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ACLU OF RI POSITION: SUPPORT

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF 21-H 5488, RELATING TO CRIMINAL OFFENSES – GENERAL PROVISIONS February 23, 2021

The ACLU of Rhode Island strongly supports this legislation, which would change the maximum prison sentence for a misdemeanor offense from one year to 364 days. This one day difference could provide an enormous benefit to some immigrants and their families in our state by addressing a mismatch in the way Rhode Island law overlaps with federal immigration law.

Under immigration law, certain minor convictions that are punishable by *a year* or more in prison may lead to detention, denial of necessary forms of immigration relief, and deportation for immigrants. By making a one-day change in the definition of “misdemeanor,” this bill would protect hundreds of Rhode Islanders from these unnecessary, harsh immigration consequences.

To give an example, a long-time lawful permanent resident (green card holder) who has a single conviction for a first-time shoplifting misdemeanor for which she was given no jail time (a very common occurrence) could still face deportation and permanent exile from her family and home for this offense because the crime, like all misdemeanors, carries a potential prison sentence of one year and is considered under federal law to be a “crime of moral turpitude.” If the statutory penalty were no more than 364 days, however, the threat of federal punishment would not apply.

It is important to note that, under this bill, prosecutors will still have wide discretion to charge defendants with applicable offenses, including felonies where appropriate. Judges will still otherwise have the discretion to impose prison sentences up to 364 days instead of 365.

A benefit of this bill to the judicial system is that noncitizen defendants will be more likely to accept plea offers when they do not unintentionally trigger particularly harsh immigration consequences. The bill would also help protect vulnerable members of our immigrant community, including asylum seekers and victims of domestic violence, who otherwise could be barred from immigration relief due to a misdemeanor conviction.

States as diverse as New York, Washington and Nevada have amended their criminal codes in recent years in this way to protect their residents against unduly harsh immigration consequences. Other states, such as New Jersey, Illinois and New Mexico, already define a misdemeanor to carry a maximum sentence of less than one year.

We urge the Committee to approve this legislation and protect the state’s immigrant community from the harsh consequences of federal law for instances of minor misconduct.