



COMMUNITY EDUCATION CENTER • IMMIGRATION POLICY CENTER • INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE CENTER • LEGAL ACTION CENTER

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION COUNCIL

**SUBMITTED TO THE U.S. SENATE HOMELAND SECURITY AND
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**HEARING ON “DEFERRED ACTION ON IMMIGRATION: IMPLICATIONS AND
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS”**

FEBRUARY 3, 2014

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The American Immigration Council is a non-profit organization which for over 25 years has been dedicated to increasing public understanding of immigration law and policy and the role of immigration in American society. We write to share our analysis and research regarding the economic and other benefits of the Administration’s deferred action programs, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA).

After decades of congressional neglect, in November 2014, President Obama took a crucial and courageous step toward reforming our immigration system. He announced that he will provide temporary relief for many of those impacted by our broken system.¹ Like his predecessors who took executive action on immigration,² President Obama is not providing a permanent legal status to anyone – only Congress can do that. But his action will provide benefits not only to those individuals who receive deferred action and their families, but to society as a whole.

¹ American Immigration Council, *A Guide to the Immigration Accountability Executive Action* (December 2014), at <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/special-reports/guide-immigration-accountability-executive-action>.

² American Immigration Council, *Executive Grants of Temporary Immigration Relief, 1956-Present* (October 2014), at <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/executive-grants-temporary-immigration-relief-1956-present>; American Immigration Council, *Reagan-Bush Family Fairness: A Chronological History* (December 2014), at <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/reagan-bush-family-fairness-chronological-history>.

www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org

Our recent report, *Only the Beginning: The Economic Potential of Executive Action on Immigration*, details those benefits.³ (Attachment A) Those benefits include:

- The White House Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) estimates that the executive actions would, over the next 10 years, increase GDP by between 0.4 percent and 0.9 percent (\$90-\$210 billion), and decrease federal deficits between \$25 billion and \$60 billion.⁴
- The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimated that an executive action scenario in which 4.7 million unauthorized immigrants with a minor child in the United States received deferred action and work authorization would increase payroll tax revenues by \$2.9 billion in the first year, and up to \$21.2 billion over five years.⁵
- The Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) estimates a 5 to 10 percent increase in wages over a five-year period for the almost 5 million workers potentially eligible to gain work authorization through expanded deferred action under the President's executive action.⁶ Also, the CEA estimates that the executive actions would raise average wages for U.S.-born workers by 0.3 percent, or \$170 in today's dollars, over the next 10 years.⁷
- Moreover, the CEA anticipates that the executive actions would have no impact on employment of U.S.-born workers.⁸ In other words, it is unlikely that the changes announced by President Obama would cause jobs to be taken away from native-born workers.

Additionally, an *amicus* brief submitted by the American Immigration Council and other organizations in pending litigation against the executive action, details stories of the other benefits of executive action to the United States and impacted individuals.⁹ (Attachment B) These benefits include:

³ American Immigration Council, *Only the Beginning: The Economic Potential of Executive Action on Immigration* (December 11, 2014), at <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/only-beginning-economic-potential-executive-action-immigration>. Statistics cited in this statement are provided therein.

⁴ White House Council of Economic Advisers, "The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration" (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President of the United States, November 2014), at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/cea_2014_economic_effects_of_immigration_executive_action.pdf.

⁵ Patrick Oakford, "Administrative Action on Immigration Reform: The Fiscal Benefits of Temporary Work Permits" (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, September 2014), p. 3, at <http://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/OakfordAdminRelief.pdf>.

⁶ Fiscal Policy Institute, "President's Immigration Action Expected to Benefit Economy" (New York, NY: Fiscal Policy Institute, November 21, 2014), at <http://fiscalpolicy.org/presidents-immigration-action-expected-to-benefit-economy>; personal communication with David Dyssegaard Kallick, December 10, 2014.

⁷ White House Council of Economic Advisers, note 4.

⁸ White House Council of Economic Advisers, note 4.

⁹ *Amici Curiae* Brief of American Immigration Council, American Immigration Lawyers Association, Define American, National Immigrant Justice Center, National Immigration Law Center, New Orleans Workers' Center For Racial Justice, Service Employees International Union, Southern Poverty Law Center, and United We Dream in Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion For Preliminary Injunction, *Texas, et. al. v. United States, et. al.*, No. 14-cv-254,

- The ability to focus enforcement on lower-priority individuals.
- For those now eligible for DACA, the ability to support themselves through work, better pursue higher education, and follow their dreams.
- For those now eligible for DAPA, the ability to work and support their children who are U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents.

We urge Congress to work to fix our broken immigration system and provide individuals, families and communities across America a functional system that meets our needs and reflects our proud history as a nation of immigrants.

ATTACHMENT A

December 2014

ONLY THE BEGINNING: THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF EXECUTIVE ACTION ON IMMIGRATION

The series of executive actions on immigration which President Obama announced on November 20, 2014,¹ would have a beneficial—if modest—impact on the U.S. economy. Specifically, the president’s actions are likely to increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP), reduce the federal deficit, and raise both tax revenue and average wages—all without having any appreciable impact on native-born employment. Most, though not all, of these economic gains would flow from two actions in particular: creation of a new Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) program, which would grant temporary relief from deportation, as well as work authorization, to some unauthorized parents of U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents; and expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which offers relief from deportation and work authorization to qualified young adults who were brought to the United States as children.² However, research suggests that comprehensive immigration reform legislation would yield even greater economic benefits than the programs created through executive action.³

Increasing GDP and Reducing the Deficit

- The White House Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) estimates⁴ that the executive actions would, over the next 10 years, increase GDP by at least 0.4 percent (\$90 billion) or as much as 0.9 percent (\$210 billion).⁵ The increase in GDP is the result of several factors:

“An expansion in the size of the American labor force by nearly 150,000 workers over the next ten years, largely as a result of higher labor force participation; and an increase in the productivity of American workers, both because of increased labor market flexibility and reduced uncertainty for workers currently in the United States and because of increased innovation from high-skilled workers.”⁶

- The CEA also estimates that the executive actions would lead to a decrease in federal deficits by somewhere between \$25 billion and \$60 billion over the next 10 years.⁷

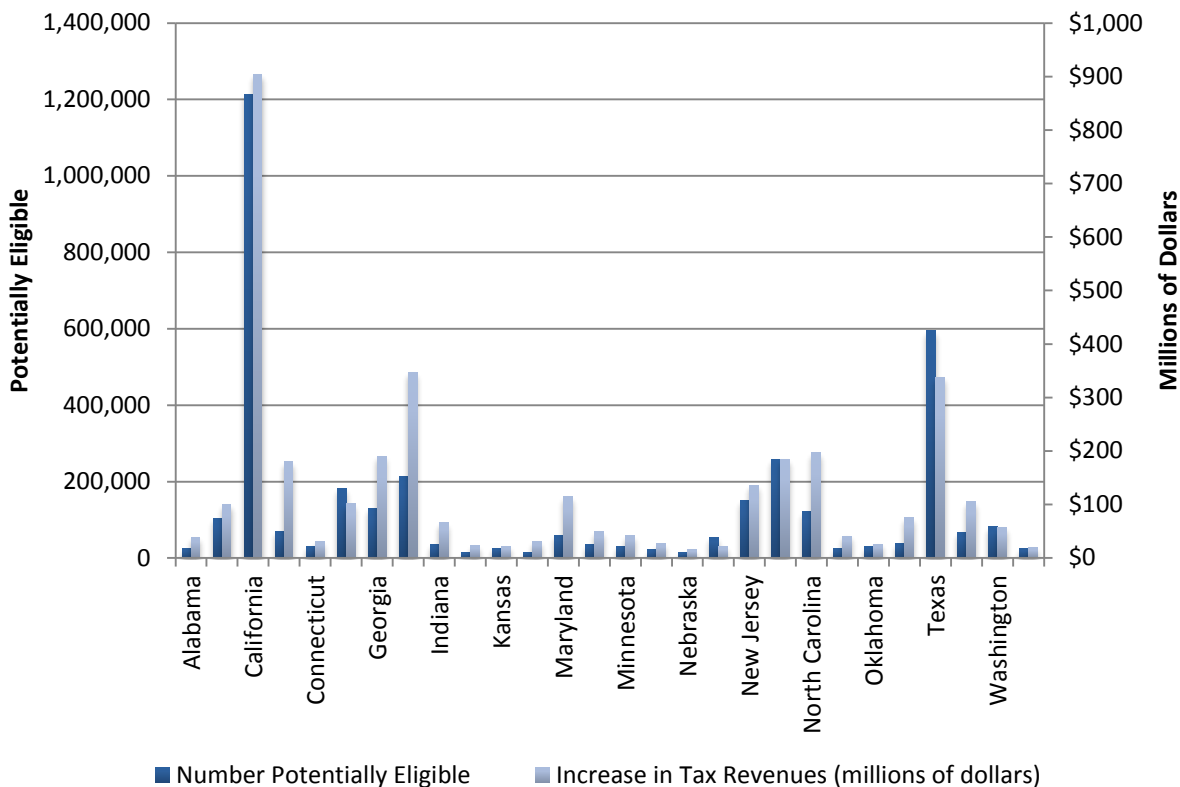
Raising Tax Revenue

- The CEA estimates that the executive actions would expand the country’s tax base by billions of dollars over the next 10 years. The CEA states that to the degree “the administrative actions increase tax compliance for undocumented workers, they would

raise additional revenue above and beyond the impact they would have on measured GDP, since undocumented workers are already contributing to GDP.”⁸

- The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimates that an executive action scenario in which 4.7 million unauthorized immigrants with a minor child in the United States received deferred action and work authorization would increase payroll tax revenues by \$2.9 billion in the first year, and up to \$21.2 billion over five years.⁹
- According to the North American Integration and Development (NAID) Center at the University of California, Los Angeles, deferred action for 3.8 million undocumented immigrants who are (1) the parents of minors who are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents, or (2) eligible for the expanded DACA program, would result in new tax revenue of \$2.6 billion over the first two years.¹⁰
- Individual states would also experience tax gains as unauthorized immigrants begin to work legally and file taxes on slightly higher wages, according to CAP (Figure 1).¹¹
- The Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) found that the net gain from administrative relief in New York State could be around \$100 million per year in added state and local tax revenues.¹²

Figure 1: Fiscal Benefits of Deferred Action Under the November 2014 Executive Action Announcement



Source: Center for American Progress, “Topline Fiscal Impact of Executive Action Numbers for 28 States” (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, November 2014). Center for American Progress [analysis](#) of data from the Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy and the Migration Policy Institute. Due to data limitations, estimates for all 50 states are not available.

Raising Average Wages

- The CEA [estimates](#) that the executive actions would raise average wages for U.S.-born workers by 0.3 percent, or \$170 in today’s dollars, over the next 10 years.¹³ CEA’s estimates of changes to native-born wages are based on their analysis of administrative changes related specifically to high-skilled immigration and deferred action. When examined separately, the deferred action component of administrative relief would increase the wages of all native-born workers by 0.1 percent on average by 2024.¹⁴
- CAP estimates wages would increase an average of [8.5 percent](#) over one year for individuals potentially eligible for new and expanded deferred action.¹⁵ Such individuals would see wage gains as they become eligible for work permits, find better job matches, and become less likely to be taken advantage of by employers.
- FPI estimates a [5 to 10 percent](#) increase in wages over a five-year period for the almost 5 million workers potentially eligible to gain work authorization through expanded deferred action under the President’s executive action.¹⁶
- According to the NAID Center, deferred action for 3.8 million undocumented immigrants who are (1) the parents of minors who are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents, or (2) eligible for the expanded DACA program, would result in an increase in labor income of [\\$7.1 billion](#) over the first two years.¹⁷

No Impact on Native-Born Employment

- The CEA also anticipates that the executive actions would have no impact on employment of U.S.-born workers. As they [explain](#):

“Theory suggests that these policy changes would not have an effect on the long-run employment (or unemployment) rate...as the additional demand associated with the expanded economy would offset the additional supply of workers. Consistent with the theory, much of the academic literature suggests that changes in immigration policy have no effect on the likelihood of employment for native workers...Consequently, we estimate that these actions will have no effect on the likelihood of employment of native workers in the long run.”¹⁸
- In other words, it is unlikely that the changes announced by President Obama would cause jobs to be taken away from native-born workers. Empirical [research](#) has demonstrated repeatedly that there is no correlation between immigration and unemployment.¹⁹ Immigrants—including the unauthorized—create jobs through their purchasing power and [entrepreneurship](#), buying goods and services from U.S. businesses and creating their own businesses, both of which sustain U.S. jobs.²⁰ The presence of new

immigrant workers and consumers in an area spurs the expansion of businesses, which also creates new jobs.

- According to the NAID Center, deferred action for 3.8 million undocumented immigrants who are (1) the parents of minors who are U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents, or (2) eligible for the expanded DACA program, would result in 167,000 jobs created through an increase in direct, indirect, and induced employment over the first two years.²¹ “Indirect employment” is a change in employment in one industry that is caused by a change in another as a result of interaction between the two. “Induced employment” is a change in employment based on changes in household spending (i.e., as wages increase, people have more money to spend, which supports more jobs).²²

Conclusion

Economic analyses estimate that the President’s executive actions on immigration—particularly expanding deferred action—would have modest positive fiscal and economic impacts at the national, state, and local levels through increases in tax revenue and average wages. Additionally, the President’s executive actions include many other components related to high-skilled immigrants and their spouses, employment-based immigration, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation, expanding optional practical training for foreign students graduating from U.S. universities, exploring ways to modernize the visa system, and creating welcoming communities. Such changes are also expected to have a positive economic impact. Research shows that the entire package of executive actions would raise average wages for U.S.-born workers and have no impact on their employment prospects. However, congressional action on comprehensive immigration reform holds the promise of much greater economic benefits both nationally and locally.²³

Endnotes

¹ American Immigration Council, *A Guide to the Immigration Accountability Executive Action* (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, November 2014).

² According to the White House, almost 5 million unauthorized immigrants would be impacted by these changes. Office of the Press Secretary, “Fact Sheet: Immigration Accountability Executive Action” (Washington, DC: The White House, November 20, 2014). A recent analysis from the Migration Policy Institute estimates that as many as 3.7 million unauthorized immigrants could get relief from deportation under a new Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) program. With the expanded Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program included, which could include up to 1.5 million people, anticipated actions could benefit more than 5.2 million people in total—nearly half of the unauthorized population in the United States. Migration Policy Institute, “MPI: As Many as 3.7 Million Unauthorized Immigrants Could Get Relief from Deportation under Anticipated New Deferred Action Program” (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, November 20, 2014). The Pew Research Center estimates that a smaller number of people—around 3.9 million—could be affected by the administrative actions of DAPA and DACA. Specifically, they estimate that around 700,000 parents with U.S.-born children over age 18 who have lived in the country at least 5 years, around 2.8 million parents with U.S.-born children under age 18 who have lived in the country at least 5 years, and around 300,000 people potentially eligible for expanded DACA—a total of 3.9 million—could benefit from the deferred action components of executive action. Jens Manuel Krogstad and Jeffrey S. Passel, “Those from Mexico will benefit most from Obama’s executive action” (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, November 20, 2014).

³ American Immigration Council, “The Power of Reform: CBO Report Quantifies the Economic Benefits of the Senate Immigration Bill” (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, 2013).

⁴ White House Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President of the United States, November 2014), p. 2. Note: Estimates are based on the economic literature, including (wherever possible) the methods and studies that the Congressional Budget Office employed in its analysis of Senate immigration bill S.744 in June 2013. Specifically, overall estimates of the economic impact of administrative action on immigration are based on the following set of actions included in the President's announcement: providing deferred action to low-priority individuals with significant family ties; expanding immigration options for foreign entrepreneurs who have created American jobs or attracted significant investments; extending on-the-job training for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) graduates of U.S. universities through reforms to the existing Optional Practical Training (OPT) program; providing work authorization to spouses of individuals with H-1B status who are on the path to Legal Permanent Resident (LPR) status; and providing portable work authorization for high-skilled workers awaiting processing of LPR applications.

⁵ White House Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President of the United States, November 2014), p. 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

⁹ Patrick Oakford, *Administrative Action on Immigration Reform: The Fiscal Benefits of Temporary Work Permits* (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, September 2014), p. 3.

¹⁰ Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda and Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform -- Special Update* (Los Angeles, CA: North American Integration and Development Center, University of California-Los Angeles, November 2014); personal communication with Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda, December 10, 2014.

¹¹ Center for American Progress, "Topline Fiscal Impact of Executive Action Numbers for 28 States" (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, November 2014).

¹² Fiscal Policy Institute, "President's Immigration Action Expected to Benefit Economy" (New York City, NY: Fiscal Policy Institute, November 21, 2014).

¹³ White House Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President of the United States, November 2014), p. 11.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

¹⁵ Patrick Oakford, *Administrative Action on Immigration Reform: The Fiscal Benefits of Temporary Work Permits* (Washington, DC: Center for American Progress, September 2014), p. 3.

¹⁶ Fiscal Policy Institute, "President's Immigration Action Expected to Benefit Economy" (New York, NY: Fiscal Policy Institute, November 21, 2014); personal communication with David Dyssegaard Kallick, December 10, 2014.

¹⁷ Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda and Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform -- Special Update* (Los Angeles, CA: North American Integration and Development Center, University of California-Los Angeles, November 2014); personal communication with Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda, December 10, 2014.

¹⁸ White House Council of Economic Advisers, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President of the United States, November 2014), p. 9.

¹⁹ Rob Paral and Associates, *Untying the Knot: Parts I, II, and III* (Washington, DC: Immigration Policy Center, American Immigration Law Foundation, 2009).

²⁰ Marcia Hohn, *Immigrant Entrepreneurs: Creating Jobs and Strengthening the Economy* (Washington, DC: U.S. Chamber of Commerce & American Immigration Council, January 2012).

²¹ Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda and Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform -- Special Update* (Los Angeles, CA: North American Integration and Development Center, University of California-Los Angeles, November 2014); personal communication with Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda, December 10, 2014.

²² Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda and Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform* (Los Angeles, CA: North American Integration and Development Center, University of California-Los Angeles, November 2014), p. 18.

²³ American Immigration Council, "The Power of Reform: CBO Report Quantifies the Economic Benefits of the Senate Immigration Bill" (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, 2013).

ATTACHMENT B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BROWNSVILLE DIVISION

_____)	
STATE OF TEXAS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	CASE No. 1:14-CV-00254
v.)	
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

AMICI CURIAE BRIEF OF AMERICAN IMMIGRATION COUNCIL, AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWYERS ASSOCIATION, DEFINE AMERICAN, NATIONAL IMMIGRANT JUSTICE CENTER, NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER, NEW ORLEANS WORKERS' CENTER FOR RACIAL JUSTICE, SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER, AND UNITED WE DREAM IN OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

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Dr. Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda with Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform*, Appendix A (NAID, Nov. 21, 2014)5, 8

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Giovanni Peri, *The Effect of Immigrants on U.S. Employment and Productivity*, FRBSF Econ. Letter 2010-26, Aug. 30, 20103, 4

Pew Research, *As Growth Stalls, Unauthorized Immigrant Population Becomes More Settled*2

Heidi Shierholz, *Immigration and Wages: Methodological advancements confirm modest gains for native workers* (Econ. Policy Inst., Briefing Paper No. 255, 2010)4

Jack Strauss, *Does Immigration, Particularly Increases in Latinos, Affect African American Wages, Unemployment and Incarceration Rates?*, Dec. 8, 2012.....3

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, *Immigration Myths and Facts* (2013)5

White House Council of Economic Advisors, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration* (Nov. 2014)4, 5, 6, 7

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Amici American Immigration Council, American Immigration Lawyers Association, Define American, National Immigrant Justice Center, National Immigration Law Center, New Orleans Workers' Center for Racial Justice, Service Employees International Union, Southern Poverty Law Center, and United We Dream oppose Plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction against Defendants' new deferred action initiative. The initiative, which is described in Secretary Jeh Johnson's November 20, 2014 memorandum (Defendants' Exhibit 7), and referred to below as the "Deferred Action Initiative," should be instituted without delay.

In this brief, *amici* supplement Defendants' brief by presenting information within their expertise that supports Defendants' position on the harms that an injunction would cause and where the public interest lies. *Amici* demonstrate that the Deferred Action Initiative promises to have significant and widespread benefits to the U.S. economy, raising wages, increasing tax revenue, and creating new jobs. In addition, *amici* show the benefits of the Deferred Action Initiative to individual immigrants, their families, and the communities in which they play an integral role.

STATEMENT OF THE NATURE AND STAGE OF THE PROCEEDING

The parties to this case have addressed the nature and stage of the proceeding in their motion and opposition. *Amici* do not agree with all of their statements, but address only two key issues here. First, as Defendants have explained, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") maintains prosecutorial discretion under the Deferred Action Initiative to decide on a case-by-case basis whether to grant any particular individual's request. Dkt. 38 at 12, 40-41. Plaintiffs are incorrect that DHS simply rubber stamps Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA") requests. According to the latest statistics, almost six percent of DACA applications

were denied. *Id.* at 41. (It is hardly surprising that more than 90 percent of DACA applications are approved, as individuals with stronger equities have a greater incentive to pay the DACA application fee and identify themselves to the very government agency empowered to initiate removal proceedings.) In the experience of *amici*, many of whom have been integrally involved in advising DACA applicants and their lawyers, some DACA denials are based solely on prosecutorial discretion. That is, individuals who meet all of the DACA eligibility requirements are still denied deferred action. Indeed, the DHS National Standard Operating Procedures for DACA contain a form used for denial of DACA applications that includes a box specifically allowing denials on the basis of discretion: “You do not warrant a favorable exercise of prosecutorial discretion because of other concerns.”¹

Second, all of the individuals who are eligible for the Deferred Action Initiative will have been in the country for at least five years. Dkt. 38 at 11. Accordingly, there is no reason to believe that this initiative will lead to a wave of new entries. Indeed, following implementation of the initial DACA program, unauthorized immigration to the United States declined slightly and the average length of time that undocumented immigrants in the country have been here has increased.²

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES TO BE RULED UPON BY THE COURT

Amici agree with Defendants’ presentation of the issues before the Court. *See* Dkt. 38 at 12-13.

¹ The form is Appendix F on page 249, and is available at: <http://legalactioncenter.org/sites/default/files/DACA%20Standard%20Operating%20Procedures.pdf>.

² Pew Research, *As Growth Stalls, Unauthorized Immigrant Population Becomes More Settled*, available at: <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2014/09/03/as-growth-stalls-unauthorized-immigrant-population-becomes-more-settled/>.

ARGUMENT

Amici demonstrate below that a preliminary injunction would harm the U.S. economy, as well as individuals who would otherwise be granted deferred action, their families, and their communities. Incurring this harm would also be against the public interest.

I. The Requested Injunction Would Harm The Economy

Numerous studies by the government, think-tanks, non-profit advocacy organizations, and academic researchers have shown that granting deferred action to the individuals covered by the November 20, 2014 executive action on immigration would have beneficial effects on the U.S. economy and U.S. workers. Temporary work authorization for those immigrants who are eligible for deferred action will raise not only their wages, but the wages of all Americans, which will in turn increase government tax revenue and create new jobs.

The overwhelming consensus of economists is that immigration has a positive impact on the U.S. economy. For instance, Dr. Giovanni Peri has concluded that “immigrants expand the U.S. economy’s productive capacity, stimulate investment, and promote specialization that in the long run boosts productivity,” and that “there is no evidence that these effects take place at the expense of jobs for workers born in the United States.”³ Because immigrants and native-born workers tend to fill different kinds of jobs that require different skills, they complement each

³ Giovanni Peri, *The Effect of Immigrants on U.S. Employment and Productivity*, FRBSF Econ. Letter 2010-26, Aug. 30, 2010, <http://www.frbsf.org/economic-research/publications/economic-letter/2010/august/effect-immigrants-us-employment-productivity>; see also Jack Strauss, *Does Immigration, Particularly Increases in Latinos, Affect African American Wages, Unemployment and Incarceration Rates?*, Dec. 8, 2012, available at Social Science Research Network, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2186978 (finding that cities with higher levels of immigration from Latin America experience lower unemployment rates, lower poverty rates, and higher wages among African Americans).

other rather than compete.⁴ This increases the productivity, and therefore the wages, of native-born workers.⁵ Further, the increased spending power of both immigrants and native-born workers bolsters U.S. businesses, which are then able to invest in new ventures. The end result is more jobs for more workers, as well as upward pressure on wages created by higher demand for labor.⁶

Deferred action and temporary work authorization would amplify the positive impact that immigration has on the U.S. economy. As the White House Council of Economic Advisors (“CEA”) explains, “better task specialization and occupational reallocation as a result of work authorization for undocumented workers granted deferred action would allow for greater productivity – and thus higher wages – for native workers as well.”⁷ Although small, the benefits for native-born American workers are real. CEA estimates the wage gains to be 0.3

⁴ Giovanni Peri, *supra* n.3; *see also* Heidi Shierholz, *Immigration and Wages: Methodological advancements confirm modest gains for native workers*, at 10-11 (Econ. Policy Inst., Briefing Paper No. 255, 2010), <http://www.epi.org/files/page/-/bp255/bp255.pdf>; Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano and Giovanni Peri, *Rethinking the Effects of Immigration on Wages*, at 3-4 (Nat’l Bureau of Econ. Research, Working Paper No. 12497, 2006, revised 2008), <http://www.nber.org/papers/w12497.pdf>; Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney, *Ten Economic Facts About Immigration*, at 5 (The Hamilton Project, Brookings Inst., Policy Memo, 2010).

⁵ Giovanni Peri, *supra* n.3; *see also* Heidi Shierholz, *supra* n.4, at 19 (estimating that, from 1994 to 2007, immigration increased the wages of native-born workers by 0.4 percent); Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano and Giovanni Peri, *supra* n.4, at 4 (estimating that, from 1990 to 2004, immigration increased the wages of native-born workers by 0.7 percent); Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney, *supra* n.4, at 5.

⁶ Giovanni Peri, *Rethinking the Effects of Immigration on Wages: New Data and Analysis from 1990-2004*, 5 *Immigration Policy In Focus*, No. 8, at 1 (American Immigration Law Foundation (now, American Immigration Council), Oct. 2006), <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/docs/IPC%20Rethinking%20Wages,%2011-2006.pdf>; White House Council of Economic Advisors (“CEA”), *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration*, at 9 (Nov. 2014), available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/cea_2014_economic_effects_of_immigration_executive_action.pdf.

⁷ CEA, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration*, *supra* n.6, at 9.

percent over the next ten years as a result of all of the executive actions (including that concerning highly-skilled workers); 0.1 percent of these gains is attributable to deferred action.⁸

The federal government, as well as state and local governments, will enjoy higher tax revenues as a result of the Deferred Action Initiative. Not only will previously unauthorized workers be brought into the formal workforce, with much higher rates of tax compliance, but they will also be able to obtain better jobs and earn higher wages. Estimates vary, but all agree that the effect on tax revenue will be substantial. The North American Integration and Development Center (“NAID”) at the University of California, Los Angeles, estimates that if 3.8 million people are eligible to receive deferred action, tax revenues would increase by approximately \$2.6 billion over the first two years.⁹ Similarly, the Center for American Progress (“CAP”) estimates that if 4.7 million individuals are eligible to receive deferred action, payroll tax revenues will increase by \$2.87 billion in the first year and \$21.24 billion over the first five years.¹⁰ The effects on individual states are striking. For instance, CAP estimates that in Texas

⁸ *Id.* at 9-11; *see also* U.S. Chamber of Commerce, *Immigration Myths and Facts*, at 4-5 (2013), available at

https://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/legacy/reports/Immigration_MythsFacts.pdf. (discussing 10-year projections (2010-2020) for retirement and economic growth, which make immigration “invaluable” in sustaining the U.S. work force).

⁹ Dr. Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda with Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform*, Appendix A at 32 (NAID, Nov. 21, 2014),

http://www.naid.ucla.edu/uploads/4/2/1/9/4219226/ucla_naid_center_report_-_estimating_the_economic_impact_of_presidential_administrative_action_and_comprehensive_immigration_reform.pdf.

¹⁰ Patrick Oakford, *Administrative Action on Immigration Reform, The Fiscal Benefits of Temporary Work Permits*, at 9 (CAP, 2014), <http://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/OakfordAdminRelief.pdf>.

alone, granting deferred action and a temporary work permit to those individuals who would be eligible would result in a \$338 million increase in tax revenues over five years.¹¹

As a result of these particular benefits, deferred action will have the effect of growing the economy generally. Researchers predict that over the next 10 years the executive actions will have the effect of increasing GDP by at least 0.4 percent (\$90 billion) or as much as 0.9 percent (\$210 billion).¹² The CEA explains that this growth will be the result of (1) “An expansion in the size of the American labor force by nearly 150,000 workers over the next ten years, largely as a result of higher labor force participation”; and (2) “An increase in the productivity of American workers, both because of increased labor market flexibility and reduced uncertainty for workers currently in the United States and because of increased innovation from high-skilled workers.”¹³ Moreover, as a result of high GDP and higher tax revenue, the CEA estimates that the executive actions on immigration will decrease federal deficits by between \$25 and \$60 billion over the next 10 years.¹⁴

II. The Requested Injunction Would Harm Individuals

A. The Economic Effects On Individuals Granted Deferred Action

The Deferred Action Initiative will create access to better jobs and improve the working conditions of many undocumented individuals now employed in the United States. Because undocumented immigrants seek out jobs that minimize their risk of being identified and deported, they often do not work in jobs that best fit their skills and abilities, which would

¹¹ Center for American Progress, *Executive Action on Immigration Will Benefit State Economies*, available at <http://www.scribd.com/doc/248189539/Topline-Fiscal-Impact-of-Executive-Action-Numbers-for-28-States>, at 3.

¹² CEA, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration*, *supra* n.6, at 2.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

maximize their earning potential.¹⁵ Making workers eligible for deferred action and work permits will allow them greater occupational mobility, enabling them to seek out a wider range of potential jobs. Moreover, as CAP has explained, “[t]he interaction between our broken immigration system and employment and labor laws have made undocumented workers more susceptible to exploitation in the workplace, leading them to earn lower wages than they otherwise could.”¹⁶ Eliminating the fear of retaliatory reporting and potential deportation will allow these workers to better protect their own workplace rights, leading to higher real wages and fewer violations of employment and labor laws and regulations.¹⁷

The increased wage benefit to those eligible for deferred action will be much larger. CAP estimates that “[t]emporary work permits would increase the earnings of undocumented immigrants by about 8.5 percent as they are able to work legally and find jobs that match their skills.”¹⁸ Similarly, the Fiscal Policy Institute estimates that wages for those eligible for legal work status will increase by 5 to 10 percent.¹⁹ Overall, one estimate suggests that the individuals

¹⁵ Patrick Oakford, *supra* n.10, at 6.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 5. Additionally, deferred action will not have a negative impact on employment for native-born workers. The CEA explains: “Theory suggests that these policy changes would not have an effect on the long-run employment (or unemployment) rate . . . as the additional demand associated with the expanded economy would offset the additional supply of workers. . . . Consistent with the theory, much of the academic literature suggests that changes in immigration policy have no effect on the likelihood of employment for native workers.” CEA, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration*, *supra* n.6, at 9.

¹⁷ Indeed, enabling undocumented workers to better protect their workplace rights will have a positive effect on all U.S. workers. Not only will more workers have the opportunity to bring employers’ violations to light, but diminishing the exploitation of these workers will prevent a race-to-the-bottom in workplace conditions. See Patrick Oakford, *supra* n.10, at 6.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 3.

¹⁹ Fiscal Policy Institute, *President’s Immigration Action Expected to Benefit Economy*, <http://fiscalspolicy.org/presidents-immigration-action-expected-to-benefit-economy>.

eligible to receive deferred action through this initiative “will experience a labor income increase of \$7.1 billion dollars.”²⁰

The benefits of the Deferred Action Initiative for upward mobility are apparent from the impact of the initial DACA program, announced in June 2012. According to the findings of a national survey of 1,402 young adults across the country who were approved for DACA through June 2013:

Since receiving DACA, young adult immigrants have become more integrated into the nation’s economic institutions. Approximately 61% of DACA recipients surveyed have obtained a new job since receiving DACA. Meanwhile, over half have opened their first bank account, and 38% have obtained their first credit card.²¹

In short, DACA created greater levels of contribution to the workforce by educated individuals who previously had limited employment opportunities.

B. Examples Of Benefits From Deferred Action

The stories of the individuals described below highlight the benefits of permitting the Executive Branch to roll out the Deferred Action Initiative unimpeded by judicial intervention. As Defendants have explained, the Deferred Action Initiative allows DHS to focus its limited resources on such priorities as national security and public safety. Dkt. 38 at 51-53. The initiative does so by identifying individuals who are low priority – because they were brought to the United States as children or have long-standing ties to the country and to U.S. citizen and lawful permanent resident children, and have no history of serious crimes – and allowing them to submit an application (including a fee) to remain in the country for a limited period of time,

²⁰ Dr. Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda with Maksim Wynn, *supra* n.9, Appendix A at 32.

²¹ Roberto G. Gonzales and Veronica Terriquez, *How DACA is Impacting the Lives of Those who are now DACAmended: Preliminary Findings from the National UnDACAmended Research Project* (American Immigration Council, 2013), <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/how-daca-impacting-lives-those-who-are-now-dacamended>.

thereby freeing up enforcement resources for high priorities. *See* Defendants' Exhibit 7. The following are descriptions of some individuals who stand to benefit from deferred action.

1. Individuals brought to the United States as children

Expanded DACA, like its predecessor, is designed to allow individuals who were brought to the United States as children, pursued educational opportunities, and lack a viable means to legalize their status, to apply for a temporary reprieve from deportation and obtain work authorization. The eligible individuals often know only the United States as their home but, despite having been raised and educated here, lack the ability to work legally. The original DACA program limited relief to individuals who were under age 31 as of June 15, 2012. This cut-off date excluded numerous individuals.

Jose Antonio Vargas. For example, Jose Antonio Vargas, who is now age 33, arrived in the United States at the age of 12 from Antipolo, Philippines. He currently lives in California. Jose Antonio is a well-known journalist and filmmaker who was part of the *Washington Post* team that won the Pulitzer Prize for coverage of the Virginia Tech shootings in 2011. He is also a filmmaker and founder of the nonprofit media and culture campaign, "Define American," which seeks to elevate the immigration conversation in the United States. Jose Antonio discovered he was undocumented at the age of 16 when he attempted to apply for a driver's license. He is the only undocumented member of his family. He missed the age cutoff for the original DACA program by a few months. Jose Antonio is already an American entrepreneur and business owner who has made tremendous contributions to society through his films and advocacy work. He has created numerous jobs for U.S. citizens despite lacking his own work

authorization, for which the expanded DACA initiative would finally allow Jose Antonio to apply.²²

Aly. Aly has lived in the United States for 25 years. He arrived in 1985 from Dakar, Senegal at the age of 8. He currently lives in Syracuse, New York, where he is an established community organizer. He originally came to the United States as the son of a diplomat who worked at the United Nations. He eventually traded his diplomatic visa for a student visa, graduated from Georgetown Preparatory School, attended the University of Pennsylvania, and completed his studies with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Le Moyne College in Syracuse. He missed the age cutoff for the original DACA program, but would be able to apply under the recent expansion.²³

Juan Carlos. Juan Carlos is 21 years old and lives in North Carolina. He is originally from El Salvador but came to the United States when he was 15 years old. He was detained while crossing into the United States in 2008 and has a final order of removal. Following his high school graduation in June 2012, Juan Carlos was accepted into five colleges. However, he could not afford to attend because North Carolina does not provide in-state tuition for undocumented students. To make ends meet, Juan Carlos started working with his father in construction. After he fell on his third day of work, he did not return to that job because he knew that if he suffered a more serious workplace injury, he would not be able to afford the medical costs.

Juan Carlos is a community organizer who serves on the National Coordinating Committee of United We Dream and is a part of the Dream Organizing Network. He was not eligible for the original DACA program because he came to the United States in 2008, but he

²² Information on file with Karen Tumlin, NILC.

²³ Information on file with Karen Tumlin, NILC.

would qualify for the Deferred Action Initiative under the November 20, 2014 memorandum. Receiving deferred action would not only remove the constant fear of deportation that Juan Carlos faces but also would allow him to pursue higher education, to follow his dream of becoming an architect, and to better support his parents through lawful employment.²⁴

Dani. Dani entered the U.S. lawfully from the Philippines at the age of 13 with her mother, who had a visa to work in a domestic capacity for a World Bank employee. She has lived in the United States since November 2008, attended school in the United States, and received her diploma from a high school in the District of Columbia. Despite having good grades, Dani could not qualify for financial aid due to her immigration status. The original announcement of DACA did not help Dani as she entered after the June 15, 2007 cutoff. She met the other eligibility criteria for DACA at that time. The recent expansion of DACA to those who entered between June 15, 2007, and January 1, 2010, would allow Dani to apply.²⁵

2. Parents of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents

Certain other individuals with strong ties to the United States will become eligible for deferred action based on the immigration status of their children.

Nery. For example, Nery is a 33-year-old citizen of El Salvador who has been in the United States since 2007 and currently resides in Illinois. He is the father of two U.S. citizen sons, one of whom has been diagnosed with Fragile X syndrome, developmental delays, and a heart murmur. Nery's son is completely dependent on therapy, constant care, and access to hospitals and cardiologists in the United States. His son cannot communicate his needs, cannot feed himself, and has limited mobility.

²⁴ See Letter from Julieta Garibay, Co-founder and Deputy Advocacy Director of United We Dream, to Karen Tumlin, NILC (Dec. 29, 2014) (on file with NILC).

²⁵ See Letter from Andres C. Benach, Esq., to Melissa Crow, American Immigration Council (Dec. 29, 2014) (on file with Immigration Council).

In 2008, Nery was in a car accident in which another driver hit his car. Because Nery did not have a driver's license, he was arrested and subsequently transferred to immigration custody. On the day of his immigration court hearing, his wife went into labor. Birth complications made it impossible for Nery to leave his wife's side. He contacted his attorney who incorrectly advised him that he could stay with his wife during her labor. As a result, he received an *in absentia* order of removal.

In 2011, Nery was arrested after being pulled over for speeding when he was driving his sick son to the hospital. The police took Nery, but left his wife and two children on the curb with no way to get to the hospital for timely medical help. With the assistance of the National Immigrant Justice Center in Chicago, Nery was able to benefit from a temporary exercise of prosecutorial discretion. However, Nery still needs to renew his status and could be deported at any time, which would have a disastrous impact on his family. Nery is eligible to apply for deferred action and work authorization, which would enable him to provide for his family with more stability and a reduced fear of separation.²⁶

Denis and Reina. Denis has lived in the U.S. for eleven years. His wife, Reina, has lived in the U.S. since 2007. Both are from Honduras. Denis left Honduras in 2003 because he feared for his life. His grandmother was murdered in front of their home in retaliation for filing a police complaint, and he was afraid that he would also be targeted.

Denis has lived in the New Orleans area since Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast South. A skilled roofer and construction worker, he came to the city to contribute to the rebuilding of New Orleans after the storm. Denis and Reina are the parents of a one-year-old son who is a U.S. citizen. Unfortunately, their young son has been diagnosed with respiratory

²⁶ See Letter from Charles Roth, Esq., to Karen Tumlin, NILC (Dec. 29, 2014) (on file with NILC).

complications that require regular physician visits as well as emergency care. Denis' income is the family's main source of financial support, and multiple physicians have advised him that his continued presence in the United States is critical to ensuring that his son receives adequate medical care. Denis is subject to a final removal order, which was issued following proceedings that he did not adequately understand and at which he was forced to represent himself. Reina has had no contact with immigration authorities. Neither Denis nor Reina has a criminal record.

Last year, Denis was arrested during an immigration sweep at an apartment complex where the couple was searching for a new home. Denis was granted a temporary stay of removal, for which he must reapply every few months, leaving him and his family in constant fear that he will be deported. The Deferred Action Initiative would protect Denis and Reina from deportation, allowing their family to remain together and maximizing the chances for a safe, healthy future for their son. Moreover, deferred action would enable them to continue to contribute to the economy and their community. If granted deferred action, Denis plans to expand his construction business, and Reina plans to open a coffee and pastry business. Deferred action would also allow the couple to continue their work as leading members of the New Orleans Workers' Center for Racial Justice and its community project, the Congress of Day Laborers.²⁷

Rebeca. Rebeca (a pseudonym to protect her identity) entered the United States from Mexico in 2000 and currently resides in Indiana. She has six children, four of whom are U.S. citizens. One of her children has DACA. During her time in the United States, Rebeca suffered years of physical and verbal abuse at the hands of her domestic partner. Her abuser, who was often drunk, would yell at her and beat her in front of her children. On one occasion he punched

²⁷ See Letter from Yihong "Julie" Mao, Esq., to Karen Tumlin, NILC (Dec. 29, 2014) (on file with NILC).

her in the stomach while she was pregnant; on another occasion, he threatened her with a knife. The abuser was arrested for felony battery and eventually deported. As the mother of U.S. citizen children, Rebeca could benefit from deferred action, which would enable her to continue to raise her children in the only country they have ever known.²⁸

Rosa Maria. Rosa Maria is 61 years old and was born in Hermosillo, Mexico. She came to the United States more than 15 years ago on a tourist visa to visit California. She stayed after her visa expired hoping that she could improve her life by earning a better living and helping her children get access to a good education. She originally came to the United States alone without her children, who remained in Mexico in the care of her adult children. Her youngest daughter, Dulce, came to join her in July 2000 and they moved to Arizona.

Living in the United States has allowed Rosa Maria's daughter to get a good education and to succeed professionally. Dulce graduated from Arizona State University in 2009 with a degree in electrical engineering and has been a leader in the Arizona Dream Act Coalition, which helps promote the rights of undocumented youth in Arizona. However, living in the United States has also been challenging for Rosa Maria, who has been separated from her family in Mexico. Because of her lack of immigration status, she has had to miss the funerals of three of her siblings and one of her parents as well as the university graduation of one of her children. Rosa Maria has U.S. citizen siblings, and her daughter Dulce is now a lawful permanent resident, which qualifies Rosa Maria to apply for the Deferred Action Initiative. If granted deferred action, Rosa Maria would be in a better position to support her family.²⁹

²⁸ See Letter from Charles Roth, Esq., to Karen Tumlin, NILC (Dec. 29, 2014) (on file with NILC).

²⁹ Information on file with Nora Preciado, NILC.

Sara and Juan. Sara and Juan are the parents of four children, two of whom are U.S. citizens. They currently live in Austin, Texas, where they are involved in their church. Sara and Juan are originally from Guanajuato, Mexico, and have lived in the United States for 12 years and 14 years, respectively. Both of them would be eligible to apply for deferred action because of their two U.S. citizen children. If Sara and Juan are approved for deferred action, their children would no longer have to worry about the possibility that their parents might be deported while they are at school or merely going about their daily activities. To Sara and Juan, having deferred action would mean a sense of peace and opportunity for their family. They would also finally feel able to invest in a home without the fear of losing it.³⁰

These stories illustrate the strong benefits the Deferred Action Initiative will provide to our nation's families, communities, and economy. These benefits, as well as those Defendants discuss, demonstrate that a preliminary injunction would cause significant harms and would be against the public interest.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons in Defendants' brief and the reasons above, the preliminary injunction should be denied.

Dated: December 29, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

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³⁰ See Letter from Julieta Garibay, Co-founder and Deputy Advocacy Director of United We Dream, to Karen Tumlin, NILC (Dec. 29, 2014) (on file with NILC).

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of the foregoing motion and the proposed order will be delivered electronically on December 29, 2014, to counsel for Plaintiffs and Defendants through the District's Electronic Case Filing system.

/s/ Jonathan Weissglass