



128 Dorrance Street, Suite 400
Providence, RI 02903
Phone: (401) 831-7171
Fax: (401) 831-7175
www.riaclu.org
info@riaclu.org

ACLU OF RI POSITION: SUPPORT

TESTIMONY ON 26-H 8140, RELATING TO STATE AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT – LIMITATIONS ON IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION March 4, 2026

The ACLU of Rhode Island strongly supports this legislation which would bar state and local police from agreeing to federal 287(g) agreements, limit holding people on detainers without judicial warrants, and require tracking and reporting of requests, all of which are important restrictions on local cooperation with federal immigration enforcement.

A 287(g) agreement is an agreement between the federal government, through Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and a state or local law enforcement agencies. This agreement deputizes and authorizes the local law enforcement agency to act as federal immigration enforcement, which does not normally fall within the scope of local policing authority. As it currently stands, Rhode Island is one of seven states that does not have active or pending agreements, but it also does not have laws prohibiting those agreements. Nine states, including Connecticut, have laws prohibiting these agreements.¹

These agreements have numerous negative impacts beyond deputizing local officers for federal purposes. A recent report from the national ACLU found that in areas where there are active 287(g) agreements, police are not performing targeted enforcement but instead are racially profiling in traffic stops to perform a “show me your papers”-style immigration enforcement.² Further, when immigrant communities fear that routine interactions with police may in fact be an interaction with ICE, they may be less likely to report crimes, cooperate with investigations, or seek redress in courts.

Additionally, this bill commendably codifies the principle that arrest or detention of an individual cannot be based solely on an immigration detainer or administrative warrant. An immigration detainer is a written request that local law enforcement detain an individual for 48 hours after they would otherwise be released. These are often used to provide additional time to examine an individual’s immigration status and are usually issued without a judicial warrant which would be supported by probable cause. This practice was ruled unconstitutional in Rhode Island almost a decade ago, so codifying this prohibition should not be controversial. *Morales v. Chadbourne*, 235 F.Supp.3d 388 (2017).

Thank you for considering our views.

¹ The most recent ICE heat map does not reflect the passage of laws prohibiting these agreements in Delaware, Maryland, and New Mexico. See: <https://www.ice.gov/node/67897>

² <https://www.aclu-md.org/publications/deputized-for-disaster/>