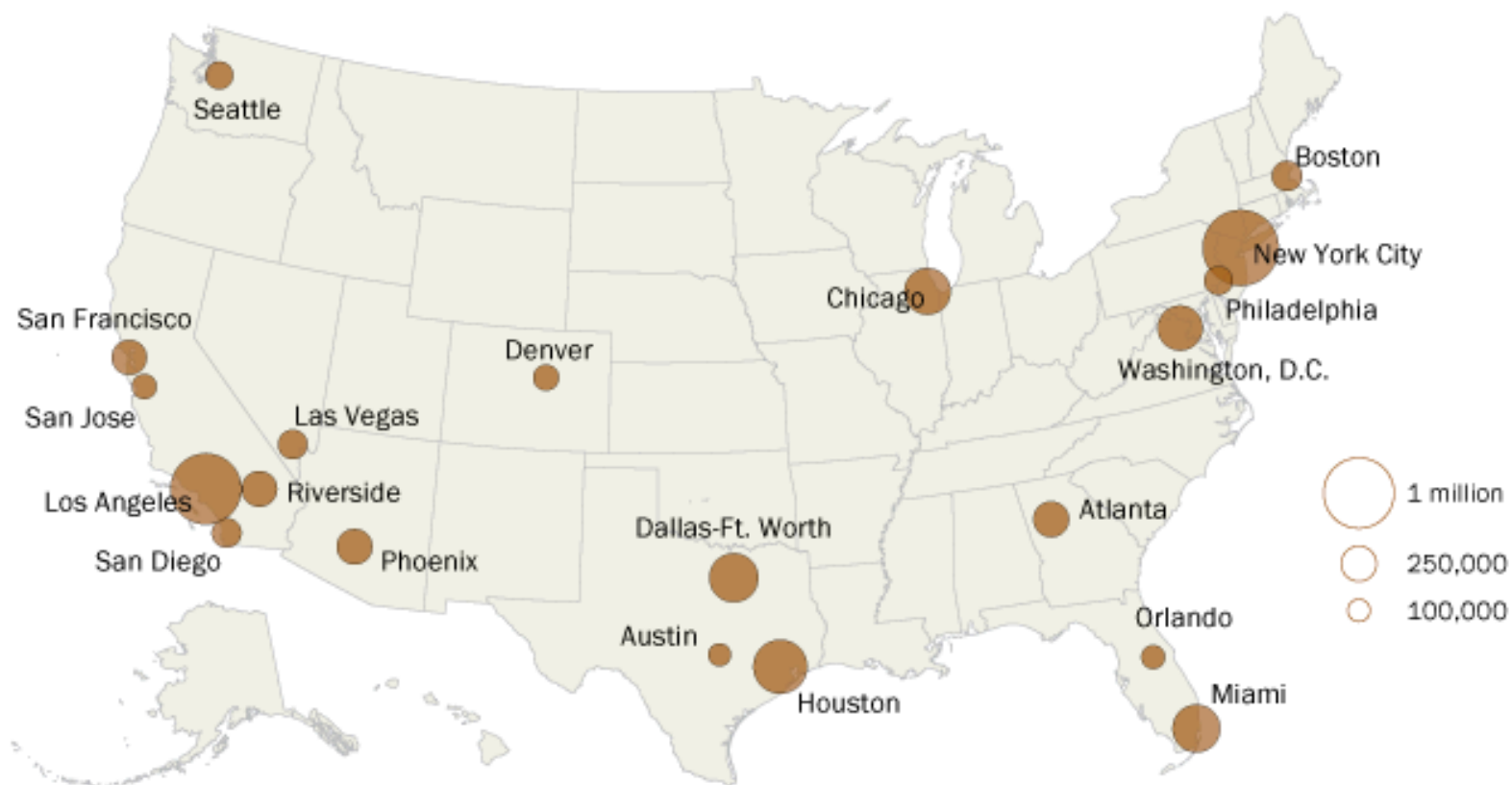


20 U.S. metropolitan areas with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants

20 metropolitan areas with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants

2014 estimates



Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

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JANUARY 18, 2017 3:00PM

The Economic and Fiscal Impact of Repealing DACA

By **IKE BRANNON** and Logan Albright

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Executive Summary

Donald Trump has proposed eliminating or severely modifying the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. Many Americans believe that the presence of unauthorized immigrants is harmful to the economy and would like to see steps taken to reduce their presence. However, a repeal or roll-back of DACA would harm the economy and cost the U.S. government a significant amount of lost tax revenue. We

Economic Costs

As of June 2016, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services has received 844,931 applications for the DACA program. Of these, 741,546 were accepted, with the rest either denied or pending approval.^[4] It should be noted that the applicants to DACA are asked to pay the administrative fees for background checks and processing, so the administrative costs of implementing the program itself are minimal. While the Obama Administration had announced its intention to expand the program last year, this is unlikely to occur under the Trump Administration, so we will accept these numbers as representative of the affected population.

Little research has been done on the effects of DACA itself, which is why we have chosen to extrapolate the program's economic impact from the research done on holders of H-1B visas, who are demographically similar to workers in the DACA program, as well as from the numerous studies on the economic effects of undocumented immigration generally.

One study on DACA itself was conducted by Nolan G. Pope and published in the *Journal of Public Economics* in 2016. Nolan found that DACA moved between 50,000 and 75,000 immigrants into employment from either outside the formal labor force or unemployment, and increased the average income of immigrants in the bottom of the income distribution.^[5] This is a positive labor market outcome for a number of reasons: working and earning a higher level of income in the formal sector means that the DACA workers pay more taxes, both through payroll, income, and sales as a result

ULSTER COUNTY CHARTER – POWERS AND DUTIES OF SHERIFF

<http://ecode360.com/9670406>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "ecode360.com/9670406". The page title is "Ulster County, NY Sheriff: § C-". The browser's address bar shows the URL "ecode360.com/9670406". The page has a navigation bar with links for "Print", "@", "Get Updates", and "Article". Below the navigation bar, the page content is organized into a sidebar and a main area. The sidebar on the left contains a "Table of Contents" with links to "Code", "Index", "Notes", "Public Documents", "Agendas", "Budgets", "Legislation", "Minutes", "Misc. Documents", and "Resolutions". The main area displays "Chapter C: Charter" and "Article XX: Sheriff". A breadcrumb trail shows "Chapter C: Charter" and "Article XX: Sheriff". The main content lists four sections: § C-83 Election and qualifications, § C-84 Powers and duties, § C-85 Undersheriff, and § C-86 Deputies. Each section has a checkbox and a right-pointing arrow. The text for § C-83 and § C-84 is visible below the list.

Ulster County, NY Sheriff: § C- x

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Chapter C: Charter

Article XX: Sheriff

Chapter C: Charter
Article XX: Sheriff

☐ § C-83 **Election and qualifications.** >

☐ § C-84 **Powers and duties.** >

☐ § C-85 **Undersheriff.** >

☐ § C-86 **Deputies.** >

☐ § C-83 **Election and qualifications.**

There shall be a Sheriff who shall be elected by the County at large at a general election, for a term of office in accordance with law, commencing on the first day of January immediately following his or her election. The Sheriff, at all times during his or her term of office, shall be a qualified elector of the County and shall devote his or her full working time to the duties of the office.

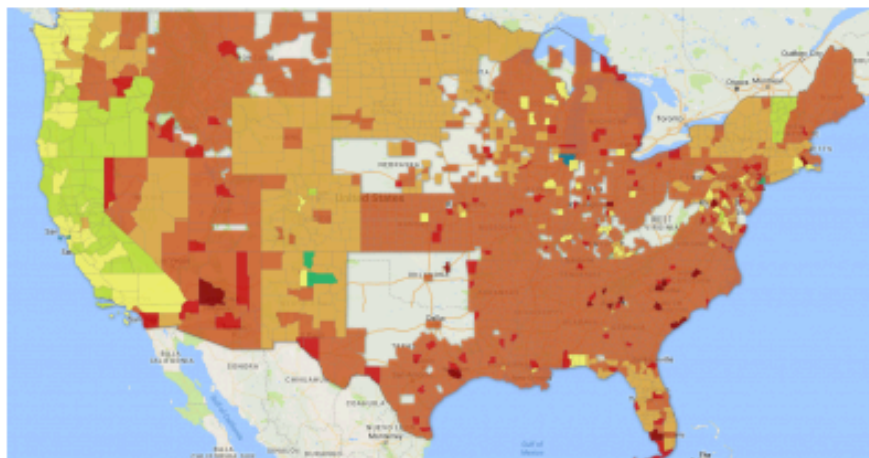
☐ § C-84 **Powers and duties.**

The Sheriff shall have and exercise all the powers and duties heretofore or hereafter lawfully granted or imposed by the Charter, Administrative Code, local law or resolution of the County Legislature, or order or direction of the County Executive, not inconsistent with those powers and duties vested in his or her office under the laws and constitution of New York State.



<https://www.ilrc.org/local-enforcement-map>

National Map of Local Entanglement with ICE



12/19/2016

[Enforcement \(/immigration-enforcement\)](#)

Advocacy Tools to Better Understand Local Law Enforcement Involvement in the Deportation Business

The federal immigration system continues to expand and grow more punitive, assisted in large part by the time and resources of local governments and law enforcement agencies. Expending any local resources helping Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) is entirely voluntary. Some local and state officials have recognized

the poor policy effects of working too closely with ICE, which has torn apart countless families and undermines already strained relations with local law enforcement. In addition, following [federal court rulings \(immigration-detainers-legal-update-october-2016\)](#) that ICE detainers (requests to have an individual held for transfer to deportation proceedings directly from local custody) are unconstitutional, hundreds of counties and cities no longer comply with these requests.

The map below shows the degree to which local law enforcement offer assistance to federal immigration authorities, as well as the degree to which localities have enacted laws or policies limiting their involvement in federal immigration enforcement. The map is based on a 7-point rubric of the types of policy choices that most affect local engagement in immigration enforcement. Because the 7 factors are cumulative, counties of the same color do not necessarily have the

Judge blocks Trump threat to withhold 'sanctuary city' funds

By SUDHIN
THANAWALA

Apr. 26, 2017



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SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A federal judge on Tuesday blocked President Donald Trump's attempt to withhold funding from "sanctuary cities" that do not cooperate with U.S. immigration officials, saying the president has no authority to attach new conditions to federal spending.

U.S. District Judge William Orrick issued the preliminary injunction in two lawsuits — one brought by the city of San Francisco, the other by Santa Clara County — against an executive order targeting communities that protect immigrants from deportation.

The injunction will stay in place while the lawsuits work their way through court.