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1 /		and Service Employees International Union
18		Local 521
10	HNITED OTATE	C DISTRICT COURT
19		S DISTRICT COURT RICT OF CALIFORNIA
20		CISCO DIVISION
21	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF	CASE NO. 17-CV-05211-WHA
<i>L</i> 1	CALIFORNIA and JANET NAPOLITANO, in	CASE NO. 17-CV-03211-WHA
22	her official capacity as President of the	DECLARATION OF JANET NAPOLITANO
23	University of California,	
23	Plaintiffs,	
24	v.	
25	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND	
26	SECURITY and ELAINE DUKE, in her	
26	official capacity as Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security,	
27		
- 1	Defendants	

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, STATE OF MAINE, STATE OF MARYLAND, and	CASE NO. 17-CV-05235-WHA
2	STATE OF MINNESOTA,	
3	Plaintiffs,	
4	V.	
5	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, ELAINE DUKE, in her official	
6	capacity as Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, and the UNITED	
7	STATES OF AMERICA,	
8	Defendants.	
9	CITY OF SAN JOSE, a municipal corporation,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05329-WHA
10	Plaintiffs, v.	
11	DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United	
12	States, in his official capacity, ELAINE C. DUKE, in her official capacity, and the	
13	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
14	Defendants.	
15	DITT OF CARCIA AUDIAN CONTAINE	
13	DULCE GARCIA, MIRIAM GONZALEZ	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19 20	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19 20 21	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ, VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT LATTHIVONGSKORN, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Homeland Security,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA and CASE NO. 17-CV-05813-WHA SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL 521, Plaintiffs, v. DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, JEFFERSON BEAUREGARD SESSIONS, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the United States; ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security; and U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, Defendants.

I, JANET NAPOLITANO, DECLARE:

- 1. I am President of the University of California ("UC") and have served in that position since September 2013; before that, I served as the United States Secretary of Homeland Security under President Barack Obama from 2009-2013. Unless otherwise explicitly stated, I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this Declaration and could competently testify to them if called as a witness.
- 2. As Governor of Arizona, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"), and now president of the largest public research university system in the world, I have seen the consequences of our broken immigration system at every level. Understanding these problems and recognizing that our nation's immigration laws were not designed to be blindly enforced without consideration given to the individual circumstances of each case, on June 15, 2012, I launched a new policy at DHS to establish a clear and efficient process for exercising prosecutorial discretion, on an individual basis, by deferring action against individuals who passed an extensive background check and met other exacting criteria. This policy was Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).
- 3. The policy put in place a rigorous application and security review process. Applicants for DACA were only approved if they were in or had graduated from high school or college, were in the military, or were an honorably discharged veteran. They cannot have been convicted of a felony or significant misdemeanor or otherwise posed a threat to national security or public safety to receive DACA. To date, DACA has protected from deportation nearly 800,000 individuals (referred to as "Dreamers") who qualify under the terms of the policy.
- 4. Protecting these Dreamers, who were brought as children to the United States and in many cases do not know the country where they were born or speak its language, has, in my view, proven to be a smart, effective policy. It directs the U.S. Government's limited law enforcement resources to be spent on those who pose a risk to our communities, not on those who contribute to our state and national economies.

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DACA Student and Staff Contributions to the University

- 5. UC admits undergraduate and graduate students on the basis of their individual achievements and without regard to their immigration status. I understand that UC currently has approximately 4,000 undocumented students who have earned their place in the UC student body. Most of these students are the first in their families to attend college, and a substantial number of them are DACA recipients. I understand that UC also has employees who are DACA recipients who are not students.
- 6. As an institution whose core mission is serving the interests of the State of California, the University seeks "to achieve diversity among its student bodies and among its employees." See Academic Senate of the Univ. of Cal., Regents Policy 4400: Policy of University of California Diversity Statement, UNIV. OF CAL.: BOARD OF REGENTS, http://regents.universityofcalifornia.edu/governance/policies/4400.html. The University recognizes the importance of diversity to its academic mission, as it allows "students and faculty [to] learn to interact effectively with each other, preparing them to participate in an increasingly complex and pluralistic society." Id. The educational experience of all University students is fuller and more enriching when ideas are "born and nurtured in a diverse community." Id.
- 7. DACA students at the University are an integral part of our community. Their talent, perspectives, and experiences are invaluable contributions to University life.
- DACA recipients also make significant contributions to University life in their role as employees. They fill crucial roles at UC campuses and in UC medical centers as teaching assistants, research assistants, post-docs, and health care providers. DACA recipients often possess valuable foreign language skills.
- 9. By allowing DACA recipients to work lawfully, DACA moved recipients out of the informal economy, increasing the pool of talent from which UC could fill positions at the University.
- DACA recipients who are enrolled as students rely on their earnings to support 10. themselves and cover a portion of their tuition and total costs of attendance through their part-time

work. UC expects all of its students to contribute some funding to their studies in this way. For many of these students, DACA work authorization plays a significant role in their ability to attend UC and to continue each year with their chosen program of study.

- 11. The University has invested considerable resources in recruiting and retaining these individuals—as students and employees. It has made scarce enrollment space available to these students on the basis of their individual achievements. It also has invested substantial time, financial aid, research dollars, housing benefits, and other resources in them on the expectation that these students—like other students—will complete their course of study and become productive members of the communities in which the University operates, and other communities throughout the nation. The University has significant interests in retaining this wealth of talent and in continuing to enjoy the many benefits of their participation in University life.
- 12. Furthermore, by allowing recipients to receive deferred action and obtain work authorization, DACA opened myriad opportunities to them. As noted above, DACA recipients became eligible for federal work authorization, which significantly improved their opportunities for employment and higher paying jobs. Under the program, DACA recipients received social security numbers and therefore were able to open bank accounts. DACA also enabled recipients to obtain driver's licenses in a number of states where they otherwise could not. It also protected these individuals' right to travel freely by making them eligible to receive "advance parole," which allowed them to travel abroad temporarily for humanitarian, educational, or employment purposes, and to return to the United States lawfully. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(f); USCIS FAQs. DACA students rely on their ability to travel freely (domestically and abroad) to take full advantage of the opportunities UC offers its students and to expand the contributions they make to the education, research and service mission of the University.

Negative Impact of DACA's Rescission

13. Defendants' decision to rescind the program will have immense and devastating effects on the University and all of its students. As a result of the termination of the program, the University and its students will lose the vital contributions that DACA recipients have made as

students and employees. The civic life of the school will be diminished, the exchange of ideas will be reduced, teaching and research will be impaired, and diversity of viewpoints and experiences will be reduced. The University and its students benefit from cohesive family units, robust civic participation, and the strength of social and educational communities. The rescission damages each of these interests, in California and nationwide.

- 14. The University also will lose the resources it has spent educating students who ultimately are unable to graduate.
- 15. As a result of the rescission, DACA students will be unable to work to pay their tuition and other expenses. Students subject to these hardships may be forced to withdraw from UC altogether.
- 16. DACA recipients also will be at risk of removal. Indeed, in a set of "Talking Points" released the same day of the rescission, DHS "urge[d] DACA recipients to use the time remaining on their work authorizations to prepare for and arrange their departure from the United States." See Talking Points—DACA Rescission. Removal will self-evidently result in the loss of employment, education, and relationships with others in the United States.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on <u>\$\mathre{\textit{l}}_c\frac{1}{23}\$</u>, 2017, at Oakland California.

JANET NAKOLITANO