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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,	
11	v.	
12	DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United	
13	States, in his official capacity, ELAINE C. DUKE, in her official capacity, and the	
14	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
15	Defendants.	
16	DULCE GARCIA, MIRIAM GONZALEZ AVILA, SAUL JIMENEZ SUAREZ,	CASE NO. 17-CV-05380-WHA
17	VIRIDIANA CHABOLLA MENDOZA, NORMA RAMIREZ, and JIRAYUT	
18	LATTHIVONGSKORN,	
19	Plaintiffs,	
	v.	
20	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DONALD	
21	J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF	
22	HOMELAND SECURITY, and ELAINE DUKE, in her official capacity as Acting	
23	Secretary of Homeland Security,	
24	Defendants.	
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l COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA and CASE NO. 17-CV-05813-WHA SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL 2 UNION LOCAL 521, 3 Plaintiffs, 4 \mathbf{v} . 5 DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as President of the United States, JEFFERSON BEAUREGARD SESSIONS, in his official 6 capacity as Attorney General of the United States; ELAINE DUKE, in her official 7 capacity as Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security; and U.S. 8 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND () SECURITY, Defendants. $\mathbf{I}()$ 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

I, GEOFFREY H. YOUNG, PhD, DECLARE:

- 1. I am Senior Director, Student Affairs and Programs, at the Association of American Medical Colleges ("AAMC"). I have held this position since 2011. In this role, I am responsible for the program and services directed to the medical school student affairs community. I oversee AAMC's efforts to optimize the professional and educational development and informed decision making of medical school professionals and learners (from aspiring physicians to medical residents) through the development and delivery of programs, learning opportunities, resources, and other sources of support, as well as the collection, analysis, and sharing of data within the medical education continuum. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration, and if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to them.
- 2. I earned my B.A. from Hampton University, Hampton VA, and my M.A. and PhD in clinical psychology at the Ohio State University. I began my clinical career in 1990 at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-University Behavioral Healthcare (now Rutgers University Behavioral Health Care) treating adults and children living in underserved communities. I joined the faculty at the UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School (now Rutgers University Robert Wood Johnson Medical School) in 1995 and was appointed Assistant Dean for Student and Multicultural Affairs in 1996. I served as Assistant Dean for Student Affairs at RWJMS between 1999 and 2004. I served as the Associate Dean for Student Affairs at the Medical College of Virginia Campus of Virginia Commonwealth University between 2004 and 2007 where I was the principal student affairs officer and primary spokesperson with students, parents, faculty, and administrators about student-related issues on the campus. I joined the AAMC after serving as the Associate Dean for Admissions at the Medical College of Georgia at Georgia Regents University (now Medical College of Georgia at August University). AAMC is a not-for-profit association dedicated to transforming health care through innovative medical education, cutting-edge patient care, and groundbreaking medical research.
- 3. AAMC's members comprise all 147 accredited U.S. medical schools, nearly 400 major teaching hospitals and health systems, and more than 80 academic societies. Through these institutions and organizations, the AAMC serves the leaders of America's medical schools and teaching hospitals

and their nearly 167,000 full-time faculty members, 88,000 medical students, and 124,000 resident physicians.

- 4. Prior to the establishment of the DACA program, through my contacts with university and medical school officials, I learned of college students who wished to attend medical school and become physicians but who were unable to do so because of their undocumented status. Once the DACA program was established I was advised that students with DACA students were successful in gaining admission and matriculating at medical schools throughout the country.
- 5. Currently there are approximately 100 medical students and medical resident physicians with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA") status in AAMC member medical schools and teaching hospitals. These individuals, in qualifying for DACA status and pursuing a medical education, have demonstrated a commitment to acquiring the skills and professional attributes of a physician to improve the health of Americans throughout the country.
- 6. With the nation's population growing and becoming more diverse, it is crucial that our physician workforce is prepared to mitigate racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic health disparities. Aspiring physicians with DACA status help our country produce a diverse and culturally responsive health care workforce to meet the needs of underserved populations, improve cultural awareness, and promote health equity. As an example, research demonstrates that concordance in race-ethnicity and language between physician and patient can overcome stigma associated with conditions like mental illness, with minority patients demonstrating a greater willingness to seek care from physicians of similar backgrounds.
- 7. Research demonstrates that diversity in the health professions leads to improvements in access to care for the underserved and in quality care overall. We have found that diversity contributes to increased exposure to divergent perspectives, enhances cognitive complexity, promotes civic engagement and facilitates more inclusive teaching and educational content. Diverse medical school classes enhance the ability of the entire health professional workforce to provide culturally competent care to individuals regardless of their background. Diversity in health professional teams has contributed to greater productivity, creativity and innovation, with positive implications for advancing science and health care.

- 8. To become a licensed physician, an individual must complete four years of medical school and between three and seven years in a medical residency program, pass national medical knowledge and clinical skills examinations, and thereafter meet the standards set by state licensing boards for eligibility to practice medicine. Revoking an aspiring or practicing physician's authorization to live and work in the United States will result in the loss of a multi-year investment by medical schools and teaching hospitals in these highly-qualified learners and leave significant gaps in our country's healthcare workforce, to the detriment of hospitals, health systems, patients, and communities throughout the United States.
- 9. Because numerous medical schools require applicants to possess lawful immigration status, loss of status will prevent aspiring physicians from attending those schools. This will keep highachieving and highly-motivated individuals from entering the physician pipeline.
- 10. Medical residency programs are required to complete I-9 Employment Eligibility

 Verification forms for all individuals who serve as physicians in their residency programs. For medical school graduates who have been selected for residency, rescission of DACA status (and the corresponding loss of work permit) will in all likelihood disqualify them from residency positions, which will be highly detrimental to their careers and likely prevent them from serving as physicians in the American medical profession altogether.
- 11. The DACA program also made it possible for medical students and residents to participate in training through rotations at Veteran Administration medical centers. Rescission of DACA status will likely disqualify such trainees from VA rotations.

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

Executed on 10/26 , 2017, in Washington, D.C.

Geoffrey H. Young, PhD