

University of Iowa College of Law — Advanced Immigration Law & Policy

Immigration Consequences for Iowa Criminal Statutes

To be used in conjunction with the Guide to Immigration Consequences for Iowa Criminal Convictions

Damian Bakula, Anne Harrison, Jack Hathaway, Emily Papp
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Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
<p>Ch. 81 DNA Profiling</p> <p>81.6(1) Wrongful Use of DNA</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (Probable)</p> <p>Felony (Possible)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p><u>All Removable Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders a removable immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes.. 	<p>This crime is probably a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>Discretionary Relief from Removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult an immigration attorney to determine what relief your client may be eligible for.
<p>81.6(2) Altering or Falsifying DNA</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony (Probable)</p> <p>CIMT</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	<p>In addition to being a CIMT, this crime may be an aggravated felony. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for</p>

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		Felony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> All Removable Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders a removable immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are 	<p>further advice.</p> <p>Discretionary Relief from Removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult an immigration attorney to determine what relief your client may be eligible for.

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<i>Ch. 124 Mfg/Poss/etc-- See Enhancements/Certain Penalties Below</i>			considered a felony for immigration purposes.	
124.401(1)(a)-(f) Drug Trafficking	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.401(3) Distribution of Ephedrine	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.401(4) Possession of Ephedrine or Other Drugs with Intent to Manufacture a Controlled Substance	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.401(5) Drug Possession	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, 	

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			<p>except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use.</p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.401(5) Drug Possession (Second Offense)	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (Probable)</p> <p>Controlled Substance Offense</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.401(5) Possession of Marijuana	Maybe	Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.401(5) Possession of Marijuana (Second Offense)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. 	

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		Controlled Substance Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.401A Drug Trafficking to Minor or Within 1000 Feet of School	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.401B Drug Possession within 1000 Feet of School	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.401C Manufacturing Meth	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	

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Near Minor			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.401D(1) & (2) Trafficking Meth to Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.401E(1),(2) Trafficking Meth	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.401F Tampering with, Possessing, or Transporting Anhydrous Ammonia	Yes	CIMT (Probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
124.402(1)(a) Improper Distribution by Pharmacist	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable) Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and 	

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			<p>aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.402(1)(b) Distribution with Improper Registration	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (Probable)</p> <p>Controlled Substance Offense</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.402(1)(c) Failure to Keep Proper Records of Distributions	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense (Possible)	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for 	<p>Discretionary Relief from Removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult an immigration attorney to determine what

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		Misdemeanor	<p>personal use.</p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	relief your client may be eligible for.
124.402(1)(d) Refusal of Inspection	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.402(1)(e) Maintaining a Premises for Improper Drug Use or Distribution	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable) Controlled	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	

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		Substance Offense (Probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.403(1)(a) Distribution of Controlled Substance without a Prescription	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable) Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.403(1)(b) Distribution with	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	

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Registration Number that is False, Revoked, Suspended, or Issued to Another Person		(Probable) Controlled Substance Offense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.403(1)(c) Possession of Controlled Substance through Misrepresentation or Fraud	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.403(1)(d) Falsifying Records	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	

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			<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.403(1)(e) Possession of Materials to Forge Drug Labels	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
Distribution to Persons Under 18				
124.406(1) Improper Distribution of Controlled Substance to Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.406(2) Distribution of Counterfeit or Simulated Controlled Substance to Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
124.406(3) Conspiracy to Deliver Controlled Substance to Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
124.406A Use of Minor to Traffic Drugs	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
Other Controlled Substance Offenses				
124.407 Gathering Where Controlled Substances are Unlawfully Used	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> All Removable Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders a removable immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	This statute punishes a broader range of conduct than is punishable under federal law. Therefore, it should not be an aggravated felony or controlled substance violation. However, it is still a felony.
124.407 Gathering Where Marijuana is Unlawfully Used	Maybe	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. 	This statute punishes a broader range of conduct than is punishable under federal law. Therefore, it should not be an aggravated felony or controlled substance violation.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
124.410 Delivery of 1/2 Ounce of Marijuana Not Offered for Sale	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124.414 Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
124A.4(1) Trafficking of Imitation Controlled Substance	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense CIMT (Probable)	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
124A.4(2) Soliciting or Promoting Trafficking of Imitation Controlled Substances	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense CIMT (Probable)	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>naturalize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
124A.4(3) Trafficking or Soliciting Imitation Controlled Substances to a Minor	Yes	Controlled Substance Offense CIMT (Probable)	<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
124B.9(1),(2) Trafficking Precursor Substances	Maybe	CIMT (Possible) Felony	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Removable Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders a removable immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
Ch. 126 Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 155A Pharmacy (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 229A Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 236 Domestic Abuse (now see new ch. 664A)				
Ch. 321 Motor Vehicle				
321.17 Violation of Registration Provisions	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	Simple misdemeanor. Probably does not qualify as a “minor traffic offense.”

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
321.47 Failure to Transfer Vehicle Registration	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	Simple misdemeanor. Probably does not qualify as a “minor traffic offense.”
321.71A Selling or Installing Nonoperative Airbags	Yes	CIMT (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.78 Injuring or Tampering with Vehicle	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.79 Interference with Operation of Vehicle	Yes	CIMT (Possible) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.91 Abandoning Vehicle	Maybe	Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.92(1) Altering or Changing Identification Numbers (Fraudulent Intent)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
321.92(2) Altering or Changing Identification Numbers (Possession of Vehicle or Part with Altered Identification Number)	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
321.95 Refusal to Permit Inspection	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p>authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors.</p> <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.97 Fraudulent Applications for Title Certificates or Registration	Yes	<p>CIMT (Possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.99 Fraudulent Use of Registration or Permit	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.104 Violation of Vehicle Title Law	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.115 Antique Vehicles— Model Year Plates Permitted	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
321.115A Replica Vehicles and Street Rods—Model Year Plates Permitted	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.174 Operating a Commercial Vehicle without a Valid Commercial Driver’s License	Maybe	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
<p>321.174A. Operation of Motor Vehicle with Expired License</p>	<p>Maybe</p>	<p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				<p>offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
<p>321.189A Improper Use of Driver's License for Undercover Law Enforcement</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony (possibly)</p> <p>CIMT (probably)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
321.193 Violation of License Restrictions	Maybe	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.216A	Yes	CIMT	<u>CIMT</u>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Falsifying Driver's Licenses, Nonoperator's Identification Cards, or Forms		(probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.216B	Yes	Misdemeanor	<u>MISDEMEANOR</u>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
False Use of Driver's License Or Nonoperator's ID by Underage Person to Obtain Alcohol			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.216C False Use of Driver's License Or Nonoperator's ID by Underage Person to Obtain Tobacco	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.217 Perjury.	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief 	Whether this crime qualifies as aggravated felony depends on whether the term of imprisonment is a least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>(such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
321.218(1) Operating Without Valid Driver's License Or When Disqualified - Penalties	Maybe	Misdemeanor (possible)	<p>considered a felony for immigration purposes.</p> <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Although minor traffic offenses are an exception to offenses that will count as a significant misdemeanor or misdemeanor for the removal priorities, without further guidance on what a “minor” traffic offense is, it is unclear if this offense would qualify.</p>
321.218(2) Operating without a valid driver’s license or when disqualified – Commercial driver’s license.	Maybe	Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.220 Permitting Unauthorized Person To Drive.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.239	Maybe	Misdemeanor	<u>MISDEMEANOR</u>	This crime may be a

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Counties May Restrict Parking Of Vehicles		(possibly)	<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	misdemeanor as it does carry a possible jail time of 7 days. It may be treated as minor traffic offense. The law is unclear. Consult an immigration for further advice.
321.260 Interference With Devices, Signs, Or Signals -- Unlawful Possession -- Traffic Signal Preemption Devices.	No	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.261(2) Death Or Personal Injuries (Failure To Stop At The Scene Of An Accident – any injuries).	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.261(3) Death Or Personal Injuries (Failure To Stop At The Scene Of An Accident – serious injuries).	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321.261(4) Death Or Personal Injuries (Failure To Stop At The Scene Of An Accident – death).	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year.
321.262 Leaving Scene Of Traffic Accident -- Vehicle Damage Only.	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>
321.266 Reporting Accidents (Failure to Report)	Yes	Misdemeanor Significant Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p>	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	<p>sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Being specifically convicted of violating Iowa Code 124.401 would probable qualify the conviction as a controlled substance offense.</p>
321.277 Reckless Driving.	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.278 Drag Racing Prohibited.	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.279 Eluding or attempting to allude pursuing officer	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.279(2) Eluding or attempting to allude pursuing officer and exceeding speed limit by 25 mph.	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p>	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. 	<p>attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
<p>321.279(3) Eluding or attempting to elude pursuing officer and exceeding speed limit by 25 mph, and participating in a felony or while committing controlled substance offense or while OWI or resulting in bodily injury.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony CIMT Controlled Substance (possible) Felony</p>	<p>DACA/DAPA Holders • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors.</p> <p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify</p>	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Being specifically convicted of violating Iowa Code 124.401 would probably qualify the conviction as a controlled substance offense.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.</p> <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
321.284 Open Container in Motor Vehicles— Drivers	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.284a Open Containers In	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Motor Vehicles— Passengers.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.302 Overtaking and Passing	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.327 Pedestrians' Right-Of-Way.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.344B Immediate Safety Threat -- Penalty.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				<p>conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.369 Putting Debris On Highway.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.379 Violations.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.381 Movement Of Unsafe Or Improperly Equipped Vehicles.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.381a Operation Of Low-Speed Vehicles	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being

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				<p>considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.421 Special Restrictions On Lamps.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				<p>or DAPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.446 Child Restraint Devices.	No	n/a		<p>Minor Traffic Violation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense is likely to

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
				<p>qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.</p>
<p>321.463(10) Exceeding maximum gross weight allowed for vehicle and knowingly permits an employee to do so</p>	<p>Maybe</p>	<p>CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p>	<p>Being specifically convicted of “knowingly permitting an employee...” would possible qualify the conviction as a CIMT. Consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.</p>
<p>321.463(12) Issuing, executing, or causing to be issued or executed, a bill of lading, manifest or shipping document of any kind which states a false weight of the cargo set forth on such bill, manifest or document, which is less than the actual weight of the cargo.</p>	<p>Maybe</p>	<p>Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
<p>321.465 Failure or refusal to stop and submit vehicle to weighing, or to do as directed by officer after weighing</p>	<p>Maybe</p>	<p>Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
<p>321.476 Preventing or obstructing officer’s ability stop weigh and inspect vehicles</p>	<p>Maybe</p>	<p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
321.482a Violations Resulting In Injury Or Death – Additional Penalties	Maybe	→	→	This is an additional penalty statute for violations resulting in death. The immigration consequences depend upon the nature of the underlying offense, but a fine implemented through this statute may indicate to ICE and/or an IJ that the underlying offense was more serious and hence qualifies as a removal priority or ground.
321.487 Willfully violating a citation to appear in court as provided in chapter 321	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to 	<p>There is a remote possibility of an aggravated felony if the citation were to count as a “court order” (possible by being issued by a magistrate rather than an officer) and the underlying charge had a potential sentence of two years or more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>naturalize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.
321.555 / 321.561 Habitual Offender Defined; Punishment For Violation	Maybe	Significant Misdemeanor (possible) Misdemeanor	<p>CIMT LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. 	-There is a remote possibility of a conviction qualifying as a CIMT if the license was suspended for an OWI. Consult an immigration

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		(probable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	<p>attorney.</p> <p>-Significant Misdemeanor: if the license was suspended for an OWI, the OWI conviction is a significant misdemeanor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended. <p>The fact that this is a serious misdemeanor with up to two years in jail possible punishment, suggests that it is more than a merely ‘minor’</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>traffic offense.</p>
<p>321J.2(2)(a) Operating While Intoxicated (First Offense)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Controlled Substance Offense (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor</p>	<p>CIMT LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	<p>-There is a risk of a conviction being a CIMT if convicted with child endangerment for same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult an immigration attorney</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321J.2(2)(b) Operating While Intoxicated (Second Offense)	Yes	<p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Controlled Substance Offense (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or 	<p>-There is a risk of a conviction being a CIMT if convicted with child endangerment for same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
321J.2(2)(c) Operating While Intoxicated (Third	Yes	CIMT (possible)	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries 	-There is a risk of a conviction being a CIMT if convicted with child endangerment for

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Offense)		Controlled Substance Offense (possible) Felony	<p>of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and 	<p>same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
<p>321J.21 Driving with Suspended, Denied, Revoked, or Barred License</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor (probable)</p>	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>Significant Misdemeanors</u> <u>All Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>Undocumented and Expired Status</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable noncitizen priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented noncitizens and those whose status is expired ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p><u>DACA/DAPA Holders</u></p>	<p>-There is a remote possibility of a conviction qualifying as a CIMT if the license was suspended for an OWI. Consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Significant Misdemeanor: if the license was suspended for an OWI, the OWI conviction is a significant misdemeanor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic violations are generally exempt from being considered a misdemeanor conviction for immigration purposes. This includes being exempt from counting towards the three misdemeanor convictions that would make a removable immigrant a Priority 2 Removal Priority and undocumented immigrants ineligible to apply for DACA or DAPA. • Although minor traffic violations generally do not carry immigration consequences, undocumented immigrants may still be removable for accompanying offenses or on the basis of their undocumented status. • This offense may qualify as a “minor traffic violation.” However, the law is unclear on what constitutes a “minor

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>traffic violation.” Further research and/or consultation with an immigration attorney is recommended.</p> <p>The fact that this is a serious misdemeanor with up to two years in jail possible punishment, suggests that it is more than a merely ‘minor’ traffic offense.</p>
321J.21 Driving with Suspended, Denied, Revoked, or Barred License	Yes	Misdemeanor Significant misdemeanor?	<p><u>All Misdemeanors</u> All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than traffic violations) renders the noncitizen a priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders the noncitizen a priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders the noncitizen ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p><u>Significant Misdemeanors</u> All Statuses</p>	-Significant Misdemeanor: if the license was suspended for an OWI, the OWI conviction is a significant misdemeanor.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable noncitizen priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented noncitizens and those whose status is expired ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Miscellaneous				
453B.12 Failure to Collect Excise Tax				
Ch. 462A Boat OWI				
462A.14(2)(a) Operating Boat While Intoxicated (First Offense)	Yes	CIMT? Controlled Substance? Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	<p>-Risk of CIMT removal ground if convicted with child endangerment for same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult immigration attorney</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
462A.14(2)(b) Operating Boat While Intoxicated (Second Offense)	Yes	CIMT? Controlled Substance? Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p>	<p>-Risk of CIMT removal ground if convicted with child endangerment for same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	immigration attorney
462A.14(2)(c) Operating Boat While Intoxicated (Third	Yes	CIMT? Controlled	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries 	-Risk of CIMT removal ground if convicted with child endangerment for same

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Offense)		Substance? Felony Significant Misdemeanor	<p>of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are 	<p>incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult immigration attorney</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>considered a felony for immigration purposes.</p> <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
<p>462A.14(2)(d) Serious Injury Caused in Relation to Operating Boat While Intoxicated</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT? Controlled Substance? Felony Significant Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	<p>-Risk of CIMT removal ground if convicted with child endangerment for same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult immigration attorney</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
462A.14(2)(e) Death Caused in	Yes	CIMT?	<u>CIMT</u> LPRs	-Risk of CIMT removal ground if convicted with child

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Relation to Operating Boat While Intoxicated		Controlled Substance? Felony Significant Misdemeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	<p>endangerment for same incident. Consult immigration attorney.</p> <p>-Possible controlled substance offense if D pleas to driving with controlled substance in system. If plea to this unavoidable, keep record silent on specific drug, especially if it was other than marijuana. Consult immigration attorney</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Ch. 664A No Contact/Protective Orders				
664A.7 Violation of No Contact or Protective Order	Maybe	Other Grounds for Deportation Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (probable)	<p><u>Other Grounds for Deportation</u></p> <p>All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deportable offense conviction renders the noncitizen removable. • LPRs • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>Crimes of Domestic Violence or Stalking</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	This crime is probably a deportable offense. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
Ch. 692A Sex Offender Registry				

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
692A.111 Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	Maybe	Other Grounds for Deportation	<p><u>Other Grounds for Deportation</u> All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deportable offense conviction renders the noncitizen removable. • LPRs • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	This crime is probably a deportable offense. However, the law is unclear.. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
Ch. 705 Solicitation/Conspiracy/Ongoing Conduct/Money Laundering				
705.1(1) & (2) Solicitation to Commit a Felony	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (Probable)</p> <p>CIMT (Probable)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	<p>Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on the underlying offense being charged.</p> <p>Whether this crime qualifies a CIMT depends on the underlying offense being charged.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
705.1(1) & (3) Solicitation to Commit Aggravated Misdemeanor	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (Possible)</p> <p>CIMT (Possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	<p>This crime is probable not an aggravated felony. It depends on which misdemeanor is allegedly being solicited to commit. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>Whether this crime qualifies a CIMT depends on the underlying offense being charged.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
706.1 &.3(1) Conspiracy to Commit Forcible Felony	Yes	Aggravated felony (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony or a CIMT depends upon the crime

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		CIMT (probable) Felony	<p>removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and 	<p>allegedly conspired to commit. Most forcible felonies will be aggravated felonies.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
706.1 and.3(2) Conspiracy to Commit Felony	Yes	<p>Aggravated felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony or a CIMT depends upon the crime allegedly conspired to commit.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
706.1 and.3(3) Conspiracy to Commit Misdemeanor	Yes	CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p>	<p>This crime is probably not an aggravated felony. It depends on which misdemeanor is allegedly being solicited to commit. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>Whether this crime is a CIMT depends on the underlying offense being charged.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
706A.2(1) Use of Proceeds from Unlawful Activity in Furtherance of Unlawful Enterprise	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
706A.2(2) Facilitation of Criminal Network	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
706A.2(4) Participating in Illegal Enterprise	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p>	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the amount of the funds exceeded \$10,000.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
706B.2 Money Laundering	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the amount of the funds exceeded \$10,000.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
707.2 Murder (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.3 Murder (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.3A Solicitation to Commit Murder	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.4 Voluntary Manslaughter	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.5(1)(a) Involuntary Manslaughter With Other Offense	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
707.5(1)(b) Involuntary Manslaughter	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
707.6A(1) Vehicular Homicide- Operating While Intoxicated	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	This crime is probably not a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
707.6A(2) Vehicular Homicide-Reckless Driving	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	This crime is probably not a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
707.6A(3) Vehicular Homicide-Drag Racing	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
707.6A(4) Serious Injury Caused by Operating While Intoxicated or Reckless Driving	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
707.7(1),(3) Feticide	Yes	Aggravated felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.7(2) Attempted Feticide	Yes	Aggravated felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			removable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.8(1) Nonconsensual Termination of Pregnancy During Commission of Forcible Felony	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <u>CIMT</u> LPRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. All Other Immigration Statuses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	Whether this crime qualifies as aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
707.8(2)-(5) Nonconsensual Termination of Pregnancy	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and 	Whether this crime qualifies as aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
707.8(6) Unintentional Termination of Pregnancy While Drag Racing	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	This crime is probably not a CIMT, However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
707.8(7)-(9) Unintentional Nonconsensual Termination of Pregnancy or Intentional Serious Injury to Human Pregnancy	Yes	Aggravated felony CIMT Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months 	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony or a CIMT depends on the particular statute that was allegedly violated. Please consult the detailed guide for more information, or consult an immigration attorney.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	

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707.8(10) Unintentional Causation of Serious Injury to Pregnancy	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
707.9 Murder of Fetus Aborted Alive	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
707.10 Failure to Exercise Duty to Preserve the Life of Fetus		CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	This crime is probably not a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

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			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
707.11 Attempted Murder	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and 	

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			aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal.	
Ch. 707A Assisting Suicide				
707A.2 Assisting Suicide	Maybe	Aggravated felony (possible)	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal.	This crime may be an aggravated felony, However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
Ch. 707C Stem Cell Research (sections omitted from this draft)(new 2007 SF 162)				
Ch. 708 Assault				
708.1(2)(a) Assault	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (possible) Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible) Significant Misdemeanor (possible)	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <u>CIMT</u> LPRs • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions,

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 	<p>Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Plea specifically to act intended to cause offensive/insulting contact to reduce the risk of an aggravated felony and/or CIMT.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
708.1(2)(b) Act Intended to Place Another in Fear of Assault	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible)</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Plea specifically to act intended to cause offensive/insulting contact to</p>

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			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	<p>reduce the risk of an aggravated felony and/or CIMT.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.1(2)(c) Threatening Display of Firearm	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (possible) Crime of Domestic	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated

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		<p>Violence or Stalking (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	<p>felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
708.2(1) Assault with Intent to Inflict Serious Injury	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible)</p> <p>Serious Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated</p>

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			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p>	<p>felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.2(2) Assault Causing Bodily Injury	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p>	<p>.The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	<p>sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Plea specifically to act intended to cause or place in fear of offensive/insulting contact to reduce the risk of an aggravated felony and/or CIMT. Avoid pleading to 708.1(2)(c).</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p>All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders the noncitizen immediately removable • The noncitizen is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify noncitizens from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US (even legally). 	
708.2(3) Assault with Display of Dangerous Weapon	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (possible) Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p>	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		<p>(possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	<p>strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p>All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders the noncitizen immediately removable • The noncitizen is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify noncitizens from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US (even legally). 	
708.2(4) Assault without Intent	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants	This is an aggravated felony if charged with 708.1(2)(c).

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
to Inflict Serious Injury, but which Causes Serious Injury		<p>(possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. 	<p>Otherwise consult immigration attorney about whether this is an aggravated felony.</p> <p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an</p>

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			<p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	immigration attorney.
708.2(5) Assault with Use of Object to Penetrate Genitalia or Anus	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be a crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.2(6) Simple Assault	Yes	CIMT (possible) Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. 	<p>There is a remote possibility of a CIMT finding. Plea specifically to act intended to place in fear offensive/insulting contact to reduce the risk of a CIMT.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		<p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) 	<p>Plea specifically to act intended to place in fear of insulting/offensive contact.</p> <p>If domestic facts/original charge, may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.2A(2)(a) Domestic Abuse Assault without Injury	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	<p>If sentence is at least one year (with a recidivist finding) then Aggravated felony if charged with 708.1(2)(c), otherwise consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony.</p> <p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	<p>sentence solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether this is a Crime of Domestic Violence. Plea specifically to act intended to place in fear offensive/insulting contact to reduce the risk of a crime of domestic violence.</p>
708.2A(2)(b)	Yes	Aggravated	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u>	Aggravated felony if charged

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Domestic Abuse Assault with Injury		Felony (possible) CIMT (probable) Domestic Violence Offense Significant misdemeanor	<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	<p>with 708.1(2)(c). Otherwise consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony.</p> <p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
708.2A(2)(c) Domestic Abuse Assault with Intent to Inflict Serious Injury or Displaying Dangerous Weapon in Connection with the Assault	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Crime of Domestic Violence Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions,</i>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants 	<p>Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>ineligible for DACA/DAPA.</p> <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
<p>708.2A(2)(d) Domestic Abuse Assault-Obstruction of Breathing or Circulation</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see</i> § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eighth Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
708.2A(3) Domestic Abuse Assault (Second Offense)	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	<p>Whether this is aggravated felony or crime of domestic violence depends on the other elements charged for this recidivist statute.</p> <p>look at the immigrant’s previous domestic offenses to determine if they are already removable.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
708.2A(4) Domestic Abuse Assault (Third Offense)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (probable) Crime of Domestic Violence (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	<p>Whether this is aggravated felony or crime of domestic violence depends on the other elements charged for this recidivist statute.</p> <p>Look at the immigrant’s previous domestic offenses to determine if they are already removable.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.2A(5) Domestic Abuse Assault- by knowingly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of another by applying pressure to the throat or neck of the other person or by obstructing the nose or mouth of the other	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Crime of Domestic Violence Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on

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person.			<p>expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p><u>All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p><u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p>	<p>strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	
<p>708.2C(2) Assault in Violation of Individual Rights with Intent to Inflict Serious Injury</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see</i> § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of</p>

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			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	<p>conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
<p>708.2C(3) Assault in Violation of Individual Rights which Causes Injury</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. 	<p>If convicted with element 708.1(2)(c): aggravated felony. Otherwise Consult an immigration attorney about whether this is an aggravated felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants 	<p>imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>ineligible for DACA/DAPA.</p> <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.2C(4) Assault in Violation of Individual Rights with Display of Dangerous Weapon	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p>	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions,</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration 	<p>Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.2C(5) Assault in Violation of Individual Rights-Other	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and 	Aggravated felony if charged with 708.1(2)(c). Otherwise consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		<p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p>aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for 	<p>requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>further advice.</p> <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	<p>domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.3(1) Assault while Participating in Felony that Causes Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		<p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of 	<p>this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.3(2) Assault while Participating in Felony without Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Crime of Domestic Violence (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. Consult immigration attorney</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.3A(1) Assault Against Public Service Employee or Volunteer with Intent to Inflict Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. Pursue sentence of one year or less to preclude aggravated felony finding.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
708.3A(2) Assault Against Public Service Employee or Volunteer with Display	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
of Dangerous Weapon		(probable) Felony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and 	<p>year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes 	
<p>708.3A(3) Assault Against Public Service Employee or Volunteer with Injury</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify 	<p>Aggravated felony if charged with 708.1(2)(c). Otherwise consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.</p> <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
708.3A(4) Simple Assault Against Public Service Employee or Volunteer	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. 	<p>Aggravated felony if charged with 708.1(2)(c). Otherwise consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
708.3B(1) Inmate Assault Against	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Correctional Staff causing exposure to bodily fluids		(probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a 	<p>of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
<p>708.3B(2) Inmate Assault Against Correctional Staff with intent to cause pain, injury or offensive/insulting contact, causing exposure to bodily fluids</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.4(1) Willful Injury - Performance of Act Intended to Cause Serious Injury that Causes Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>If domestic facts/original charge, may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.4(2) Willful injury – an act intended to cause serious injury which causes bodily injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of</p>

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		Felony	<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	<p>imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.5 Administration of Harmful Substances	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (possible) Controlled Substance Offense (probable) Crime of Domestic violence (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.6 Intimidation with Dangerous Weapon	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		<p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p>removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p>	<p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.7(2) Harassment (First Degree)	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking (possible)</p> <p>Significant misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	<p>Substantial risk of aggravated felony with conviction of harassment by threat to commit forcible felony. Little risk of aggravated felony for Harasment 2nd offense (unless one of the priors was harassment by threat to commit forcible felony or bodily injury).</p> <p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit,</p>

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			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	<p><i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center,</i> http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If domestic facts/original charge, may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.7(3) Harassment (Second Degree)	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	<p>Probable aggravated felony if convicted of harassment involving a threat to commit bodily injury.</p> <p>If charged as simple harassment second offense only: a conviction of falsely reporting information to police is a possible aggravated felony; consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>The relevant aggravated felony grounds require a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on</p>

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			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	<p>strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.7(4) Harassment (Third Degree)	Yes	CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT. Of the possible elements/means, the client has the highest risk of a CIMT finding if convicted of a false report to the police.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.8 Armed with Intent to Use Weapon without Justification	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Crime of Domestic Violence (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. 	<p>Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.9 Setting Spring Gun or Trap Intended to be Sprung by Person	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Crime of Domestic Violence (possible) Significant Misdemeanor (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated

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			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p>	<p>felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.10(2) Hazing	Yes	<p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>ineligible for DACA/DAPA.</p> <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.10(3) Hazing with Injury	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence (possible)</p> <p>Significant Misdemeanor (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT or aggravated felony.</p> <p>If there are domestic facts or a this was originally charged as a domestic, it may be significant misdemeanor and/or crime of domestic violence. Keep domestic facts out of record of conviction and consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.11(3)(a) Stalking (Third Offense)	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.11(3)(b) Stalking with Aggravating Factors	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource</p>

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			<p>or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. T</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
708.11(3)(c) Stalking	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Crime of Domestic Violence or Stalking Significant Misdemeanor (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR STALKING</u></p>	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. In particular, the noncitizen may be eligible for a waiver of this deportability ground if s/he was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship (among other criteria). Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work 	

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708.12(3)(a) Removal of Officer's Communication or Control Device	Yes	CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p>authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors.</p> <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

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			<p>ineligible for DACA/DAPA.</p> <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.12(3)(b) Removal of Officer’s Communication or Control Device with Intent to Interfere	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see</i> § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eighth Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT.</p>

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			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
708.12(3)(c) Removal of Officer’s Communication or Control Device with Injury to Officer	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/docu</p>

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			<p>during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. 	<p>ments/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
708.12(3)(d) Removal of Officer’s Communication or Control Device causing Serious Injury to	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Officer		(possible) Misdemeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p>	<p>this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. 	
708.12(3)(e) Removal of Officer's Communication or Control Device with Intent to Cause Injury to Officer	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the "good moral character" finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. 	
708.12(3)(f) Removal of Officer’s Communication or Control Device with Intent to Cause Injury to Officer that Results in Injury to Officer	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center,

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>
708.13(2) Disarming or Attempting to Disarm Peace Officer	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
708.13(3) Disarming or	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY All Immigrants</u>	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Attempting to Disarm Peace Officer that Results in Discharge of Weapon		(probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a 	<p>Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708.14(2) Hiding a Corpse with Intent to Conceal Crime	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eighth Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
708A.2 Terrorism-Including Attempt to Commit Act of Terrorism	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
708A.4 Soliciting or Providing Material Support for Terrorism	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
708A.5 Terrorist Threats	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
Ch. 709 Sexual Abuse				
709.2 Sexual Abuse (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.3 Sexual Abuse (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.4 Sexual Abuse (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probably) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.8(1)(a),(b) Lascivious Acts with Child	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
709.8(1)(c),(d) Lascivious Acts with Child	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p>expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.9 Indecent Exposure	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
709.11(1) Assault with Intent to Commit Sexual Abuse with Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.11(2) Assault with Intent to	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Commit Sexual Abuse with Injury			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.11(3) Assault with Intent to Commit Sexual Abuse without Injury	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.12 Indecent Contact with Child	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.14 Lascivious Acts with Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.15(4)(a) Sexual Exploitation by Counselor or Therapist with Pattern or Scheme of Conduct	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	<p>Keep Record of Conviction Clear</p> <p>If the record of conviction contains evidence that the victim of this offense is a minor, this offense will rise from a CIMT to an aggravated felony.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.15(4)(b) Sexual Exploitation by Counselor or Therapist	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	<p>Keep Record of Conviction Clear</p> <p>If the record of conviction contains evidence that the victim of this offense is a minor, this offense will rise from a CIMT to an aggravated felony.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.15(4)(c) Sexual Exploitation by Counselor or Therapist within One Year of Termination of Therapy	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	<p>Keep Record of Conviction Clear</p> <p>If the record of conviction contains evidence that the victim of this offense is a minor, this offense will rise from a CIMT to an aggravated felony.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.15(5)(a) Sexual Exploitation by School Employee with Pattern or Scheme of Conduct	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.15(5)(b) Sexual Exploitation by School Employee	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.16(1) Sexual Exploitation of Offender in Custody of Correctional Facility	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.16(2) Sexual Exploitation of Juvenile in Custody of Juvenile Placement Facility	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
709.16(3) Sexual Exploitation of Offender in Custody of County Jail	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.18(2) Sexual Abuse of Corpse	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
709.21 Invasion of Privacy (Nudity)	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Ch. 710 Kidnapping and Related Offenses				
710.2 Kidnapping (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710.3 Kidnapping (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
710.4 Kidnapping (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible)	<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony may depend upon which prong the client is charged under. It is possible that some of the prongs may punish behavior that does not rise to the level of a crime of violence aggravated felony. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
710.5 Child Stealing	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710.6 Violation of Custodial Order	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
710.7 False Imprisonment	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710.8(2) Harboring a Runaway with Intent of Forcing Child to Commit a Criminal Act	Yes	CIMT (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
710.8 (3) Harboring a Runaway	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor (probable)	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
710.10(1) Enticing a Minor Under the Age of 13	Yes	CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	This crime is probably a CIMT given the required intent and inherent depravity. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
710.10(2) Enticing a Minor Under the Age of 16 (Sex Act)	Yes	CIMT (probable) Felonly	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several 	This crime is probably a CIMT given the required intent and inherent depravity. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
710.10(3) Enticing a Minor Under the Age of 16 (Illegal Act)	Yes	CIMT (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	This crime is probably a CIMT given the required intent and inherent depravity. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
710.10(4) Enticing a Minor Reasonably Believed to be Under 16	Yes	CIMT (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or 	This crime is probably a CIMT given the required intent and inherent depravity. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.</p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
710.11 Purchase or Sale of Individual	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
Ch. 710A Human Trafficking				
710A.2(1) Human Trafficking	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(1) Human Trafficking a Minor	Yes	Aggravated felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			removable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal.. 	
710A.2(2) Human Trafficking with Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
Human Trafficking a Minor with Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(3) Human Trafficking by Restraint	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>(such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(3) Human Trafficking a Minor by Restraint	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(4) Human Trafficking by Solicitation	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(4) Human Trafficking a Minor by Solicitation	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
710A.2(5) Human Trafficking through Abuse of Law	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p>expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(5) Human Trafficking a Minor through Abuse of Law	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(6) Human Trafficking through Control of Immigration Documents	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(6) Human Trafficking a Minor through Control of Immigration	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Documents			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(7) Human Trafficking with Financial Benefit	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2(7) Human Trafficking a Minor with Financial Benefit	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
710A.2A Solicitation of Commercial Sexual Activity	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. Non-LPRs • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal.	
Ch. 711 Robbery and Extortion				
711.2 Robbery (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
711.3 Robbery (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
711.4 Extortion	Yes	<p>Aggravated felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (Possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	Whether or not this crime is an aggravated felony or CIMT depends on which prong was allegedly violated. Please consult the detailed guide for more information or consult an immigration attorney.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
Ch. 712 Arson				
712.2 Arson (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
712.3 Arson (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
712.4 Arson (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
712.5 Reckless Use of Fire or Explosives	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
712.6(1) Possession of Explosive or Incendiary Materials with Intent to Use Materials to Commit a Crime	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
712.6(2)(a) Unlawful Possession of Explosive or Incendiary Materials	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
712.6(3) Use of Simulated Explosive Device to Intimidate, Annoy, or Alarm	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
712.7 False Reports Relating to Explosive or Incendiary Devices	Yes	CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
712.8 Threat or Attempt to Use Explosive Device	Yes	CIMT (Probable) Felony	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
Ch. 713 Burglary				
713.3 Burglary (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
713.3 Burglary (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
713.4 Attempted Burglary (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
713.5 Burglary (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
713.6 Attempted Burglary (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
713.6A(1) Burglary (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
713.6A(2) Burglary of Motor Vehicle (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
713.6B(1) Attempted Burglary (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>(such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
713.6B(2) Attempted Burglary of Motor Vehicle (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
713.7 Possession of Burglar’s Tools	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Ch. 714 Theft, Fraud and Related Offenses				
714.2(1) Theft > \$10K (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment for the theft offense is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.2(2) Theft \$1K-\$10K (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment for the theft offense is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.2(3) Theft \$500-\$1K (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment for the theft offense is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>naturalize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.2(4) Theft \$200-\$400 (Fourth Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment for the theft offense is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.2(5) Theft <\$200 (Fifth Degree)	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.3A(2) Aggravated Theft	Yes	Aggravated felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify 	Whether or not this is an aggravated felony depends on whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
714.7 Operating Vehicle without Owner's Consent	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p>for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.</p> <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
714.7B(6) Removal or Shielding of Theft Detection Devices	Yes	CIMT	<p>CIM LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.7C Theft of Pseudoephedrine	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the term of imprisonment for the theft offense is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.9 Fraudulent Practice (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
714.10 Fraudulent Practice (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	This crime is probably not an aggravated felony. However, it depends on which prong of the statute was allegedly violated and if the sentence was at least one year.. The majority of the prongs are not aggravated felonies; however consult the detailed guide for more information, or consult an immigration attorney for more advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.11 Fraudulent Practice (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or 	This crime is probably not an aggravated felony. However, it depends on which prong of the statute was allegedly violated and if the sentence was at least one year.. The majority of the prongs are not aggravated felonies; however consult the detailed guide for more information, or consult an immigration attorney for more advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.12 Fraudulent Practice (Fourth Degree)	Yes	Aggravated felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. 	<p>This crime is probably not an aggravated felony. However, it depends on which prong of the statute was allegedly violated and if the sentence was at least one year.. The majority of the prongs are not aggravated felonies; however consult the detailed guide for more information, or consult an immigration attorney for more advice.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.13 Fraudulent Practice (Fifth Degree)	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.26(2)(a) Counterfeiting (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends on whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.26(2)(b) Counterfeiting (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends on whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
714.26(2)(c) Counterfeiting (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends on whether the term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.	
Ch. 714A Pay-Per-Call Service (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 714B Prize Promotions (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 714D Telecommunications Service Provider Fraud (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 714E Foreclosure Consultants (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 714F Foreclosure Reconveyances (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 715 Computer Spyware Protection Act (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 715A Forgery and Related Fraudulent Criminal Acts				
715A.2(2)(a) Forgery (Felony)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on whether term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>expedited/administrative removal.</p> <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.2(2)(b) Forgery (Aggravated Misdemeanor)	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on whether term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.6(2)(a) Illegal Use of Credit Card >\$10K	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.6(2)(b) Illegal Use of Credit Card \$1K-\$10K	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.6(2)(c) Illegal Use of Credit Card < \$1K	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.8(3) Identity Theft > \$1K	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p><u>All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief 	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on whether term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>(such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.8(3) Identity Theft < \$1K	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on whether term of imprisonment is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715A.10 Illegal Use of Scanner or Recorder	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p>	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on whether the amount of loss is more than \$10,000. Also may qualify as an aggravated felony based on a theft offense if the term of imprisonment.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
715B.3 Falsifying Certificates of Authenticity	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	Whether this crime qualifies an aggravated felony depends on whether the term of imprisonment for forgery is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
Ch. 715C Identity Theft by Breach of Security (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 716 Damage and Trespass to Property				
716.3 Criminal Mischief (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is greater than 1 year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>(such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
716.4 Criminal Mischief (Second Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is greater than 1 year.
716.5(2) Criminal Mischief (Third Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is greater than 1 year. This crime is also probably a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects “good moral character” required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
716.6(1)(b) Criminal Mischief (Fourth Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to 	<p>Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is greater than 1 year.</p> <p>This crime is also probably a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>naturalize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects “good moral character” required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
716.6(2) Criminal Mischief (Fifth Degree)	Yes	CIMT (probable)	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	This crime is also probably a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
<p>716.6B(1)(a) Unauthorized Access of Computer or Network Containing Confidential Information</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (probable)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
<p>716.6B(1)(b) Unauthorized Access of Computer or Network with Data Copied, Altered, or Deleted</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (probable)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>naturalize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
716.6B(1)(c) Unauthorized Access of Computer or Network	Yes	CIMT (probable)	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
716.8(1) Trespassing	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
716.8(2) Trespassing that Results in Injury or Property Damage > \$200	Yes	CIMT (probable)	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and 	This crime is maybe a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
<p>716.8(3) Trespassing with Intent to Commit a Hate Crime</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (probable)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	<p>This crime is maybe a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p>
<p>716.8(4) Trespassing with Intent to Commit a Hate Crime that Results in Injury or Property Damage > \$200</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>CIMT (probable)</p>	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	<p>This crime is maybe a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
716.8(5) Trespassing while Hunting Deer	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
716.8(6) Trespassing-Public Utility	Yes	Felony	<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
716.9 Stowing Away on Train	Yes	Misdemeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	A conviction for stowing away may also lead to inadmissibility.
716.10(2)(a) Railroad Vandalism (First Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	Whether this crime is an aggravated felony depends on which prong is charged and whether that prong includes intentionality and/or use of force. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
716.10(2)(b)-(g) Railroad Vandalism (Second through Seventh Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	Whether this crime is an aggravated felony depends on which prong is charged and whether that prong includes intentionality and/or use of force. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
716.10(2)(b)-(g) Railroad Vandalism (Second through Seventh Degree)	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	Whether this crime is an aggravated felony depends on which prong is charged and whether that prong includes intentionality and/or use of force. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.
Ch. 716A Electronic Mail Offenses and Electronic Sale of Drugs Offenses (sections omitted from this draft)(new 2005 HF 610)				
Ch. 716B Hazardous Waste Offenses-- special penalties (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 717 Injury to Livestock (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 717A Offenses Relating to Animal Facilities (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 717B Injury to Animals Other than Livestock (sections				

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omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 717D Animal Contest Events (sections omitted from this draft)(am. 2008 HF 2203)				
Ch. 717F Dangerous Wild Animals (sections omitted from this draft)(new 2007 SF 564, 601)				
Ch. 718 Offenses Against the Government (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 718A Desecration of Flag or other Insignia (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 719 Obstructing Justice				
719.1(1)(a) Interference with Official Acts	Yes	CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.1(1)(c) Interference with Official Acts Resulting in Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant 	<p>imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>ineligible for DACA/DAPA.</p> <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.1(1)(d) Interference with Official Acts Resulting in Serious Injury	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.1(1)(e) Interference with Official Acts Resulting in Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.1(1)(f) Interference with Official Acts with Intent to Inflict Serious Injury or Displays Dangerous Weapon	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Firearms Offense (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p>	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		Felony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a 	<p>year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
719.1(2)(a)&(b) Interference with Official Acts while in Correctional Custody	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see</i> § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eighth Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.1(2)(c) Interference with Official Acts while in Correctional Custody with Assault	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/docu</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>ments/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>
719.1(2)(d) Interference with	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Official Acts that Causes Injury while in Correctional Custody		(probable) CIMT (probable) Misdemeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, 	<p>of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney. Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.</p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.1(2)(e) Interference with Official Acts that Causes Serious Injury while in Correctional Custody	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>consult an immigration attorney. Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.1(2)(f) Interference with Official Acts with Intent to Inflict Injury or Displays a Dangerous Weapon while in Correctional Custody	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Firearms Offense (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/docu</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>ments/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.1(2)(g) Interference with Official Acts that Causes Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. 	Pursue sentence of one year or less to preclude aggravated felony finding.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
<p>or Use or Attempted Use of Dangerous Weapon while in Correctional Custody</p>		<p>(probable)</p> <p>Firearms Offense (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p>	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
719.1A Providing False Identification	Yes	CIMT (probable) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.</p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.2 Refusing to Assist Officer	Yes	CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.3(1) Concealing or Falsifying Evidence	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.3(2) Inducing Witness to Hide or Fail to Appear	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		Misdemeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single CIMT conviction that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p>	<p>this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions</i>, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.4(1) Felon who Escapes or is Absent from Custody	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.4(2) Misdemeanant who Escapes or is Absent from Custody	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Midemeanor</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether aggravated felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/docu</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>ments/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.4(3) Inmate who Fails to Appear where Required	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether aggravated felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of

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		(probable) Misdemeanor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p>	<p>imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.4(4) Fleeing State to Avoid Prosecution of Felony or Aggravated Misdemeanor	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non- 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
719.5(1) Officer or Employee Aiding Escape of Class A Felon	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.5(2) Officer or Employee Aiding Escape of Prisoner Other than Class A Felon	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p>	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit,

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p><i>see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center,</i> http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>
719.6(1) Aiding Escape of Class A Felon	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated

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			<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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719.6(2) Aiding Escape of Prisoner Other than Class A Felon	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p>	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
719.7(4)(a) Possession of Contraband Capable of Inflicting Death or Injury in Correctional Facility	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (probable)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, <i>see</i> § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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			<p>conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
719.7(4)(b) Possession of Any Other Contraband in Correctional Facility	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT (probable) Controlled Substance (possible) Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p>	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
719.7(4)(c) Failure to Report Possession of Contraband in Correctional Facility	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p>	The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant 	<p>year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
719.7A(3) Possession of Electronic Contraband in Correctional Facility	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT
719.7A(4) Failure to Report Possession of Electronic Contraband in Correctional Facility	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult with an immigration attorney</p>
719.8 Furnishing Inmates with Controlled Substance or Intoxicating Beverages	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (possible) Controlled	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
		Substance Offense (possible) Felony	<p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	<p>this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
<p>Ch. 720 Interference with Judicial Process</p>				
<p>720.1 Compounding a Felony</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony CIMT</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or 	<p>Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is at least one year.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
720.2 Perjury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
720.3 Suborning Perjury	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
720.4 Witness or Jury Tampering	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
720.5 False Representation of Records	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
720.6 Malicious Prosecution	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
720.7 Interference with Judicial Acts	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
Ch. 721 Official Misconduct				
721.1 Felonious Misconduct in Office	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends upon whether the sentence is at least one year.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
<p>721.2 Nonfelonious Misconduct in Office</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
<p>721.9 Failure to Display License Plates</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Misdemeanor</p>	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
721.10 Misuse of Public Records and Files	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
721.11 State Officer or Employee Improperly Influencing Public Contracts	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
721.12 Profiting from Inmates	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
Ch. 722 Bribery and Corruption				
722.1 Bribery	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
722.2 Accepting Bribe	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
722.3 Bribery in Sports	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
722.10(3) Commercial Bribery	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
722.11(2)(e) Student Athlete Prohibitions-Violations by Others	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
722.11(3)(c) Student Athlete Prohibitions-Violations by Student Athlete	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Ch. 723 Public Disorder				
723.1 Riot	Yes	Aggravated Felony (Possible) CIMT (Possible) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 	This offense could be an aggravated felony or CIMT depending on the level of individual participation evident in the record. Consult an immigration attorney for further guidance.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
723.2 Unlawful Assembly	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
723.3 Failure to Disburse	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
723.4 Disorderly Conduct	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
723.5(3)(a) Disorderly Conduct at a Funeral	Maybe	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Ch. 723A Criminal Street Gangs				
723A.2 Participation in Criminal Street Gang	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
723A.3(1) Recruitment for Criminal Street Gang	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to 	This crime is probably an aggravated felony, based on a crime of violence or conspiracy to commit a crime of violence. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			expedited/administrative removal.	
723A.3(2) Conspiracy to Recruit for Criminal Street Gang	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	This crime is probably an aggravated felony, based on a crime of violence or conspiracy to commit a crime of violence. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice
Ch. 724 Weapons				
724.3 Possession of Offensive Weapon	Yes	Aggravated Felony Firearms Offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
724.4(1) Unlawful Possession of Firearm	Yes	Firearms offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.4(2) Possession of Concealed Knife Used in Commission of Crime	Maybe	Aggravated Felony CIMT	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	<p>Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends on the crime that the knife was used to commit. It could be a crime of violence if the term of imprisonment is at least one year.</p> <p>Whether this crime qualifies as a CIMT depends on the crime that the knife was used to commit.</p>
724.4(3)(a) Possession of Concealed Knife with Blade > 8 Inches	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p>Misdemeanor All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than traffic violations) renders the noncitizen a priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders the noncitizen a priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders the noncitizen ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p>	<p>This crime is probably not an aggravated felony based on crime of violence. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>This crime is probably not a CIMT as carrying a concealed knife and not using it, in and of itself is not a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
724.4(3)(b) Possession of Concealed Knife with Blade 5-8 Inches	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p>	<p>This crime is probable not an aggravated felony based on crime of violence. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>This crime is probably not a CIMT as carrying a concealed knife and not using it, in and of itself is not a CIMT. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
724.4B(1) Possession of Weapon on School Grounds	Yes	Firearms offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.. 	Whether this crime qualifies as an aggravated felony depends on whether the mere possession of a gun in a school is a crime of violence for which the term of imprisonment is at least one year.
724.5 Failure to Produce Weapons Permit	Yes	Misdemeanor	<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
724.10 False Statements on Application for Weapons Permit	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
724.16(1) Unlawful Possession or Transfer of Firearm	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.16(2) Transfer of Firearm to Person Known to be Prohibited from Acquiring Ownership	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.16A(1)(a) Weapons Trafficking (First Offense)	Yes	Aggravated felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
724.16A(1)(b) Weapons Trafficking (Second Offense)	Yes	Aggravated felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
724.17 False Statements on Application for Permit to Acquire Pistols or Revolvers	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA.	
724.21 Providing False Information when Acquiring Weapon	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
724.22(1) Unlawfully Providing Persons Under 21 with Firearms (First Offense)	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.22(2) Unlawfully Providing Persons Under 21 with Firearms (Second	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
Offense)			<p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.22(7) Failure to Secure Firearms when Children are Present	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.26(1)&(2) Unlawful Possession of Weapon by Felon, Person Convicted of Crime of Domestic Violence, or Person Subject to Protective Order	Yes	Aggravated Felony Firearms offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.29 Sale of Illegal Firearm Devices	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
724.30(1) Reckless Use of Firearm with Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony Firearms Offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.30(2) Reckless Use of Firearm with Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony Firearms Offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
724.30(3) Reckless Use of Firearm with Property Damage	Yes	Aggravated Felony Firearms Offense	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
724.30(4) Reckless Use of Firearm	Yes	Firearms Offense	<p><u>FIREARMS OFFENSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
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Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
725.1 Prostitution	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
725.2 Pimping	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
725.3(1) Pandering	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
725.3(2) Pandering to a Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
725.4 Leasing Premises for Prostitution	Yes	CIMT (probable) Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
725.5 Keeping Gambling House	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
725.7 Illegal Gambling	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
725.9 Possession of Gambling Devices	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
725.10 Operating Gambling Pool	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
725.12 Participation or Operation of Illegal Lottery	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
725.17 Protection Money	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
725.18 Collection of Gambling Debt	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
725.19 Gambling by Underage Persons or Permitting Gambling by Underage Persons	Yes	Significant Misdemeanor	<p><u>SIGNIFICANT MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders a removable immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • A significant misdemeanor conviction renders undocumented immigrants ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA may have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of a significant misdemeanor. 	
Ch. 726 Protection of the Family and Dependent Persons				
726.1 Bigamy	Yes	CIMT (probable) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p>	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. Pursue sentence of one year or less to preclude aggravated felony finding.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
726.2 Incest	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	<p>or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>
726.3 Child Neglect or Abandonment	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Child Abuse</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	<p>year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
726.5 Failure to Provide Child Support	Yes	CIMT (possible) Child Abuse (possible) Felony	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>All Other Immigration Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u></p> <p><u>All Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p><u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p><u>Undocumented Immigrants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			removal.	
726.6(1)(a) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (probable) Child Abuse Felony (possible) Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Child Abuse</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	offense

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
726.6(1)(b) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	Aggravated Felony CIMT Child Abuse Felony (possible) Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	<p>The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	

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726.6(1)(c) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable) CIMT Child Abuse Felony (possible) Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
726.6(1)(d) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	CIMT (probable) Child Abuse Felony (possible) Misdemeanor (possible)	<p><u>CIMTs</u> <u>LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders the noncitizen removable, precluding some forms of relief. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render the noncitizen removable. • Affects “good moral character” required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>Non-LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction renders the noncitizen removable. • A CIMT conviction renders a noncitizen inadmissible, precluding some forms of relief. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects “good moral character” required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>All Felonies</u> <u>Undocumented and Expired Status</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>All Misdemeanors</u> <u>All Statuses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p><u>Undocumented and Expired Status</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than traffic violations) renders the noncitizen a priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders the noncitizen a priority 2 for 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders the noncitizen ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. <p><u>Child Abuse</u></p> <p>All Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a fire arms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. 	
726.6(1)(e) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Child Abuse</p> <p>Felony (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in 	<p>felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
726.6(1)(f) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Child Abuse</p> <p>Felony (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

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			<p>does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
726.6(1)(g) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Controlled Substance Offense</p> <p>Child Abuse</p> <p>Felony (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eighth Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p>	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
726.6(1)(h) & 726.6(4)/(5)/(6) Child Endangerment	Yes	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (probable)</p> <p>Child Abuse</p> <p>Felony (possible)</p> <p>Misdemeanor (possible)</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies</u> <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p>	<p>sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Child Abuse offense</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
726.6A Multiple Acts of Child Endangerment	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (probable) Controlled Substance (possible) Child Abuse Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u></p> <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies</u> <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a controlled substance offense renders a noncitizen removable, except for a single conviction for possession of less than 30g of marijuana for personal use. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>CRIMES OF CHILD ABUSE</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of a firearms offense renders a noncitizen removable. <p>LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once placed in removal proceedings, the noncitizen may be eligible for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u></p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a 	<p>or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
<p>726.7(2) Neglect of Resident of Health Care Facility with Serious Injury</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Aggravated Felony (possible)</p> <p>CIMT (possible)</p> <p>Felony</p>	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the "good moral character" finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual 	<p>Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf. Some or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies Undocumented and Expired Status</u> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>FELONY (IOWA)</u> Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 1 for apprehension and removal. • All Iowa offenses where a sentence of greater than one year is imposed are considered a felony for immigration purposes. 	
726.7(3) Neglect of Resident of Health Care Facility without Serious Injury	Yes	Aggravated Felony (possible) CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. <p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for 	Consult immigration attorney about whether Aggravated Felony. The relevant aggravated felony ground requires a term of imprisonment (actual or suspended) of at least one year. So if conviction under this statute is unavoidable, at least avoid the conviction qualifying as an aggravated felony by obtaining a term of imprisonment of less than a year. For information on strategies to obtain a term of imprisonment of less than one year that have been used by attorneys in the Ninth Circuit, see § N.4 Sentence Solutions, Immigrant Legal Resource Center, http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/n.4-sentence_solutions.pdf . Some

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.</p> <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies</u> <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	<p>or all of these strategies may not be successful in Iowa or the Eight Circuit. If your client is facing an aggravated felony conviction you should consult an immigration attorney.</p> <p>Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT</p>

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
726.8(1) Neglect of Dependent Adult	Yes	CIMT (possible) Misdemeanor	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies</u> <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. <p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u></p> <p>All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and 	Consult immigration attorney about whether CIMT

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
726.8(2) Nonsupport of Dependent Adult	Yes	CIMT (possible) Felony	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <u>All Felonies</u> <p>Undocumented and Expired Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conviction for an offense classified as a felony under Iowa law (other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status) renders the noncitizen priority 1 for apprehension and removal. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p><u>MISDEMEANOR</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect “good moral character” required for naturalization, to adjust status, or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors (other than minor traffic violations) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of any misdemeanor for which the individual is sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (this must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) renders an undocumented immigrant Priority 2 for apprehension and removal. • Conviction of 3 or more misdemeanors renders an undocumented immigrant ineligible for DACA/DAPA. <p>DACA/DAPA Holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An individual who has DACA/DAPA can have their status (and work authorization) revoked upon conviction of 3 or more simple misdemeanors. 	
Ch. 727 Health, Safety and Welfare (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 728 Obscenity				
728.2 Dissemination of Obscene Material to Minor	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT</u> LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p>	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
728.3 Admitting Minor on Premises where Obscene Material is Exhibited	Yes	CIMT	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
728.4 Rental or Sale of Hard-Core Pornography	Yes	CIMT (probable)	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable. • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
728.5(1) Public Indecent Exposure in Business Establishment	Yes	CIMT (probable)	<p><u>CIMT LPRs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction committed within 5 years of admission that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders an LPR removable. • Any two or more CIMT convictions that occur at any point after admission (not during a single scheme of criminal misconduct) render ALL LPRs removable. • CIMT convictions affect the “good moral character” finding required to naturalize. • Once placed in removal proceedings, LPRs present in the United States for 7 years who have been an LPR for 5 years may be eligible to apply for discretionary relief. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice. <p>All Other Immigration Statuses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single CIMT conviction that carries of a maximum sentence of one year or 	

Iowa Code §	Immigration Consequences?	Nature of Immigration Consequences	Effect on Clients by Immigration Status	Special Considerations
			<p>more or for which a sentence of 6 months or greater is imposed renders all non-LPR immigrants removable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CIMT conviction renders undocumented immigrants inadmissible. Several exceptions may be available to inadmissibility, including the petty offense exception (one CIMT conviction with less than a year maximum sentence and less than six months sentenced) or the youthful offender exception (one CIMT conviction that was charged as an adult resulting from actions the individual undertook under the age of 18). If you believe either of these may apply to your client, please consult an immigration attorney. • Affects the “good moral character” finding required to adjust status or qualify for discretionary relief from removal, such as DACA or DAPA. 	
728.5(2) Public Indecent Exposure in Business Establishment with Participation of a Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
728.12 Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	Yes	Aggravated Felony	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief (such as asylum, waiver of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US. <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
728.14(3) Failure of Commercial Film Processor to Report Child Pornography	Yes	Aggravated Felony (probable)	<p><u>AGGRAVATED FELONY</u> All Immigrants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An aggravated felony conviction renders any immigrant immediately removable. • The immigrant is subject to mandatory detention during removal proceedings. • Aggravated felonies disqualify immigrants from obtaining discretionary relief 	This crime is probably an aggravated felony. However, the law is unclear. Consult an immigration attorney for further advice.

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			<p>(such as asylum, wavier of inadmissibility, cancellation of removal, etc.) and aggravated felons are barred from ever returning to the US.</p> <p>Non-LPRs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-LPRs convicted of an aggravated felony may be subject to expedited/administrative removal. 	
Ch. 729 Infringement of Individual Rights (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 729A Violation of Individual Rights--Hate Crimes (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 730 Employer-Employee Offenses (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 731 Labor Union Membership (sections omitted from this draft)				
Ch. 732 Labor Boycotts and Strikes (sections omitted from this draft)				