

CAPITAL AREA IMMIGRANTS’ RIGHTS (CAIR) COALITION
 IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES OF COMMON VIRGINIA OFFENSES
 SECTION IX – OTHER COMMONLY CHARGED OFFENSES

(Selected Crimes against Peace and Order and Administrative of Justice and Procedural Offenses Involving Arrest and Appearance)

OFFENSE	STATUTE	CRIME INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE (CIMT)?	AGGRAVATED FELONY?	OTHER GROUNDS OF DEPORTABILITY OR INADMISSIBILITY? ¹	COMMENTS AND PRACTICE TIPS
Accessory after the fact	18.2-19	Yes, if underlying offense is a CIMT. ²	Yes, under U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(S). ³		
Failing to secure medical	18.2-314	Probably	No	Probably a crime of child abuse under 8	Plea to simple assault and battery at 18.2-57(A) to avoid aggravated felony and CIMT; if this is not possible consider an alternative

¹ Including, but not limited to: controlled substance offense, prostitution offense, commercialized vice offense, firearm offense, crimes of domestic violence, crimes of stalking, and crimes against children.

² *Matter of Rivens*, 25 I&N Dec. 623, 627 n.5 (BIA Oct. 19, 2011) (federal conviction of accessory after the fact, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 3 (2000), is a crime involving moral turpitude, but only if the underlying offense is a crime involving moral turpitude).

³ In *Pugin v. Garland*, the Fourth Circuit held Virginia accessory after the fact categorically matches the Board's generic definition of obstruction of justice. No. 20-1363, 2021 WL 5576042, at *12 (4th Cir. Nov. 30, 2021).

This chart only analyzes whether convictions may fall within the primary categories of removability set forth in the Immigration and Nationality Act. Defenders should remember that it is also important to analyze whether a conviction leads to other immigration consequences, such as ineligibility for certain forms of relief from removal, Temporary Protected Status, naturalization, or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals. Please review the Cover Memorandum and relevant Practice Advisories on our website.

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attention for injured child				U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(E) ⁴	plea to 18.2-371(i) contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and specify subsection (i) in the record – note that this will likely avoid the CIMT and aggravated felony grounds but may not avoid the crime of child abuse grounds of deportability (see FN 2)
Disorderly conduct in public places	18.2-415	Probably not	No	No	Consider use as an alternative to other offenses that may trigger CIMT or other grounds of removability

⁴ The “crime of child abuse” ground of deportability at 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(E)(i) has been defined broadly by the Board of Immigration Appeals, requiring the elements of a knowing mental state, coupled with an act or acts of creating a likelihood of harm to a child. *See Matter of Mendoza-Osoria*, 16 I&N Dec. 703 (BIA 2016); see also *Matter of Velasquez-Herrera*, 24 I. & N. Dec. 503 (BIA 2008) (defining crime of child abuse as “any offense involving an intentional, knowing, reckless, or criminally negligent act or omission that constitutes maltreatment of a child or that impairs a child’s physical or mental well-being, including sexual abuse or exploitation.”)

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Punishment for using abusive language to another	18.2-416	Probably not	No	No	Consider use as an alternative to other offenses that may trigger CIMT or other grounds of removability
Use of profane language over public airwaves	18.2-427	Probably not	No	No	Consider use as an alternative to other offenses that may trigger CIMT or other grounds of removability
Causing telephone or pager to ring with	18.2-429	Probably not	No	No	Consider use as an alternative to other offenses that may trigger CIMT or other grounds of removability

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intent to annoy					To preserve any potential arguments against CIMT, consider plea to sub-part 18.2-429(A) and emphasize in record that alleged conduct involved no more than that
Perjury	18.2-434	Probably ⁵	Yes, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(S) if the sentence	No	Specify in record that conduct related to written perjury was not pursuant to a judicial proceeding, as opposed to oral perjury during a judicial proceeding, to preserve

⁵ The Board of Immigration Appeals has long held that perjury is a crime involving moral turpitude. *See Matter of Martinez-Recinos*, 23 I&N Dec. 175 (BIA 2001). However, the Ninth Circuit disputed this holding with respect to California’s perjury law in *Rivera v. Lynch*, 816 F.3d 1064 (9th Cir. 2015). In *Rivera*, the Ninth Circuit ruled that the California perjury statute was divisible into two separate offenses: (1) oral perjury, committed by giving false testimony under oath in a judicial proceeding, which was a CIMT, and (2) written perjury, which the Ninth Circuit found to be a “self-defining crime – whenever a document must be signed under penalty of perjury, the penalty of perjury applies.” *Id.* at 1074. For this reason, and because the California perjury statute requires no intent to defraud, the Ninth Circuit found that written perjury was not *malum in se*, and therefore not a CIMT. Similar to the California perjury statute, the Virginia perjury statute also broadly covers both oral and written perjury, and requires no intent to defraud. Therefore, an immigration attorney would have a strong argument to make along the lines of *Rivera v. Lynch* that the Virginia perjury statute is divisible, and that written perjury penalized by the statute is not a CIMT.

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			imposed is at least one year ⁶		argument in immigration court that offense is not a CIMT Keep sentence under one year to avoid obstruction of justice aggravated felony
Contempt	18.2-456	No	No	No	
Obstruction of Justice	18.2-460	Probably, but arguably not because it is	Probably, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(S) if the sentence imposed is at least one year because it	No	Keep sentence under one year to avoid obstruction of justice aggravated felony To preserve arguments against CIMT and obstruction-of-justice aggravated felony, consider plea to

⁶ The BIA has found that the expansive “relating to...perjury” language of 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(S) broadly encompasses both oral and written perjury, and held that the distinction between oral and written perjury drawn by the Ninth Circuit in *Rivera v. Lynch*, 816 F.3d 1064, 1072 (9th Cir. 2015) for purposes of the crime involving moral turpitude ground does not affect the aggravated felony determination. *See Matter of Alvarado*, 26 I&N Dec. 895, 902 n.12 (BIA 2016).

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		overbroad ⁷ and divisible ⁸	is overbroad ⁹ and divisible. ¹⁰		sub-part 18.2-460(B) and emphasize in record that alleged

⁷ An immigration practitioner would have an argument that Va. Code 18.2-460 is overbroad as the *mens rea* of Va. Code 18.2-460(ii) does not include an intent to deprive, defraud, or injure. *See United States v. Esparza-Ponce*, 193 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir. 1999); *Matter of Sanudo*, 23 I. & N. Dec. 968,971 (BIA 2006). *See Ramirez v. Sessions*, 887 F.3d 693 (4th Cir. 2018) that 18.2-460(A) is not a CIMT.

⁸ An immigration court would likely find this statute to be “divisible” and look to the record of conviction to determine which subsection of the section the individual allegedly violated. Some convictions under this statute may be considered a CIMT. *See Padilla v. Gonzalez*, 397 F.3d. 1016 (7th Cir. Feb. 22, 2005). However, an immigration attorney could argue that a conviction under 18.2-460(B) is overbroad with regard to the definition of a CIMT because the offense may be committed by the use of “threats” or “force.” The Board of Immigration Appeals has held that crimes that involve the use of threats or force are only CIMTs if the conduct in question is accompanied by aggravating circumstances. *See, e.g., Matter of Ajami*, 22 I&N Dec. 949 (BIA 1999). Yet, Va. Code 18.2-460 may be violated merely by making threats without an aggravating factor and regardless of whether a judicial officer is actually placed in fear or apprehension. *See, e.g., Washington v. Commonwealth*, 643 S.E.2d 485, 486 (Va. 2007). Thus, an immigration court may find that the statute is categorically overbroad with regard to the federal definition of a CIMT.

⁹ An immigration practitioner would have an argument that at least a portion of Va. Code 18.2-460 is overbroad with regard to the obstruction of justice aggravated felony ground. A conviction under Va. Code 18.2-460 can result from empty threats that need not present any real or credible threat for those engaged in the process of justice.

¹⁰ As noted above, an immigration court would likely find this statute to be divisible. The generic definition of obstruction of justice requires (1) an affirmative and intentional attempt (2) that is motivated by a specific intent (3) to interfere either in an investigation or proceeding that is ongoing, pending, or reasonably foreseeable by the defendant, or in another’s punishment resulting from a completed proceeding. *Matter of Valenzuela Gallardo*, 27 I&N Dec. 449, 456 (BIA 2018). However, a conviction under subsection (B) can result from empty threats that need not present any real or credible threat for those engaged in the process of justice. Additionally, subsection (B) may be committed without any specific intent or knowledge that the person he allegedly obstructs is involving in the

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					conduct involved no more than that (see FNs 5 and 6) Consider alternate plea to 18.2-427 (use of profane language) to avoid CIMT and aggravated felony grounds of removability
Falsely summoning or giving false reports to law-enforcement officials	18.2-461	Probably	Probably, under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(43)(S) if the sentence imposed is at least	Probably an offense relating to obstruction of justice under 8 U.S.C. §1227(a)(2)(A)(iii)	Consider alternate plea to 18.2-427 (use of profane language) to avoid CIMT and aggravated felony grounds of removability

process of justice. Accordingly, an immigration practitioner would have a strong argument that at least a portion of Va. Code 18.2-460 is overbroad with regard to the obstruction of justice aggravated felony ground.

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			one year (see FN 6). ¹¹		Keep sentence under one year to avoid obstruction of justice aggravated felony If possible, plea to sub-part 18.2-461(ii) and emphasize in record that alleged conduct involved no more than intent to interfere to preserve a potential argument that offense does not constitute a CIMT or AF (See FN 6)

¹¹ See *Matter of Valenzuela Gallardo*, 27 I&N Dec. 449 (BIA 2018) (interference in an ongoing or pending investigation or proceeding is not a necessary element in the definition of “offense relating to obstruction of justice” under the INA. Rather, INA § 101(a)(43)(S) involves (1) an affirmative and intentional attempt (2) that is motivated by a specific intent (3) to interfere either in an investigation or proceeding that is ongoing, pending, or reasonably foreseeable by the defendant, or in another’s punishment resulting from a completed proceeding.).

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Resisting arrest; fleeing from a law enforcement officer	18.2-479.1	Possibly ¹²	No		
Racketeerin g offenses	18.2-514	Probably	Yes, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(J) if sentence imposed is at least one year	Possibly, depending on underlying offense, for example controlled substance ground	If possible, make clear in record of conviction that actual and intended loss to the victim did not exceed \$10,000 to avoid fraud aggravated

¹² The government has previously charged Va. Code § 18.2-479.1 as a CIMT. However, an immigration attorney would have a strong argument that it is not. Interfering with law enforcement is analogous to assault, which is not considered to be a CIMT. Indeed, resisting arrest is a CIMT only when it results in bodily harm to the victim, or involves the threat of the use of deadly force. *See Matter of Logan*, 17 I&N Dec. 367, 368-69 (BIA 1980); *Matter of Danesh*, 19 I&N Dec. 669 (BIA 1988); *Matter of Garcia-Lopez*, A38 096 900, 2007 WL 4699842, at *2 (BIA Nov. 2, 2007) (unpublished). Although obstruction of justice offenses that require intent to deceive or fraudulent intent may be considered CIMTs, the only intent required by Va. Code § 18.2-479.1 is the intent to "prevent[] or attempt[] to prevent a law-enforcement officer from lawfully arresting."

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			Possibly, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(M) and (U) if there are allegations of loss and the actual/intended loss to the victim exceeds \$10,000	where record of conviction establishes that underlying conduct involved a controlled substance	felony charge under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(M), (U) Keep sentence under one year to avoid theft aggravated felony charge under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(G)
Giving false identity to	19.2-82.1	Yes ¹³	Possibly, under 8 U.S.C.	No	If at all possible consider plea to 18.2-415 (disorderly conduct) or

¹³ The Board has held other state statutes involving false identity to a police officer with intent to evade or deceive the court or a police officer are CIMTs. See *Matter of Migran Oganyan*, A72 301 718, 2004 WL 1739156 (BIA June 29, 2004) (unpublished); *Matter of Ivon Reyes Morales*, A200 897 761, 2010 WL 4971017 (BIA Nov. 23, 2010) (unpublished). However, an immigration practitioner could make an argument that Va. Code § 19.2-82.1 is not a CIMT because the *mens rea* element is somewhat ambiguous: while it is clear that an intent to deceive law enforcement regarding one’s identity is required, the statute does not require a showing that the goal of the deception is to procure something of value to the detriment of another, and the element of knowing misrepresentation itself does not by itself make fraud a necessary element of a crime. See *Blanco v. Mukasaey*, 518 F.3d 714, 718 (9th Cir. 2008); *Flores-Molina v. Sessions*, _ F.3d _,

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law-enforcement officer			§1101(a)(43)(S) if the sentence imposed is at least one year (see FN6) ¹⁴		18.2-427 (use of profane language) to avoid CIMT Keep sentence under one year to avoid obstruction of justice aggravated felony
Failure to Appear	19.2-128	Possibly ¹⁵	Yes, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(Q), if conviction relates to		

No. 16-9516 (10th Cir. March 7, 2017). Furthermore, courts have held convictions for false or fraudulent statements are not CIMTs where fraud is not an essential element and the statement is not material. *See, e.g., Matter of Di Filippo*, 10 I&N Dec. 76 (BIA 1962).

¹⁴ An immigration practitioner would have an argument that Va. Code 18.2-460 is overbroad with regard to the obstruction of justice aggravated felony ground as the offense does not involve active interference, action, or threat of action against those who would cooperate in the process of justice. *Matter of Valenzuela Gallardo*, 25 I&N Dec. 838, 843 (BIA 2012).

¹⁵ Va. Code § 19.2-128 includes a *mens rea* element of “willfully” failing to appear. However, an immigration attorney would have an argument available that Va Code § 19.2-128 is not a CIMT because it does not include an intent to deprive, defraud, or injure. *See United States v. Esparza-Ponce*, 193 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir. 1999); *Matter of Sanudo*, 23 I. & N. Dec. 968,971 (BIA 2006). In addition, a comparable offense – contempt of court – has been found not to be a CIMT where the underlying offense was not a CIMT. *Matter of C-*, 9 I&N Dec. 524 (BIA 1962); *Matter of P-*, 6 I&N Dec. 400, 404 (BIA 1954); *see also Mohamed v. Holder*, 769 F.3d 885 (4th Cir. 2014) (holding the procedural offense of failure to register as a sex offender is not a CIMT because it is not *malum in se* rather than *malum prohibitum*).

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			<p>failure to appear for service of sentence and underlying offense is punishable by a term of five years or more</p> <p>Yes, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(T) if conviction relates to failure to appear to answer to a felony charge punishable by two years or more</p>		

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Cruelty and injuries to children; abandoned infant	40.1-103	Probably ¹⁶	Possibly, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(F), if sentence of one year or more is imposed ¹⁷	Probably a crime of child abuse under 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(E) (see FN2)	Plea to simple assault and battery at 18.2-57(A) to avoid aggravated felony and CIMT; if this is not possible consider an alternative plea to 18.2-371(i) contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and specify subsection (i) in the record – note that this will likely avoid the CIMT and aggravated felony grounds but may not avoid

¹⁶ An immigration practitioner would have a strong argument that this offense is not a CIMT because it includes a *mens rea* of negligence. Generally, offenses involving negligence, strict liability, general intent, or intent to break the law are not CIMTs. See *Matter of Ortega-Lopez*, 26 I&N Dec. 99, 100 (BIA 2013). Furthermore, in *Sotnikau v. Lynch*, 846 F.3d 741 (4th Cir. 2017) the Fourth Circuit held that the Virginia involuntary manslaughter statute was categorically overbroad and therefore not a CIMT when it extended to punishing conduct committed through “criminal negligence,” which is a *mens rea* lower than specific intent or recklessness and therefore insufficient for a CIMT finding. The same argument could be applied to 18.2-371.1(A).

¹⁷ In order to be a crime of violence under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(F), a conviction must necessarily meet the definition of a crime of violence at 18 U.S.C. § 16(a), including an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another. Under this statute, a person can be convicted for negligently permitting the life of a child to be endangered or health injured or to be overworked, not necessarily force. Furthermore, this statute does not require as an element the knowing or willful infliction of harm to a victim. Thus, an argument could be made that at least some convictions under this statute do not constitute crimes of violence. Note the Supreme Court held 18 U.S.C. § 16(b) is unconstitutionally void for vagueness. *Sessions v. Dimaya*, 138 S. Ct. 1204 (2018).

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					the crime of child abuse grounds of deportability (see FN 2)
Trademark Infringement	59.1-92.12	Possibly ¹⁸	Possibly, under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(M) and (U) if there are allegations of loss and the actual/intended loss to the victim exceeds \$10,000 Possibly a theft offense under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(G) if the sentence	No	If possible, make clear in record of conviction that actual and intended loss to the victim did not exceed \$10,000 to avoid fraud aggravated felony charge under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(M), (U) Keep sentence under one year to avoid theft aggravated felony charge under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(G)

¹⁸ An immigration practitioner would have a strong argument that this offense is not a CIMT because it lacks an element of intent. Generally, offenses involving negligence, strict liability, general intent, or intent to break the law are not CIMTs. See *Matter of Ortega-Lopez*, 26 I&N Dec. 99, 100 (BIA 2013); *Sotnikau v. Lynch*, 846 F.3d 741 (4th Cir. 2017).

This chart only analyzes whether convictions may fall within the primary categories of removability set forth in the Immigration and Nationality Act. Defenders should remember that it is also important to analyze whether a conviction leads to other immigration consequences, such as ineligibility for certain forms of relief from removal, Temporary Protected Status, naturalization, or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals. Please review the Cover Memorandum and relevant Practice Advisories on our website.

CAPITAL AREA IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS (CAIR) COALITION
 IMMIGRATION CONSEQUENCES OF COMMON VIRGINIA OFFENSES
 SECTION IX – OTHER COMMONLY CHARGED OFFENSES

(Selected Crimes against Peace and Order and Administrative of Justice and Procedural Offenses Involving Arrest and Appearance)

OFFENSE	STATUTE	CRIME INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE (CIMT)?	AGGRAVATED FELONY?	OTHER GROUNDS OF DEPORTABILITY OR INADMISSIBILITY? ¹	COMMENTS AND PRACTICE TIPS
			imposed is at least one year ¹⁹		
Underage possession of alcohol	4.1-305	No	No	No	To preserve any potential arguments against CIMT, consider plea to sub-part 4.1-305(A)

¹⁹ The Fourth Circuit held in *Omargharib v. Holder*, 775 F.d 192 (4th Cir 2014), that a conviction for grand larceny under Va. Code § 18.2-95 is categorically overbroad with regard to the aggravated felony theft offense at 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)(G) because it punishes takings with and without consent. The Fourth Circuit’s reasoning in *Omargharib* may apply to this statute.

This chart only analyzes whether convictions may fall within the primary categories of removability set forth in the Immigration and Nationality Act. Defenders should remember that it is also important to analyze whether a conviction leads to other immigration consequences, such as ineligibility for certain forms of relief from removal, Temporary Protected Status, naturalization, or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals. Please review the Cover Memorandum and relevant Practice Advisories on our website.