008).
- ▶ Traditionally involves
 - ▶ Intent to commit fraud or to deceive;
 - ▶ Commission of theft with intent to permanently deprive the owner;
 - ▶ Most sex offenses (not stat. rape in some circ);
 - ▶ Crimes in which bodily harm is caused or threatened by an intentional act, or serious/grave bodily harm is caused or threatened by a reckless act

Because the concept is so nebulous, the language of the statute matters, and the BIA/AG have been making more offenses CIMTs, it requires research into current immigration and state case law

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CIMTs

Minor offenses charged by DHS as CIMTs:

- Petit larceny, PC § 484 (arguably post-2016)

BUT some surprisingly MAY NOT be CIMTs so do NOT assume you know just by looking at the statute

- E.g., PC § 460 (burglary) not a CIMT

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CIMTs AND REMOVABILITY

Inadmissible if convicted of OR admit to having committed ONE CIMT, **EXCEPT IF:**

- ▶ Petty Offense Exception, INA § 212(a)(2)(A)(ii)(III):
 - ▶ Only one CIMT conviction;
 - ▶ Maximum penalty possible does not exceed 1 year imprisonment; AND
 - ▶ Client was not sentenced in excess of 6 months

Deportable if convicted of:

- ▶ ONE CIMT that was committed within 5 years of admission* (INA § 237(a)(2)(A)(i))
- ▶ TWO CIMTs at any time & not arising out of single scheme of criminal misconduct (INA § 237(a)(2)(A)(ii))

*Date of admission can be tricky! In this context, it includes date of entry into U.S., as well as changes to status while in the U.S.

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2 CIMT convictions
OR
1 felony CIMT conviction
if inadmissible
=
MANDATORY
IMMIGRATION
DETENTION



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Controlled Substance Offense ("CSO")

"Controlled substance" refers to a substance that appears on the federal Controlled Substances Act, including marijuana.
See *Mellouli v. Lynch* (2015) 135 S. Ct. 1980.

Offenses that can trigger this deportability ground include:

Simple possession, including infractions;	Possession with intent to sell or distribute;	Paraphernalia possession;	Under the influence.
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CSO COMPARISON

INADMISSIBILITY

- No exception
- Also includes scenarios in which DHS has "reason to believe" that person is a drug trafficker
 - Can rely on any "credible" evidence including charges from dismissed case
- NO WAIVER

DEPORTABILITY

- Exception: single conviction of 30g or less of marijuana for personal use

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CA CSO DEFENSES

Avoid drug offense to the extent possible – is there any other alternative?

Pre-trial diversion – with a warning to the client that it constitutes a CSO unless and until they are successful (BAD OPTION if client unlikely to comply)

For non-trafficking + deportability only: unspecified drug ("controlled substance") in entire record of conviction (complaint, plea colloquy, factual basis, judgment)

Specify non-federally controlled substance, ie: HCG (Human chorionic gonadotropin); probably khat

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TIPS FOR MARIJUANA POSSESSION OFFENSES

Plead to non-drug related offense if possible!

If plea is inevitable, allocate that possession amount of cannabis was less than 30 grams (especially if ROC implies it is more than 30g)

- Arguably CA definition of cannabis is broader than federal MJ

Special plea allocations should be crafted with help from an immigration specialist!

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CSO conviction (unless less than 30g of MJ) = MANDATORY IMMIGRATION DETENTION + INELIGIBILITY FOR MANY FORMS OF RELIEF

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED GROUNDS OF DEPORTABILITY

Crime of Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Child Abuse

- Requires a conviction
- Immigration will look at any evidence in ROC (so do not stipulate to police report, probation report)
- "Domestic violence" = "crime of violence against a spouse or similarly-situated individual (18 U.S.C. § 16)

E.g.: PC §§ 243(d), 273a(a), 273.5

Violators of Protection Orders ("VOOP")

- ▶ Conviction in criminal court (e.g., criminal contempt, etc.);
- OR
- ▶ Finding of a VOOP by family court or other tribunal (no criminal conviction required)

E.g.: PC § 166(a)(4), 273.6

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Circumstance-specific approach:

Removability Ground	Which element applies?	Inadmissibility / Deportability?	Conviction Necessary?
Fraud AF – loss > \$10k	Loss amount	Deportability	Yes
Crime of Child Abuse	Age of c/w	Deportability	Yes
Crime of Domestic Violence	Relationship between parties	Deportability	Yes
Violations of Order of Protection	Protection order type	Deportability	NO
"Reason to Believe" Drug Trafficker	Involvement in trafficking (prelim, police report)	Inadmissibility	NO

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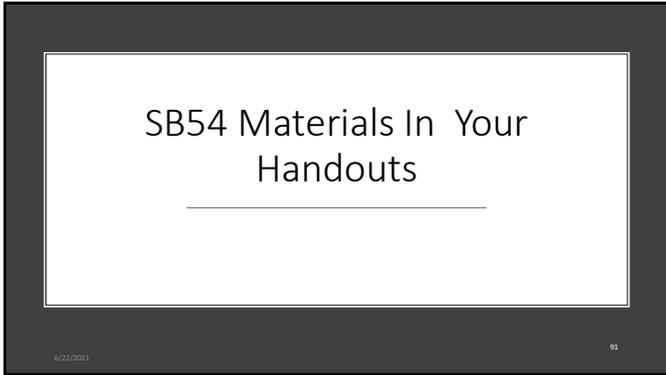
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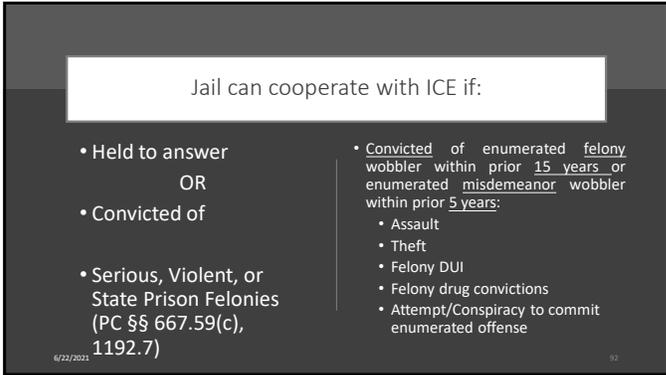
Overview of SB54, CA Values Act (Effective 1/1/2018)

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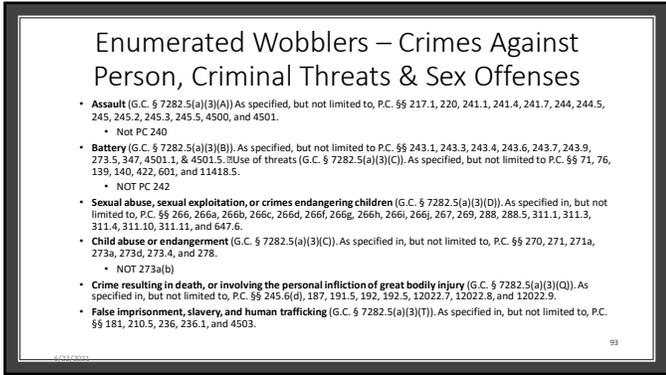
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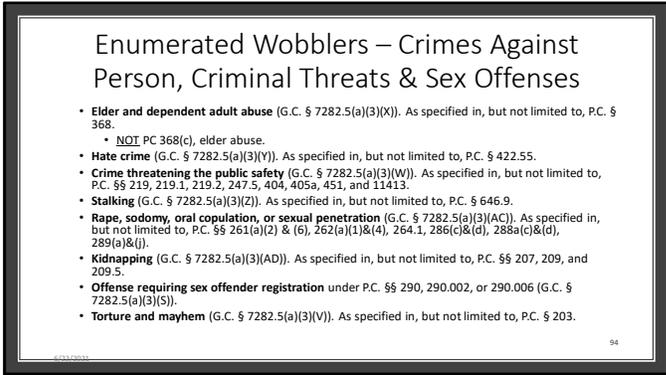
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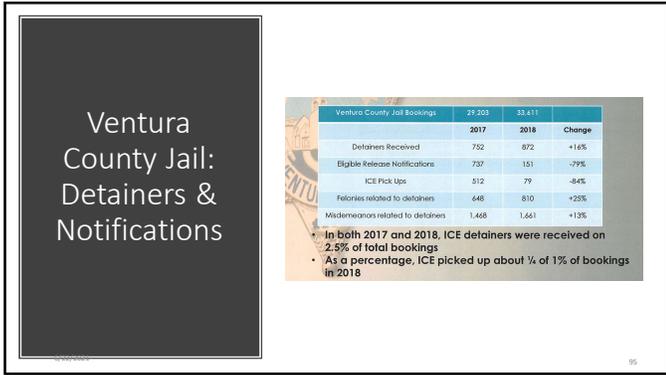
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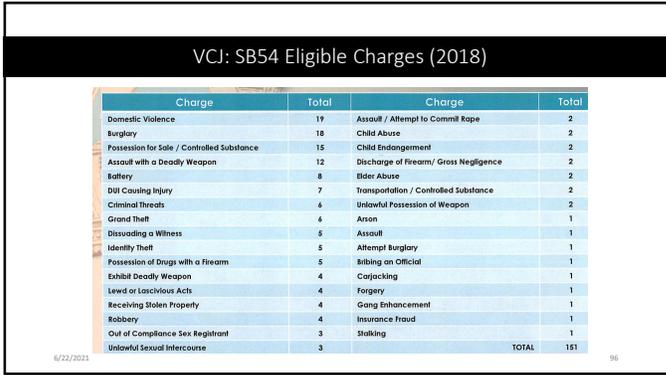
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Ventura County Jail: SB 54 Eligible Charges (1/1/19 – 10/1/19)

Grand Theft: 4	Arson: 1
Elder Abuse: 1	Receiving Stolen Property: 3
Burglary: 12	Brandishing Firearm: 1
Identity Theft: 8	Transportation of Marijuana: 1
Robbery: 2	Forgery: 1
Battery: 1	Criminal Threats: 1
Possession For Sale of CS: 14	Domestic Violence with Injury: 5
Registered Sex Offender: 3	Child Endangerment: 3
Escape: 1	Child Abuse: 1
Negligent Discharge of Firearm: 2	Assault with a Deadly Weapon: 1
Assault w/ Intent to Commit Felony: 2	Murder: 1
DUI Causing Injury: 4	Bribing an Executive Officer: 1

TOTAL: 74

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Ventura County ICE Involvement: 1/1-6/30/20

Exhibiting a Deadly Weapon: 2	Corporal Injury to Spouse: 3
Kidnapping: 1	Dissuading a Witness from Testifying: 2
Burglary: 4	Unlawful Sexual Intercourse: 2
Identity Theft: 2	Forgery: 1
Robbery: 1	Street Terrorism: 1
Lewd Act Upon a Child: 1	Bribing an Executive Officer: 1
Possession For Sale of a Controlled Substance: 6	Battery: 1
Resisting an Executive Officer: 3	Receiving Stolen Property: 5
Criminal Threats: 1	Grand Theft: 3
Conspiracy to Commit a Crime: 1	Child Endangerment: 2

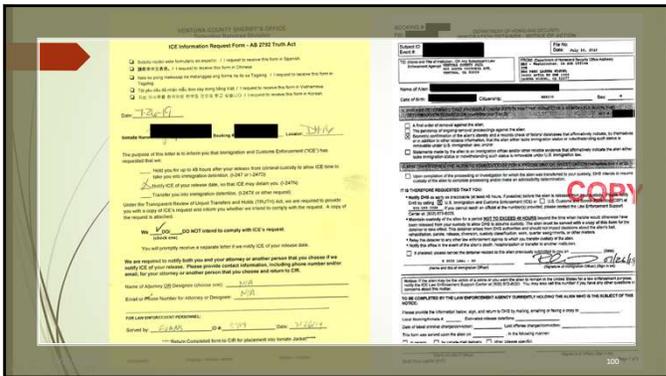
TOTAL: 42

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If the sheriff intends to cooperate with ICE because they believe your client falls into an SB54 exception, they MUST provide a copy of the detainer to the client AND notify their attorney OR family member

- Tell clients that if they are asked, give their attorney's name so you can try to avoid triggering an exception, if possible (and you can give a copy to their family if they want)
- Warn all clients who are I/C or are considering an offer involving time incarcerated that if they fall into one of the exceptions, ICE may arrest them directly from VCJ and take them to another jail (likely Adelanto in San Bernardino)

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VISION ACT

- Passed CA Assembly in May 2021
- Contact your CA Congressional representative to support
- Would bar cooperation with ICE
 - Client doesn't have to choose between risk of ICE arrest v. becoming removable

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What should your advice cover to be thorough and accurate?

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- ▶ (1) Removability
- ▶ (2) Immigration relief
 - ▶ Affirmative applications: naturalization (if person is LPR!), green card (renewal), visas, asylum, SUS, etc.
- ▶ (3) ICE detection
 - ▶ Travel – internationally and near borders
 - ▶ New arrests
 - ▶ SB54
- ▶ (4) Immigration Detention
- ▶ (5) Illegal (Re)Entry

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DETERMINING CLIENTS'
PRIORITIES AND
OPTIONS

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LPR clients

- **PRIMARY GOAL:** Avoid becoming deportable
- **SECONDARY GOALS:** Maintain eligibility to **naturalize** and to **travel internationally** (inadmissibility grounds apply)
- **PRIMARY CONCERN:** Grounds of deportability (inadmissibility can be an issue)

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EXAMPLE

- LPR client faces felony burglary, PC 459; misdemeanor petty theft, PC 484; and misdemeanor possession of a controlled substance, HS 11377.

What do you need to know?

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Immigration info

- Admitted with visa in 2017
- LPR since 2020
- LPR parents

What do we know with this info?

- Client is not a US citizen through parents because they aren't US citizens
- Client will be deportable if convicted of a felony CIMT

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General Immigration consequences

- PC 459 is not a removable offense but is an SB54 exception
- PC 484 is a misdemeanor CIMT but not SB54 exception
- HS 11377 is a CSO but not SB54 exception

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Specific Immigration consequences

This client is **not** already removable so our #1 goal is to not trigger removability

PC 459 is the safest charge because the government cannot deport the client for it

If the client becomes removable in the future, the jail can use PC 459 conviction to justify calling ICE

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Specific Immigration consequences

If convicted of PC 484, client would not be *deportable* but could be *inadmissible*, depending on sentence

If convicted of another CIMT (now or future), client would become removable & subject to mandatory detention

HS 11377 would make the client removable & subject to mandatory detention

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Specific Immigration consequences

Ineligible for naturalization while on probation or serving a sentence

International travel / renewal of green card depend on whether ground of inadmissibility or deportability would be triggered

Client would not be eligible for LPR cancellation if convicted of HS 11377

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WHAT ABOUT MY UNDOCUMENTED CLIENTS? WON'T THEY JUST BE DEPORTED ANYWAY?

NO! ALL HOPE IS NOT LOST!!!

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Considerations for clients out of status

- ▶ **PRIMARY GOAL:** Maintain eligibility to get lawful status
- ▶ **PRIMARY CONCERN:** Grounds of inadmissibility
 - ▶ Various legal options have different eligibility requirements and different criminal bars. So, you can't just focus on inadmissibility!

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Generally, for out-of-status clients, an immigration specialist should screen for...

Option	Generally who qualifies?
Non-LPR Cancellation	Reside in US + GMC for 10+ years; USC/LPR parent/spouse/child; extreme hardship + no removable conviction (212 + 237)
U visa	Violent crime victim in US (gen requires police report or cooperation but not always)
T visa	Victim of sex or labor trafficking
VAWA Cancellation	DV victim of USC/LPR parent/spouse; Reside + GMC for 3+ years; no removable conviction (212+ 237)
Asylum, WH, CAT	Fear of persecution or torture in home country or habitual residence on account of protected basis + no PSCs
DACA	Came to US as a child + lived in US for a number of years (Only renewals possible as of 2018)
Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	Conditions in designated home country deemed temporarily unsafe for nationals to return
Adjustment of status	Entered lawfully; USC/LPR relative/employer to petition; no inadmissible conviction (212)

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Understanding goals for out-of status clients

Often, the priorities are as follows:

- Warn immediately not to talk to ICE or anyone in jail about their nationality
 - Give business card with Eng/Span KYR on back if incarcerated
 - Give KYR in preferred language if out of custody
- Identify possible **path to lawful status** and negotiate away from criminal bars (analysis should include priors and pending charges)
- If can't negotiate away from bars, identify ways to **avoid immediate ICE arrest**
 - Ex: get dispo that would keep client out of jail so limited risk
 - Ex: negotiate dispo not on SB54 exception list

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Back of business card

I do not wish to speak with you, answer your questions, or sign or hand you any documents based on my 5th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution. I do not give you permission to enter my home based on my 4th Amendment rights under the United States Constitution unless you have a warrant to enter, signed by a judge or magistrate with my name on it that you sign under the cover. I do not give you permission to search any of my belongings based on my 4th Amendment rights. I choose to exercise my constitutional rights.

Usted tiene derechos constitucionales. NO ABRA LA PUERTA SI UN AGENTE DEL SERVICIO DE INMIGRACION ESTA TOCANDO LA PUERTA. NO CONTESTE NINGUNA PREGUNTA DEL AGENTE DEL SERVICIO DE INMIGRACION SI EL TRATA DE HABLAR CON USTED. Usted tiene derecho a mantenerse callado. No tiene que dar su nombre al agente. Si está en el trabajo, pregunte al agente si está bien para salir si el agente dice que si, váyase. Usted tiene derecho de hablar con un abogado.

ENTREGUE ESTA TARJETA AL AGENTE. NO ABRA LA PUERTA.
This information is available to citizens and non-citizens alike.

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Know Your Rights

Immigrant Rights

What Immigrant Families Can Do Now

Talk to an immigration services provider about your immigration options. Find immigration legal services providers at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-services>

- If you have a green card and are not a permanent resident, you may be eligible for citizenship.
- If you do not have temporary status, that fact will not be eligible to get a visa or work permit.
- If you have a criminal record or conviction, that fact will not affect your case or there is a way to raise it from your case.

Make a child care and family preparedness plan (<https://www.its.org/family-preparedness-plan>)

- Make sure all children and family members are able to take care of their own children (including who can and cannot pick up your children).
- Check if there are immigration notices and removal proceedings on file at immigration.
- Documents of that you, your family or your immigration provider are ready access them.
- Complete a complete application affidavit to another child care case for your children temporarily available in California.
- Register your child with your country's government (for example, with your country's consulate if your child was born in the United States).

Figure out which documents you should and should not carry with you

- If you have a valid work permit or green card, carry both you at all times. If you do not have one, generally it is advisable to carry a passport ID, since that document is more valued in the United States and contains no information or all about your immigration case or your country of origin. Ask an immigration attorney about what type of documents you want to carry with you.
- Do not carry any documentation about your country of origin.
- Do not carry any false identity documents or false immigration documents.
- At all times, carry a red card (<https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-services>) to exercise your right to remain silent to use your own language or interpretation by a professional.

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DACA Criminal Bars

- One felony
- One "significant misdemeanor" (includes infractions!)
 - DV (if original charge is DV, any plea is DV),
 - DUI (VC 23152 but not 23103) [push to DA to be in line with every other CA county],
 - Sex abuse,
 - Burglary (PC 459/460, even if negotiate lesser),
 - firearm possession,
 - drug distribution
 - Any other offense punishable by ≤ 1 year + sentenced to more than 90 days
- 3 misdemeanors (not traffic or imm-related)

**** Juvenile dispos and expungements don't count as convictions FOR DACA but are considered in discretion**

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EXAMPLE: 1st SIMPLE DUI

Dreamer

- Will bar DACA (but wet reckless won't!)
- Won't make client inadmissible
 - So pay attention to what they're eligible for and warn of discretionary impact
- Won't make client subject to mandatory detention
 - But will be discretionary factor

LPR client

- Won't make client deportable
- Won't bar LPR cancellation
- May result in denial of naturalization application

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DEFENSE GOALS FOR THOSE WITHOUT RELIEF FROM REMOVAL

- Avoid contact with immigration authorities by avoiding jail / prison time (warn of VOPs)
 - If not possible, avoid SB54 offense
 - Discuss with criminal-immigration specialist for more ideas
- Warn of federal criminal penalties for illegal re-entry following removal and avoid convictions (such as AFs) that will enhance re-entry sentences
- Consider filing an appeal or PCR for old plea(s)

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TAKEAWAYS OF WHAT YOUR ADVICE MUST INCLUDE TO BE EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

- Specific imm advice includes:
 - (1) mandatory vs discretionary **removal**;
 - (2) mandatory vs discretionary **detention**;
 - Mandatory detention = held by immigration for months **to years** without any statutory right to release on bond as a result of certain convictions;
 - (3) Statutory eligibility for specific types of relief, including relief that can waive certain aggravated felonies;
 - (4) Ability to return legally to the US, even after a brief trip abroad;
 - (5) Maximum exposure for federal sentencing for a conviction for illegal re-entry;
 - (6) Whether the jail can cooperate with ICE under SB54.

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