

Exhibit 2

From: Cox, Bryan D <Bryan.D.Cox@ice.dhs.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2017 10:13 AM

Subject: Colotl statement

Here you go. Can quote statement to me by name on the record. Everything else is useable officially attributable to ICE in general.

STATEMENT:

“Jessica Colotl, an unlawfully present Mexican national, admitted guilt to a felony charge in August 2011 of making a false statement to law enforcement in Cobb County, Georgia. Ms. Colotl was subsequently allowed to enter a diversionary program by local authorities; however, under federal law her guilty plea is considered a felony conviction for immigration purposes.”

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Ms. Colotl’s DACA was terminated on May 3, 2017, after verification of her felony admission.

Under INA 101(a)(48)(A) and 8 USC 1101(a)(48)(A) Ms. Colotl’s admission of guilt to a felony offense is considered a conviction for immigration purposes regardless of any subsequent diversionary program. Both the Board of Immigration Appeals and the 11th Circuit have addressed this definition of conviction in the context of state rehabilitative statutes, such as the one involved in this case.

Aliens granted deferred action from deportation are not protected by any kind of legal status, but are typically given a lower level of enforcement priority. A decision to grant deferred action may be revoked by DHS at any time, particularly in the case of someone who commits a crime or is otherwise found to pose a national security or public safety threat. Deferred action does not, in any way, prevent DHS from moving forward with execution of a removal order. Since the start of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) in 2012, DHS has terminated deferred action for approximately 1,500 recipients due to criminality or gang affiliation concerns.

Bryan D. Cox
Southern Region Communications Director (Spokesman)
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
(404) 346-2287 Office
(504) 329-2588 Mobile
bryan.d.cox@ice.dhs.gov