

No. 15-40238

**United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit**

STATE OF TEXAS; STATE OF ALABAMA; STATE OF GEORGIA; STATE OF IDAHO;
STATE OF INDIANA; STATE OF KANSAS; STATE OF LOUISIANA; STATE OF MONTANA;
STATE OF NEBRASKA; STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA; STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA;
STATE OF UTAH; STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA; STATE OF WISCONSIN; PAUL R.
LEPAGE, Governor, State of Maine; PATRICK L. MCCRORY, Governor, State of
North Carolina; C.L. “BUTCH” OTTER, Governor, State of Idaho; PHIL BRYANT,
Governor, State of Mississippi; STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA; STATE OF OHIO; STATE
OF OKLAHOMA; STATE OF FLORIDA; STATE OF ARIZONA; STATE OF ARKANSAS;
ATTORNEY GENERAL BILL SCHUETTE; STATE OF NEVADA; STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; JEH CHARLES JOHNSON, Secretary, Department of
Homeland Security; R. GIL KERLIKOWSKE, Commissioner of U.S. Customs and
Border Protection; RONALD D. VITIELLO, Deputy Chief of U.S. Border Patrol,
U.S. Customs and Border Protection; SARAH R. SALDANA, Director of U.S.
Immigration and Customs Enforcement; LEON RODRIGUEZ, Director of U.S.
Citizenship and Immigration Services,

Defendants-Appellants.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
Southern District of Texas No. 1:14-cv-00254

**BRIEF OF *AMICI CURIAE* FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANTS ON THE PUBLIC INTEREST
ISSUE AND SUPPORTING REVERSAL**

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IDENTITY AND INTEREST OF *AMICI CURIAE*¹

Amici curiae are the following U.S. faith-based organizations and persons whose work includes advocating for or providing aid and resources to recent U.S. immigrants and their families: Church World Service (“CWS”)²; Reverend Gradye Parsons, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) (“PCUSA”)³; The Leadership Conference of Women Religious (“LCRW”)⁴; Disciples Home Missions (“DHM”)⁵; The Sisters of Mercy of the

¹ This brief is filed with consent of all parties. No party’s counsel authored this brief in whole or in part. No party or party’s counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief, and no person other than the amici curiae or their counsel contributed money that was intended to fund preparing or submitting this brief.

² As a humanitarian agency that brings together 37 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox member communions (comprising more than 45 million people in more than 100,000 local congregations), CWS works to eradicate hunger and poverty and to promote peace and justice around the world. Domestically, CWS works with 38 community-based local offices and affiliates to resettle refugees and provide legal services and assistance to immigrants in the U.S.

³ Reverend Parsons is the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly and senior ecclesiastical officer of the PCUSA. The PCUSA is a national Christian denomination with nearly 1,760,000 members in just under 10,000 congregations, organized into 171 presbyteries under the jurisdiction of 16 synods. Through its antecedent religious bodies, the PCUSA has existed as an organized religious denomination since 1706. This brief is consistent with policies adopted by the General Assembly of the PCUSA expressing the desire that immigration law and policy of the U.S. protect family unity and allow persons already living and working in the U.S. a means of remaining free from fear of deportation. The General Assembly does not claim to speak for all Presbyterians, nor are its policies binding on the membership of the PCUSA. However, the General Assembly is the highest legislative and interpretive body for the denomination, and it is the final point of decision in all disputes.

⁴ LCWR is an association of leaders of congregations of Catholic women religious in the U.S. founded in 1956. LCWR has nearly 1400 members, who represent more than 80 percent of the approximately 51,600 women religious in the U.S. Catholic

Americas⁶; Sojourners⁷; the United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society (“GBCS”)⁸; the Franciscan Action Network (“FAN”)⁹; the Missionary

sisters began coming to these shores 288 years ago as immigrants to serve immigrant populations and continue to this day to minister to new immigrants in schools, hospitals, and social service agencies. LCWR members have seen the devastating effects caused by the deportation of recent immigrant mothers and fathers and have provided aid and comfort to their suffering children.

⁵ DHM is the enabling and coordinating expression of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in the U.S. and Canada in the areas of congregational programming and mission in North America. With over 750,000 members in over 3,800 congregations, their church has since 1949 resettled more than 37,500 refugees and assisted countless people facing immigration problems. Their Disciples Immigration Legal Counsel helps congregation members protect their rights, understand their options and work through the U.S. Immigration system.

⁶ The Sisters of Mercy of the Americas is a community of Roman Catholic women religious dedicated to service to the poor, sick and uneducated with nearly 6,500 members (vowed religious and laity) serving in 43 states. The Sisters of Mercy of the Americas interact with undocumented immigrants and their families in over 1,000 ministries, including 16 Mercy hospitals and 17 Mercy colleges and universities. The Sisters of Mercy of the Americas know undocumented immigrants as neighbors, as friends and as brothers and sisters in Christ and have experienced first-hand the benefits that the subject Immigration Guidance affords such people.

⁷ Sojourners is a national Christian organization with a 40-year history committed to faith in action for social justice.

⁸ The GBCS is one of four international general program boards of The United Methodist Church.

⁹ FAN is a national organization of 50 member institutions with a combined membership of over 21,000 members. FAN creates a unified voice for Franciscans — a movement inspired by St. Francis of Assisi and his call for compassion for the poor. Some of FAN’s members work directly with recent immigrant families and advocate on behalf of immigrant rights. This brief is consistent with Franciscan values, the mission of FAN, and its efforts to protect families and enable persons living and working in the U.S. to be free from fear of deportation.

Servants of the Most Holy Trinity¹⁰; NETWORK, a National Catholic Social Justice Lobby¹¹; National Justice for Our Neighbors (“NJFON”)¹²; the Mennonite Central Committee U.S. (“MCC”)¹³; The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (“CMSM”)¹⁴; and Hope for Peace & Justice (“H4PJ”)¹⁵ (collectively “Amici”).

Faith plays a significant role in the lives of most recent immigrants and their families, and faith-based organizations like Amici historically have played a leading role in the U.S. in serving the needs of recent immigrants and their families.

¹⁰ The Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity is a congregation of Catholic priests and Brothers founded in 1929 by the American Vincentian priest, Reverend Thomas A. Judge, who work with the poor and abandoned, including recent immigrants.

¹¹ NETWORK, a Catholic leader in the global movement for justice and peace, educates, organizes and lobbies for economic and social transformation. Founded in 1971 by 47 Catholic sisters, NETWORK is supported by thousands of groups and individuals across the nation who are committed to working for social and economic justice at the federal level.

¹² NJFON supports recent immigrants by offering immigration legal services at more than 40 clinics in United Methodist churches across the country.

¹³ MCC is a global, non-profit organization that strives to share God’s love and compassion for all through relief, development and peace. Supporting denominations include Mennonite Church USA, Brethren in Christ Church, and the U.S. Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches. MCC works directly with recent immigrants in the U.S. and advocates for immigrants’ rights.

¹⁴ CMSM supports and offers resources for U.S. leaders of Catholic men's religious institutes. CMSM promotes dialogue and collaboration on issues of religious life as well as peace and justice issues with major groups in church and society. There are more than 17,000 religious priests and brothers in the U.S.

¹⁵ H4PJ is a non-profit organization founded in 2004 by the Cathedral of Hope – UCC – the world’s largest LGBTQ and straight-together church. H4PJ was formed to be a vocal force for those of progressive faith and ideology.

Amici have an interest in and derive benefits, spiritual and otherwise, from helping those less fortunate within our society, including those in immigrant communities. Amici count many thousands of U.S. immigrants within their congregations and minister to them and their families. Amici help immigrants obtain legal status and otherwise advocate for and provide resources and aid to immigrant families. Through their faith-based work, Amici have unique and firsthand knowledge of the adverse impacts that family separation, immigration detention and deportation have on immigrant families in the U.S., particularly young children.

By this action a few select states (“Plaintiffs”) have challenged the Federal Government’s implementation of certain immigration guidelines set forth in multiple memoranda issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security, including the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (the “Immigration Guidance”). The effect of the Immigration Guidance is to stay deportation proceedings for four to five million individuals residing in the U.S. who pose no threat to national security or public safety and who have longstanding and close family ties to the U.S. The guidance was issued in part to address the enormous humanitarian costs associated with unwarranted deportations and enables millions of individuals in congregations across the country to remain in the U.S. with their family members and to worship freely. Nevertheless, the district court has enjoined the Immigration Guidance based on the erroneous conclusion that the Immigration Guidance fails to comply with the Administrative Procedure Act.

The district court's injunction of the Immigration Guidance continues the social ills that harm Amici, others in the faith community and the public overall by unwarranted deportation proceedings. Amici file this brief to provide the Court with their distinct perspective on why the injunction is contrary to the public interest.

ARGUMENT

The U.S. has demonstrated that Plaintiffs have failed to establish the four elements necessary for the issuance of a preliminary injunction. This brief focuses on the fourth factor of this Court's four-part injunction test: the effect of the injunction on the public interest.

The district court properly noted that "an evaluation of the public interest should be given considerable weight in determining whether a motion for a preliminary injunction should be granted." See the district court's Memorandum Opinion and Order (ECF Document 145) "Order" at p. 118, citing Wright & Miller § 2948.4. That conclusion follows the U.S. Supreme Court's directive that public interest is to be prominently considered in actions such as this implicating government policy or regulation. *Winter v. NRDC*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008) ("In exercising their sound discretion, courts of equity should pay particular regard for the public consequences in employing the extraordinary remedy of injunction.") Despite giving lip service to the need to evaluate and weigh the public interest in making its injunction determination, the district court failed to properly do so.

A. The District Court Failed To Give Adequate Weight To The Substantial Public Interests Served By The Immigration Guidance

The district court correctly conceded that its injunction “will prevent the immediate provision of benefits and privileges to millions of individuals who might otherwise be eligible for them in the next several months under [the Immigration Guidance].” (ROA.____ [Order at p. 120].) The district court went on, however, to find that “the public interest factor that weighs heaviest is ensuring that actions of the Executive Branch ... comply with this country’s laws and its Constitution.” (ROA.____ [Order at pp. 120-21].) The district court then used its erroneous conclusion that the Immigration Guidance was illegal to conclude that enjoining the Immigration Guidance served the public interest. (ROA.____ [Order at p. 121].)

The Fifth Circuit requires strict application of its four-part test, and unlike some other circuits, explicitly requires that the granting of the injunction must not disserve the public interest. See 13-65 Moore’s Federal Practice – Civil § 65.22 *citing Canal Auth. v. Callaway*, 489 F.2d 567, 572 (5th Cir. 1974) (granting of preliminary injunction must not disserve public interest). Under this Court’s test, a weakness in proof on one of the four factors may not be remedied by demonstrating corresponding strength in another; if a movant does not persuade the court that it meets the threshold on each factor, the court may not issue the injunction. *Doe v. Duncanville Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 994 F.2d 160, 163 (5th Cir. 1993) (movant has burden of proving that four requirements have been satisfied.)

The U.S.’s opening brief explains in detail why there is nothing illegal about

the Immigration Guidance or its implementation. (See Brief for the Appellants at pp. 36-50.) In short, there is no legitimate concern that the Immigration Guidance or some other act of the Executive Branch fails to comply with this country's laws or its Constitution. Nevertheless, the district court used its erroneous determination that the Immigration Guidance is illegal to support both its finding that the plaintiffs were likely to succeed on the merits and its finding that enjoining the guidance was in the public interest. The district court thus compounded its error. If it had properly applied the four-part test and considered and weighed the relevant interests, the district court should have concluded that the injunction disserves the public interest and denied the injunction.

B. The Injunction On The Immigration Guidance Disserves The Public's Interest In Maintaining Stable Families

Courts have repeatedly recognized that there is a public interest in maintaining stable families and communities. The Fifth Circuit itself has found that uprooting families can be an injury to the public interest. *Richland Park Homeowners Ass'n v. Pierce*, 671 F.2d 935, 943 (5th Cir. 1982). "The family and relationships between family members occupy a place of central importance in our nation's history and are a fundamental part of the values which underlie our society." *Bastidas v. INS*, 609 F.2d 101, 105 (3d Cir. 1979) (finding that insufficient consideration was given to a father's affectionate relationship with his young son in determining whether to suspend deportation proceedings.)

Family unification is an integral consideration in the application of immigration law. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(11), (d)(12)(the Attorney General has

discretion to waive inadmissibility in certain circumstances to “assure family unity”); *I.N.S. v. Hector*, 479 U.S. 85, 88 (1986)(discussing the standards for suspension of deportation and noting that “Congress has specifically identified the relatives whose hardship is to be considered, and then set forth unusually detailed and unyielding provisions defining each class of included relatives”); *Akhtar v. Burzynski*, 384 F.3d 1193, 1202 (9th Cir. 2004) (“In response to the burdens placed on [families awaiting approval of family-based immigration visas], Congress passed an ameliorative statute designed to bring immigrant families together throughout the permanent residency petitioning process”). In the context of a deportation proceeding, the “most important single factor” that can establish extreme hardship is the possibility of “separation of the alien from family living in the United States.” *Mejia-Carrillo v. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 656 F.2d 520, 522 (9th Cir. 1981).

The Department of Homeland Security’s Inspector General reported that between 1998 and 2007, the government deported 108,434 alien parents of U.S. citizen children.¹⁶ A similar number of individuals likely would have been eligible for relief under the Immigration Guidance, but for the district court’s preliminary injunction. The district court’s injunction will adversely affect the important interest of family stability.

Had the district court given proper weight to the public interest in protecting

¹⁶ Office of the Inspector Gen., Dep’t of Homeland Sec., *Removals Involving Illegal Alien Parents Of United States Citizen Children 4* (2009), www.dhs.gov/xoig/assets/mgmt/rpts/OIG_09-15_Jan09.pdf.

the family unit, it would be clear that its preliminary injunction harms the public interest. The deportation of parents away from their children leads to emotional and social harm, the results of which the Amici have witnessed. The Immigration Guidance would preclude or limit the harm resulting from unwarranted deportations. As a result of the district court's injunction, however, many parents are now susceptible to detention and deportation proceedings as Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") and Customs and Border Protection are effectively prevented from identifying individuals who qualify for deferred action or termination of their deportation proceedings. The associated harm to the public is substantial.

1. Immigration Detention

Even before deportation, detention of a family member often is traumatizing for an immigrant family. Detained immigrants are transported an average of 370 miles, making regular contact with their children and families virtually impossible for many.¹⁷ Unlike jails or prisons, immigration detention centers often do not have adequate services in place to facilitate visitation by family or counsel, or even telephonic appearances for court hearings.¹⁸

Detainees may be transferred to various facilities during the course of their proceedings, and family members are not regularly informed of their loved one's

¹⁷ Seth Wessler, Applied Research Ctr., *Shattered Families: The Perilous Intersection of Immigration Enforcement and the Child Welfare System* 38 (2011).

¹⁸ Nina Rabin, *Disappearing Parents: Immigration Enforcement and the Child Welfare System*, 44 Conn. L. Rev. 99, 122-24 (2011).

whereabouts.¹⁹ Those who work in the immigration system acknowledge that it is common for a person to “disappear” once they have been picked up by ICE.²⁰ This can have severe adverse effects on their parental rights as well, particularly for “disappearing fathers.” Some in the welfare system are quick to write off these fathers and cease efforts to track them down, resulting in termination of parental rights.²¹ These elements of the immigration detention process are particularly harmful to the family unit. With no information and no services for the detainees or the families of detainees, the families must lean heavily on their social networks and religious communities, including Amici, to handle the repercussions of the sudden disappearance of a family member.

2. Adverse Effects of Deportation on the Family

Where a parent is forcibly deported, there are serious consequences for the family left behind. A parent’s deportation can lead to a permanent change in family structure and in the extreme cases, family dissolution.²² One study found that one quarter of the families surveyed that experienced deportation were unable to keep the family together post-deportation.²³ In 2011, more than five thousand one

¹⁹ Human Rights Watch, *Locked Up Far Away: The Transfer of Immigrants to Remote Detention Centers in the United States* 79-80 (2009).

²⁰ Rabin, *supra*, 44 Conn. L. Rev. at 119.

²¹ *Id.*

²² Post-Deportation Human Rights Project, Boston Coll., *The Psychosocial Impact of Detention and Deportation on U.S. Migrant Children and Families* 6 (2013).

²³ Joanna Dreby, *The burden of deportation on children in Mexican Immigrant Families*, 74 J. of Marriage & Family 835 (2012).

hundred (5,100) U.S. citizen children were living in foster care after a parent's detention or deportation.²⁴ Even where children were able to stay with a parent, the families often experience steep declines in incomes, along with a sharp rise in housing instability and food insufficiency.²⁵ In one study, families who lost their breadwinners through detention or deportation still had only recovered 8% of their previous income, nine months after the raid.²⁶ Nearly two-thirds of families in the study had trouble paying household bills.²⁷ More than one-fifth of the families reported having experienced hunger up to six months after losing a parent to detention or deportation.²⁸ Families with mixed immigration status often fear utilizing governmental public assistance programs, so they must rely on informal support and private charity, which may come from organizations such as the Amici organizations.²⁹ More than half of the households affected by deportation surveyed by the Urban Institute reported receiving assistance from a local nonprofit organization or church.³⁰

²⁴ *Id.* at 829-45.

²⁵ Ajay Chaudry et al., The Urban Inst., Facing Our Future: Children in the Aftermath of Immigration Enforcement (Feb. 2010), www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/412020_FacingOurFuture_final.pdf.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Chaudry, *supra*, at x.

³⁰ *Id.* at 23 (summarizing work of local churches and community groups to coordinate childcare for families with detained or deported parents).

3. Immediate and Long Lasting Damage to Children

By disrupting the essential and secure base that a family provides, detention and deportation of parents puts their children at greater risk for psychological and emotional distress, including depression, anxiety, withdrawal, or aggression.³¹ The more common short-term effects of parental separation through deportation include loss of appetite, excessive crying, nightmares, and other difficulty sleeping.³² A report by the Urban Institute found that children whose parents were held in immigration detention for longer periods were more likely to exhibit adverse changes in sleeping habits and behavior, including increased anger and withdrawal.³³ Deportations involve a double or triple trauma for children, who may witness the forcible removal of the parent, suddenly lose their caregiver, and/or abruptly lose their familiar home environment.³⁴ Many parents who are taken into immigration custody choose not to have their children visit them due to the remote location of detention facilities, associated travel costs, and the adverse psychological impact to both parent and child resulting from witnessing the detention of a loved one. In one study, 85% of children surveyed with undocumented parents showed symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

The damage inflicted by family instability as a result of immigration action

³¹ Post-Deportation Human Rights Project, Boston Coll., *The Psychosocial Impact of Detention and Deportation on U.S. Migrant Children and Families* 5 (2013).

³² *Id.*

³³ Chaudry, *supra*, at 27.

³⁴ Post-Deportation Human Rights Project, Boston Coll., *The Psychosocial Impact of Detention and Deportation on U.S. Migrant Children and Families* 5 (2013).

can also have long term effects on the cognitive and physical development in children. Some young children developed speech problems after they were separated from their parents, and others suffered from delayed childhood development.³⁵ In another study, close to one third of undocumented parents said their children exercised less and ate and slept poorly as a result of the threat of separation caused by detention or deportation.³⁶

The threat of deportation alone can keep children from school and limit their access to an education. According to the Urban Institute, approximately 275 Latino public school students—most, but not all, from immigrant families—failed to report to school in the days following an immigration raid in Nebraska.³⁷ Children whose families suffer from housing instability as a result of detention or deportation of a parent often must adjust to new schools, miss days of school, and experience slipping grades.³⁸

4. Harm to Society and Religious Communities

The preliminary injunction allows continued harm even to those immigrant families not in deportation proceedings. The Amici have thousands of immigrants within their congregations and have seen how a lack of immigration status can

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Sara Satinsky et al., Human Impact Partners, *Family Unity, Family Health: How Family-Focused Immigration Reform Will Mean Better Health for Children and Families* 7, App. 45 (June 2013), www.familyunityfamilyhealth.org/uploads/images/FamilyUnityFamilyHealth.pdf.

³⁷ Chaudry, *supra*, at 56.

³⁸ *Id.* at x.

prevent individuals from positively contributing to their social, religious, and local communities. Facing the possibility of deportation, immigrants have shied away from public places, houses of worship, schools and health services, and social service staff confirm declines in client participation.³⁹ Immigrants spend most of their non-working hours in their homes because it is the safest way to avoid detection. Such fear inhibits immigrants and their families from patronizing local businesses and other public establishments and from regularly frequenting their places of worship.⁴⁰ The Immigration Guidance would dissipate this aura of fear that prevents immigrants from fully participating in American communities.

The Amici can personally attest to the specific harm posed to those they serve by the district court's injunction. A few examples are illustrative:

- Iowa City Mennonite Pastor Max Villatoro was detained and recently deported on March 20, 2015 to Honduras, leaving behind his wife, four children, congregation and life of more than 20 years in Iowa. Over 16 years ago, Villatoro was convicted of driving under the influence and attempting to obtain a driver's license with a false ID. In the past 16 years, Villatoro has become a pillar of his Iowa City community, pastoring a church and helping others in his community who are struggling with drug and alcohol addiction. Villatoro's wife is allowed to remain temporarily and work under DACA, and all four of their children, ranging in age from 7 to 15 years old are all U.S. citizens. Villatoro's deportation has shattered the lives of his wife and four

³⁹ Jacqueline Maria Hagan, *Social Effects of Mass Deportations by the United States Government, 2000–10*, 34:8 *Ethnic & Racial Studies* 1374-91 (Aug. 2011).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

children and devastated his church, and the community where he has been a leader for years.

- The Moreno family, members of the Disciples of Christ congregation Iglesia Alas de Salvacion, are prime examples of how the preliminary injunction has and will harm the public interest. Both parents work every day to support their family and have been in the U.S. for over 12 years. Their 18-year-old son who has lived in the U.S. since he was 6 years old was incarcerated two years ago, and while in custody was diagnosed with a severe mental illness. His older sister has received permission to work and temporary legal status to stay in the U.S., and his parents also will be eligible for deferred action under the Immigration Guidance since their youngest son at age 11 was born in the U.S. Although the Moreno's eldest son would have qualified for deferred action under the Immigration Guidance while in detention, he was instead deported several months ago to Mexico, a country he barely knows, with no support, and where treatment options for mental illness is limited and seen as taboo. The Moreno family has been shattered as a result of their mentally unstable son's deportation.
- Arturo Garcia has lived in the United States for 15 years with his wife raising two children, one is a U.S. citizen and the other is DACA eligible. Arturo has opened a subcontracting business that employs 8-9 people annually and enjoys serving his community in other ways by helping with bible study and service projects at the local Catholic Church. He and his family have exhausted every resource and legal recourse to stay together over the last four years and have now turned to the faith community to find sanctuary, remaining continuously in First Unitarian Society of Denver, Colorado. In 2010 Arturo was unfairly

arrested by local police and later proved innocent in court, withdrawing all charges. Although he was acquitted, Arturo was detained by immigration and deportation proceedings continued. ICE continues to deny Arturo's appeals saying that the suffering of his family is not reason enough to stop his deportation. Due to the injunction, ICE continues to deny Arturo's appeals despite the harm to his family, the families of his employees, and the long-standing ties he has with the community, as well as the fact that he would likely qualify for DAPA.

C. The Injunction On The Immigration Guidance Disserves The Public's Interest By Diminishing Our Communities.

Recent immigrants contribute to local communities by providing new perspectives that can enhance society's cultural fabric, as well as add to our nation's productivity. The economic gains produced by recent immigrants is well-established. According to a study by the Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, the undocumented workforce in California alone contributes \$130 billion to the state's gross domestic product.⁴¹ Deportation of the entire undocumented workforce would result in more than \$650 million loss in output and eliminate \$10.6 billion in state and local taxes nationwide.⁴²

⁴¹ California Immigrant Policy Center and the Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, *Looking Forward: Immigrant Contributions to the Golden State 2* (2014), available at www.caimmigrant.org/research-and-analysis/contributions-html/

⁴² The Perryman Group, *An Essential Resource: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and by Industry 6* (2008), available at www.ilw.com/articles/2008,1008-perryman.pdf; and Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy,

Alongside their economic contributions, the positive cultural impact of recent immigrants is substantial. Recent immigrants inject creativity, a strong work ethic and ingenuity all of which benefit our communities. Recent immigrants also bring unique insight in food, the arts, culture, and athletics.⁴³ A Gallup Poll in 2014 sought to quantify this effect and found that 63 percent of poll participants found that immigrants were good for this country.⁴⁴ The poll also found that 83 percent of participants favored allowing undocumented immigrants already in the country to become U.S. citizens if they paid taxes and a penalty, passed a criminal background check, and learned English. Only 12% opposed this proposal.⁴⁵ Ultimately, recent immigrants, with their varied backgrounds, personal stories, and tastes enrich our communities. Unwarranted deportations deprive our communities and nation of diversity of thought and enrichment of culture.

CONCLUSION

The Immigration Guidance provides important benefits to those most vulnerable in our society and to those who serve them. By reducing unwarranted deportations, the Immigration Guidance also ensures that the public will continue

Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions (2013), available at www.itep.org/pdf/undocumentedtaxes.pdf.

⁴³ Darrell West, *The Costs and Benefits of Immigration*, 126:3 Political Science Quarterly 427, 440 (2011) (referring to Richard Herman & Robert Smith, *Immigrant, Inc.: Why Immigrant Entrepreneurs Are Driving the New Economy and How They Will Save the American Worker* (2010)).

⁴⁴ Gallup, Immigration, 2014 June 5-8, www.gallup.com/poll/1660/immigration.aspx.

⁴⁵ Gallup, Immigration, 2013 June 13-July 5, www.gallup.com/poll/1660/immigration.aspx.

to benefit from the substantial contributions of recent immigrants. In enjoining the Immigration Guidance, the district court erred in failing to give any weight to such important public interests. Because the Immigration Guidance is in the public interest and plaintiffs cannot establish the other factors necessary to support an injunction, the injunction should be denied.

April 6, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned attorney certifies that this brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7)(B) because it contains ____ words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7)(B)(iii). This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and the type style requirement of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(6) because it has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2007 in 14 point, Times New Roman font.

April 6, 2015

s/Benjamin G. Shatz
Counsel For *Amici Curiae*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 6th day of April, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system, which sends notification to all parties through their registered attorneys of record.

s/Bess Hubbard

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