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Clerk
District Court

NOV 08 2016

for the Northern Mariana Islands
By _____
(Deputy Clerk)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

COMMONWEALTH UTILITIES
CORPORATION, ISMAEL CUENCO, ERIC
TMASE, RUEL APURA, PETER DEPPAS,
MARVIN MARCHADESCH, CARLITO
MARQUEZ, ROSITO R. PALAD, GILBERT
S. GATMAITAN, JOEL B. DUPRA,
ANGELITO V. ABITONG, LOURD A. SAN
ANTONIO, SAMUEL C. APOSTOL, JR.,
JASPER MONREAL,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

JEH CHARLES JOHNSON, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Case No.: 16-cv-00020

**DECISION AND ORDER
DENYING PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

I. INTRODUCTION

On June 29, 2016, the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation (“CUC”) and 13 of its alien contract workers employed under the federal Commonwealth-only transitional worker program brought this action against Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) Jeh Charles Johnson, Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) Sarah R. Saldana, and Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) Leon Rodriguez (collectively “Defendants”), all in their official capacities, challenging the annual numerical limitations (“cap”) for CW-1 transitional workers working in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. (Complaint, ECF No. 1.) Presently before the Court is Plaintiffs’ Motion for

1 Preliminary Injunction to allow the individually named Plaintiffs to return to work or continue to
2 work despite their permits' expiration dates (whichever the case may be), and to prevent
3 Defendants from enforcing the published Fiscal Year 2016 CW-1 cap set by DHS for failure to
4 comply with the Consolidated Natural Resources Act and the Administrative Procedure Act.
5 Having considered the papers and arguments of counsel, the Court denies the motion for a
6 preliminary injunction, for the reasons set forth below.

7 **II. BACKGROUND**

8 **A. Factual Summary**

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10 In 2008, the U.S. Congress passed and President George W. Bush signed into law the
11 Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 ("CNRA") to "ensure uniform adherence to long-
12 standing fundamental immigration policies of the United States." See Pub. L. No. 110-229, sec.
13 702(a), 122 Stat. 754, 854–55 (2008). In particular, Title VII of the CNRA provides that the
14 immigration laws of the United States will displace those of the CNMI effective November 28,
15 2009. Id. § 6(a)(2). To minimize any potential disruption during this transition, Title VII directs
16 DHS, through its Secretary, to establish, administer, and enforce a "transition period" to provide
17 a means for foreign workers who are ineligible to enter or remain in the CNMI under the terms
18 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 et seq., to work lawfully in the
19 CNMI during the transition period. Id. § 6(d)(2). Under the transition period, foreign workers
20 may qualify as CW-1 transitional workers if they are: ineligible for any other employment-based
21 nonimmigrant status under U.S. immigration law; will enter or stay in the CNMI to work in an
22 occupational category designated as needing alien workers to supplement the resident workforce;
23 are petitioned for and filed by an employer; are not present in the United States, other than the
24 CNMI; are lawfully present in the CNMI; and are otherwise admissible to the United States or
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1 are granted any necessary waiver of a ground of inadmissibility. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(2). While
2 the Secretary has broad discretion to determine how many CW-1 permits will be issued and in
3 what manner they will be allocated, the CNRA requires that the number of permits granted
4 annually be reduced each year until the number reaches zero at the end of the transition period.
5 48 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2).

6 On October 22, 2015, USCIS announced that the CW-1 cap for FY 2016 would be set at
7 12,999. (Pl. Ex. 3, ECF 7-7.) Sometime after May 5, 2016, but before the expiration of the
8 individual Plaintiffs' respective CW-1 permits, CUC submitted renewal petitions to USCIS for
9 the 13 CW-1 plaintiffs. (Compl. 6–7.) These workers' permits expired on various dates during
10 the months of June, July, August, and September 2016. (Compl. 7.) In a letter to CUC dated June
11 8, 2016, DHS and USCIS notified Plaintiffs that all 13 renewal petitions had been rejected for
12 the following reasons: (1) USCIS had received a sufficient number of Form I-129CW petitions to
13 reach the CW-1 cap for FY 2016, (2) May 5, 2016, was the final receipt date for CW-1 worker
14 petitions requesting an employment start date before October 1, 2016, and (3) the petitions
15 arrived at the California Service Center after May 5, 2016, and did not qualify for exemption
16 from the CW-1 cap. (Pl. Ex. 6, ECF No. 1-1.) Three weeks later, Plaintiffs filed this action.

18 B. The Complaint

19 Plaintiffs' Complaint¹ asserts two causes of actions. First, Plaintiffs allege that the failure
20 of USCIS to make a determination on Plaintiffs' CW-1 renewal petitions violates the
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24 ¹ Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Approval to File First Amended Complaint on October 28, 2016. (Pl. Mot to File FAC,
25 ECF No. 28.) The Court granted the motion and accepted the Proposed First Amended Complaint as is. (Amended
Order Granting Pl. Mot to File FAC, ECF No. 34.) While the Court's grant of the First Amended Complaint mooted
Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 19) it did not moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF
No. 14) because Plaintiffs repled those same claims in the First Amended Complaint. For this reason, the decision

1 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 501 et seq. (Compl. 11.) Second, Plaintiffs
2 allege that the CW-1 caps set by DHS, through its Secretary, exceed the discretion given to the
3 Secretary under the CNRA. In particular, Plaintiffs allege that the Secretary has failed to comply
4 with the requirements of Title VII of the CNRA in setting the annual cap for CW-1 transitional
5 workers for fiscal years 2013 through 2016 without first establishing and administering a
6 regulated “system” and taking into consideration various statutory standards prior to adopting
7 and publishing the cap. (Pl. Mot for Injunc. Relief and TRO, ECF No. 7 at 2.) This includes
8 failing to establish a “system” based on any “reasonable method and criteria,” failing to consider
9 the Governor’s comments and advice on the system, and failing to comply with the notice and
10 comment requirements of Section 553(b) and (c) of the APA. (Compl. 14–17.)

12 C. Procedural History

13 On July 21, 2016, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Injunctive Relief Including a Temporary
14 Restraining Order, requesting that the Court allow the individually named Plaintiffs to return to
15 work or continue to work despite their permits’ expiration dates, and prevent Defendants from
16 enforcing the published FY 2016 CW-1 cap. (Mot for Injunc. Relief, ECF No. 7.) Plaintiffs ask
17 this Court to require DHS to order that Defendants comply with the CNRA and APA. (Pl. Reply,
18 ECF No. 22 at 2.) As of August 20, 2016, four of the named CW-1 Plaintiffs have departed the
19 island. (Opp’n, ECF No. 18 at 21.) Sometime after the motion was filed, the parties entered into
20 an agreement whereby Plaintiffs would forego action on the TRO in exchange for Defendants’
21 allowing the remaining nine CW-1 Plaintiffs to continue working during the pendency of this
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may still reference the original complaint for the purpose of addressing the two claims on which the injunction is based.

1 matter. (Reply at 10.) Plaintiffs then amended the motion for injunctive relief to proceed and be
2 heard solely as an application for a preliminary injunction. (Pl. Notice to Amend Mot for Injunc.
3 Relief, ECF No. 14.) Defendants filed their opposition on August 20, 2016 (See Opp'n, ECF No.
4 18) to which Plaintiffs filed their reply. (See Reply, ECF No. 22.)

5 This matter came before the Court for oral argument on September 9, 2016. Attorney
6 James Sirok appeared on behalf of Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs called Victor T. Flores, Operations
7 Supervisor at CUC Power Generation, to testify. Attorneys Glenn Girdharry and Jessica
8 Wessling appeared on behalf of Defendants. Defendants called David G. Gulick, District 26
9 Director of USCIS and Lead Official for implementation of the CNRA, to testify. The Court
10 received nine exhibits into evidence at the hearing. In the event that the Court references an
11 attachment to the pleadings that was not admitted at the hearing, the Court hereby admits it under
12 Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a)(2).²

14 III. LEGAL STANDARD

15 "A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right." Winter
16 v. Natural Resources Defense Council, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008). The plaintiff must establish (1) a
17 likelihood of success on the merits, (2) irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, (3)
18 the balance of equities tips in plaintiff's favor, and (4) an injunction is in the public interest. Id.
19 at 19. Alternatively, the court may issue a preliminary injunction if the plaintiff demonstrates
20 that "serious questions going to the merits" have been raised and "the balance of hardships tips
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25 ² Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a)(2) provides the following: "Before or after beginning the hearing on a motion for a preliminary injunction, the court may advance the trial on the merits and consolidate it with the hearing. Even when consolidation is not ordered, evidence that is received on the motion and that would be admissible at trial becomes part of the trial record and need not be repeated at trial. But the court must preserve any party's right to a jury trial."

1 sharply in the plaintiff’s favor” in addition to satisfying the other Winter factors. Alliance for the
2 Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134–1135 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting Lands Council v.
3 McNair, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008) (en banc)). A “serious question” is one in which the
4 moving party has “a fair chance of success on the merits.” Sierra On-Line v. Phoenix Software,
5 739 F.2d 1415, 1421 (9th Cir. 1984). Serious questions are “substantial, difficult and doubtful”;
6 while they “need not promise a certainty of success, nor even present a probability of success,
7 [they] must involve a fair chance of success on the merits.” Gilder v. PGA Tour, Inc., 936 F.2d
8 417, 422 (9th Cir. 1991) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

10 IV. DISCUSSION

11 A. Plaintiffs Are Not Likely To Succeed on the Merits

12 1. The CW-1 Classification Is Not a License under the APA

13 First, Plaintiffs argue that the action of USCIS in summarily rejecting its CW-1 renewal
14 applications violates § 558 of the APA and provisions of Title VII of the CNRA. (Pl. Memo,
15 ECF No. 7-1 at 14.) Pointing to the lack of a provision in either the INA or CNRA that exempts
16 DHS, USCIS or ICE from not being required to comply with the APA provisions related to
17 licenses and licensing, Plaintiffs contend that the CW-1 classification is a “license” as defined in
18 the APA. Id. The APA defines license to include “the whole or a part of an agency permit,
19 certificate, approval, registration, charter, membership, statutory exemption or other form of
20 permission.” 5 U.S.C. § 551(8). Furthermore, Plaintiffs argue that “when the licensee has made
21 timely and sufficient application for a renewal or a new license in accordance with agency rules,
22 a license with reference to an activity of a continuing nature does not expire until the application
23 has been finally determined by the agency.” Id. at 15 citing 5 U.S.C. § 558(c). Since Plaintiffs’
24 renewal applications were filed prior to their expiration dates, Plaintiffs assert that the outright
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1 rejection of their applications does not constitute a final determination on the applications. (Pl.
2 Memo at 17.) Thus, they remain valid until DHS either grants or denies them. (Id. at 15.)

3 Neither Congress nor DHS has ever referred to the CW-1 classification as a “license”
4 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 551(8), nor indicated any intent to extend the application of section 558(c)
5 to any temporary foreign immigration benefits. See generally 48 U.S.C. § 1806; 8 C.F.R. §
6 214.2(w). In the CNRA, Congress has only used the terms “permit” or “visa” in reference to the
7 type of status that foreign workers may hold under the transitional worker program. See 48
8 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2)–(3). DHS, on its part, has adopted the term “permit” to refer to CW status.
9 See 76 Fed. Reg. 55502 n.3 (“The CNRA refers to a system of permits. Note that we have
10 retained this language when referencing the statute. In this context, however, the use of the term
11 “permit” is synonymous with CW status[.]”). Moreover, the language in section 558(c) of the
12 APA is limited to licenses “with reference to an activity of a continuing nature.” Section 558(c)’s
13 reference to “regularly issued licenses” suggests these licenses to be “an activity that is normally
14 carried on indefinitely under licenses that as a regular matter are renewed or replaced with new
15 licenses issued to the current holder.” *Miami MDS Co. v. F.C.C.*, 14 F.3d 658, 660 (D.C.Cir.
16 1994) (citing *Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corp. v. Atlantic Coast Line*, 353 U.S. 436, 444–45 (1957)
17 (Burton, J., dissenting)). Qualifying licenses have included ones directing activities, such as
18 radio broadcasting or shipping services, but have excluded dredge-and-fill permits that would be
19 void on a specified date if the work was not completed by then. *Bankers Life & Cas. Co. v.*
20 *Callaway*, 530 F.2d 625, 633–34 and 634 n.13 (5th Cir. 1976).

21 As Defendants aptly point out, the description of a “license” cannot apply to a CW-1
22 application since CW-1 applications do not refer to an activity of a continuing nature. First,
23 Congress has characterized the CNMI CW-1 program as a “transition program” and mandated
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1 the termination of CW-1 status by December 31, 2019. 48 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2). Second, CW-1
2 status is not renewed as a regular matter of course. DHS has articulated which aliens may qualify
3 as CW-1 nonimmigrants during the transition period, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(2); which employers
4 are eligible to petition for a CW-1 nonimmigrant worker, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(4); and the
5 required fees and documentation for each petition, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(5)–(6). Furthermore, an
6 approved petition is only valid for a period of up to one year, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(13), at which
7 point it will expire unless timely renewed and counted towards the annual cap. Because neither
8 Congress nor DHS has ever referred to the CW-1 visa as a “license” nor expressed an intent to
9 treat CW-1 petitions as such, the Court rejects Plaintiffs’ interpretation of section 558(c) as
10 applying to the CNMI-only transitional worker program.
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12 2. The 2011 Final Rule and Federal Register Notices Are Sufficient to Determine
13 That A Flexible System Has Been Put in Place

14 Second, Plaintiffs argue that DHS has failed to establish a “system,” as required by the
15 CNRA, related to setting the CW-1 cap through a regulatory scheme. (Pl. Memo at 17.) Congress
16 has mandated DHS, through its Secretary, to administer the CW-1 transitional worker program:

17 The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish, administer and enforce a
18 system for allocating and determining the number, terms and conditions of permits
19 to be issued to prospective employers . . . In adopting and enforcing this system,
20 the Secretary shall also consider, in good faith, and not later than 30 days after
21 receipt by the Secretary, any comments and advice submitted by the Governor of
22 the Commonwealth. This system shall provide for a reduction in the allocation of
23 permits for such workers on an annual basis to zero, during a period ending on
24 “December 31, 2019”. In no event shall a permit be valid beyond the expiration of
25 the transition period. This system may be based on any reasonable method and
criteria determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security to promote the
maximum use of, and to prevent adverse effects on wages and working conditions
of, workers authorized to be employed in the United States, including lawfully
admissible freely associated state citizen labor. No alien shall be granted
nonimmigrant classification or a visa under this subsection unless the permit
requirements established under this paragraph have been met.

1 48 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2) (emphasis added). While Plaintiffs concede that the CNRA does provide
2 DHS with some discretionary authority in setting the annual cap (Pl. Memo at 17), Plaintiffs
3 stress that this discretion mandates consideration of various factors listed in Title VII of the
4 CNRA. (Pl. Memo at 17.) Congress intended the cap to:

5 (2) minimize, to the greatest extent practicable, potential adverse economic and
6 fiscal effects of phasing-out the Commonwealth’s nonresident contract worker
7 program and to maximize the Commonwealth’s potential for future economic and
8 business growth by—(A) encouraging diversification and growth of the economy
9 of the Commonwealth in accordance with fundamental values underlying Federal
10 immigration policy; . . . (B) recognizing local self government . . . through
11 consultation with the Governor of the Commonwealth; (C) assisting the
12 Commonwealth in achieving a progressively higher standard of living for citizens
13 of the Commonwealth through the provision of technical and other assistance; (D)
14 providing opportunities for individuals authorized to work in the United States,
15 including citizens of the freely associated states; and (E) providing a mechanism
16 for the continued use of alien workers, to the extent those workers continue to be
17 necessary to supplement the Commonwealth’s resident workforce, and to protect
18 those workers from the potential for abuse and exploitation.

19 CNRA § 701(a)(2)(A)–(E). Moreover, in recognition of the CNMI’s unique economic
20 circumstances, history, and geographic location, Congress intended that the CNMI “be given as
21 much flexibility as possible in maintaining existing businesses and other revenue sources, and
22 developing new economic opportunities” consistent with its congressional mandate. (Id. at §
23 701(b)). Plaintiffs argue that DHS’s use of “varying and different considerations” on an annual
24 basis indicates that no system has been put in place to determine the annual CW-1 cap through a
25 regulatory scheme. (Pl. Memo at 18.) The issue here is whether DHS has established,
administered, and enforced a “system” using any “reasonable method and criteria” to determine
the annual cap for each fiscal year.

Section 706(2)(A) of the APA requires a reviewing court to uphold agency action unless
it is “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” *Ctr.*
for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., 807 F.3d 1031, 1042–43 (9th Cir. 2015)

1 (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A)). An agency action is arbitrary and capricious when the agency
2 “relied on factors which Congress had not intended it to consider.” *Pac. Coast Fed’n of*
3 *Fishermen’s Ass’ns v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 265 F.3d 1028, 1034 (9th Cir. 2001). The
4 APA does not apply, however, “to the extent that . . . agency action is committed to agency
5 discretion by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 701(a)(2). “Agency action is committed to the discretion of the
6 agency by law when ‘the statute is drawn so that a court would have no meaningful standard
7 against which to judge the agency’s exercise of discretion.’” *Steenholdt v. FAA*, 314 F.3d 633,
8 638 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (quoting *Heckler v. Chaney*, 470 U.S. 821, 830 (1985)). Because Congress
9 has directed DHS to not only annually reduce the number of CW petitions to zero at the end of
10 the transition period, but also to consider specific factors during the establishment,
11 administration, and enforcement of the transition period, a meaningful standard exists and
12 judicial review is warranted.

14 DHS did not seamlessly implement the transitional worker program. In 2008, the CNMI
15 government filed a lawsuit against the United States challenging the legality of certain provisions
16 of the CNRA. *Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands v. United States*, 686 F. Supp. 27
17 (D.D.C. 2009). In the midst of litigation, DHS published an interim final rule on the transitional
18 worker program on October 27, 2009, with a 30-day comment period ending on November 27,
19 2009. 74 Fed. Reg. 55094-112 (Oct. 27, 2009). The CNMI government then filed an amended
20 complaint, alleging violations of the APA due to the absence of any notice-and-comment period
21 prior to promulgation of the interim final rule, and seeking an injunction with regard to
22 implementation of the rule. *CNMI v. U.S.*, 686 F. Supp. at 27. The court granted the CNMI’s
23 motion for preliminary injunction on the ground that DHS did not have good cause to dispense
24 with the APA’s notice-and-comment procedures prior to promulgating the rule. *Id.* To provide
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1 the CNMI government as well as the general public with sufficient opportunity to comment on
2 the proposed transitional worker program, USCIS reopened the public comment period for an
3 additional 30 days, ending on January 8, 2010. See 74 Fed. Reg. 64997 (Dec. 9, 2009). DHS duly
4 promulgated its regulations when it published its final rule on September 7, 2011. See 76 Fed.
5 Reg. 55502-39 (Sept. 7, 2011) (hereafter “Final Rule”).

6 Plaintiffs’ challenge to DHS’s “system” is fitting seeing as that word is not defined in the
7 statute. See generally 48 U.S.C. § 1806. Unlike other provisions of the CNRA, there is no
8 substantial “definitions” section under the provisions relating to the CNMI. Nor do the regulations
9 define the word “system” or describe what the “system” may look like. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(1).
10 Whether DHS implemented a “system” therefore requires the Court to examine DHS’s response
11 to public comments regarding a system on the Interim Final Rule, as well as its reasoning
12 articulated in the Final Rule and subsequent notices in the Federal Register for each fiscal year
13 cap.

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15 Prior to promulgation of the 2011 Final Rule, DHS received 146 comments on the
16 Interim Final Rule from “a broad spectrum of individuals and organizations, including the CNMI
17 Governor’s Office, the Saipan Chamber of Commerce, a former Senator of the CNMI, and other
18 interested organizations and individuals.” 76 Fed. Reg. at 55504. Three commenters pointed out
19 that DHS did not implement a transitional worker permit system as required by the CNRA. *Id.* at
20 55509. The commenters argued that DHS was required to establish and enforce a “system” for
21 allocating transitional workers to employers or industries during the transition period (citing 48
22 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2)), but in fact, no allocation criteria existed. *Id.* Further, one commenter
23 contended that an annual determination was not an adequate substitute for such a process. *Id.*
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1 In addressing those concerns, DHS reasoned that the CNRA required them to establish a
2 permit system for prospective employers based on any reasonable method, which it interprets as
3 being able to establish a classification within its own existing system. Id. Thus, the Final Rule
4 “incorporate[s] standard elements of the Federal immigration system, including the DHS
5 petitioning and classification process.” Id. Furthermore, DHS points out that while the CNRA
6 requires an annual reduction in the number of permits and total elimination of the classification
7 by the end of the transition period, “[t]he CNRA does not dictate how this would occur.” Id.
8 Relying on its discretion, DHS believed that setting the cap for the first two years of the
9 transition period, coupled with the Federal Register Notice for each fiscal year thereafter, would
10 provide the public with sufficient notice and guidance to implement the required CW
11 classification drawdown. Id.
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13 Four commenters also questioned the lack of an existing system or plan to reduce the
14 number of transitional workers as required under the statute. Id. at 55511. They argued that the
15 rule only established a numerical cap. Id. The commenters stated that without a reduction plan,
16 they could not operate their businesses nor plan for future access to foreign labor. Id. In
17 particular, one commenter pointed out that the rule “did not identify any criteria or methodology
18 that will be used to reduce the number of permits on an annual basis.” Id.
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20 In responding to the commenters’ concerns, DHS admitted that it did not establish a
21 methodology in the Final Rule for reducing the number of CW permits. Id. DHS “believes that
22 any methodology will require flexibility to adjust to the future needs of the CNMI economy. A
23 methodology or formula set forth in a regulation does not provide such flexibility.” Id.; see also
24 id. at 55534 (“DHS believes any methodology for allocating CW status will require flexibility to
25 adjust to the prospering or declining needs of the CNMI economy. A methodology or formula set

1 forth in a regulation does not provide such flexibility.”). DHS pointed out that the CNRA only
2 requires that DHS reduce the number of transitional workers on an annual basis, 48 U.S.C. §
3 1806(d)(2), and does not mandate an actual specific reduction. *Id.* at 55511. DHS also admitted
4 that it had not yet established a system and schedule for reducing the number of CW permits. *Id.*
5 at 55530 (“DHS and U.S. DOL have not yet: (1) Established a system and schedule for allocating
6 and reducing the number of grants of CW status and (2) decided whether or not to extend the
7 transition period beyond 2014.”) *Id.* Therefore, the Final Rule only gives notice of DHS’s intent
8 to exercise flexibility to adjust to the needs of the Commonwealth when setting the numerical
9 limit. Whether DHS later established a particularized system for allocating and determining the
10 number of CW permits requires the Court to examine the Federal Register notice for each fiscal
11 year cap.

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13 FY 2011 and FY 2012. DHS calculated the 2011 and 2012 caps by using the number of
14 aliens lawfully present in the CNMI as of May 8, 2008, as stated in Governor Benigno Fitial’s
15 letter to DHS officials. (See Def. Ex. B, ECF No. 18-2.) (“The Commonwealth is currently
16 enforcing the cap on foreign workers in the CNMI imposed by Public Law 110-229 effective as
17 of its enactment on May 8, 2008. We have determined that 22,417 aliens were lawfully present
18 in the CNMI who were entitled to work under various provisions of CNMI law.” *Id.* at 2). DHS
19 used the Governor’s 22,417 figure to set the initial cap for FY 2011 at 22,417 and then reduced it
20 by one for FY 2012. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(1)(viii)(A), (B). DHS reasoned that the caps for the
21 first two years were set to “ensure[] that employers had an adequate supply of workers for the
22 projected CW nonimmigrant visas needed to transition umbrella permit holders to CW-1 status.”
23 See 77 Fed. Reg. 71287. The minimal decrease from 2011 to 2012 also gave DHS “the flexibility
24 to adjust to the future needs of the CNMI economy and to assess the total alien workforce needs
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1 based on the number of requests for transitional worker nonimmigrant classification received
2 following implementation of the final rule.” Id. While Governor Fitial recommended that no
3 reductions be enforced during the first two years of the transition program (see Def. Ex. B, ECF
4 No. 18-2) DHS came as close to his recommendation as statutorily permissible by only reducing
5 the cap by one in 2012.

6 FY 2013. DHS calculated this cap by taking the number of CW-1 FY 2012 filings,
7 rounding it to the nearest thousand, and adding 25 percent to account for economic growth. See
8 77 Fed. Reg. at 71288. DHS set this cap at 15,000 “based on the actual demonstrated need for
9 foreign workers within the CNMI.” Id. at 71287. First, DHS looked at the number of CW-1
10 petitions received for FY 2012—12,247. Id. (“Although DHS set the numerical limitation for FY
11 2012 at 22,416, employers in the CNMI have filed only 5,985 Petitions for CNMI-only
12 Nonimmigrant Transitional Workers (Form I-129 CW), requesting a total of 12,247 transitional
13 workers.”). DHS reasoned that the number of requested CW-1 workers in the previous fiscal year
14 is “an accurate baseline to use in determining the likely demand in FY 2013.” Id. Second, DHS
15 rounded the 12,247 figure to the nearest thousand—12,000. Id. Finally, DHS added 25 percent
16 “to accommodate possible economic growth that might lead to a need for additional CW
17 workers[.]” Id. While there is no acknowledgement of having received or considered any
18 comments or advice from the Governor or any other individual or agency, USCIS District 26
19 Director David Gulick testified in the hearing that he did annually circulate the proposed notice
20 to various government officials each year:
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22 In doing the proposed notice every year, we circulated to the Department of Interior,
23 amongst other officials, and other interested parts of the Federal Government. And
24 at least in the last two years, we definitely made a personal effort to come out and
25 either talk by telephone and discuss what the cap would be or what their suggestions
they had for the cap and to learn about the economic conditions in the CNMI at that

1 time, because those were things we considered very important in making a decision
2 about the cap But I did in fact discuss the situation with the Governor.³

3 (Transcript at 58.)

4 FY2014. DHS calculated this cap by taking the FY 2013 cap of 15,000 and reducing it
5 by 1,000, or approximately 6.7 percent. See 78 Fed. Reg. at 58868. DHS set this cap at 14,000
6 “based on the actual demonstrated need for foreign workers within the CNMI.” Id. at 58867.
7 During the previous fiscal year, USCIS received CW-1 petitions for only 7,323 workers and
8 “continues to believe that the number of requested CW-1 nonimmigrant workers in the previous
9 fiscal year provides an accurate assessment to use in determining the likely demand in FY 2014.”
10 Id. USCIS attributed this low number to most CW-1 beneficiaries still holding valid CW-1 status
11 until later in the year. Id. at 58868 (“Some employers may not have to file for their CW-1
12 nonimmigrant workers, to the extent that they plan to extend, until later in the year.”). As a
13 result, USCIS did not yet receive the total projected number for the actual permits granted in FY
14 2012 but anticipated their receipt later in the year. Id. Rather than rely on the previous year’s
15 filings as it did in setting FY 2013, DHS used the previous year’s cap as the baseline and reduced
16 it by 1,000. DHS reasoned that the number “will accommodate the staggered extensions for the
17 12,247 initial CW-1 nonimmigrant workers granted during FY 2012 . . . and will also
18 accommodate possible economic growth[.]” Id.
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20 FY2015. DHS calculated this cap by taking the previous year’s cap and reducing it by
21 one. See Fed. Reg. 58241. DHS set this cap at 13,999. Id. In setting the cap, DHS considered its
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25 ³ As the parties did not request a formal transcript from the Court reporter, references are to a rough, realtime draft transcript that the Court reporter provided to the Court. Where the transcript is quoted, its accuracy was checked against the audio recording of the hearing with any corrections shown in brackets.

1 effect in conjunction with the Secretary of Labor’s extension of the CW program for an
2 additional five years, through December 31, 2019. See Secretary of Labor Extends the Transition
3 Period of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands-Only Transitional Worker
4 Program, 79 Fed. Reg. 31988 (June 3, 2014). DHS made a conservative reduction of one
5 “because the new baseline must preserve access to foreign labor, as well as accommodate future
6 reductions to the numerical limitations until the end of the transitional worker program.” 79 Fed.
7 Reg. at 58242. DHS chose to “preserve the status quo rather than implement a more aggressive
8 reduction of CW-1 numbers” given the program extension. Id. Similar to the previous year, DHS
9 used the cap of FY 2014 as the baseline. Unlike the previous year, however, DHS opted to
10 reduce the cap only by one.
11

12 FY 2016. DHS calculated this cap by taking the previous year’s cap and reducing it by
13 1,000 or approximately 7.2 percent. See 80 Fed. Reg. at 63912. DHS set this cap at 12,999. Id.
14 Before setting the cap, DHS discussed its proposed cap with then Governor Eloy Inos by
15 telephone on June 2, 2015 as well as in person at his office on July 8, 2015. (Gulick Decl. at ¶ 8,
16 ECF No. 18-1.) The Governor recommended reducing the cap by one to 13,998 CW-1 permits.
17 Id. According to Gulick, DHS considered the Governor’s advice, along with other applicable
18 factors, and reduced the cap by 1,000 from the previous fiscal year. Id. One of those factors was
19 that the 2015 cap was not met, with Defendants claiming that 4,390 available visas went
20 unclaimed for that fiscal year.⁴ (Opp’n at 4.) DHS also considered the cap’s effect “in
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24 ⁴ Defendants cited to a website in their Opposition to support the number of unclaimed visas in FY 2015. Upon
25 reviewing the website, however, the Court could not confirm the number. Based on the absence of any
announcement that the FY 2015 cap was ever reached, the Court deduces that the cap was not reached. To what
extent, however, is unclear.

1 conjunction with the published media reports⁵ indicating that the CNMI economy continues to
2 grow and that any reduction in the number of CW-1 workers available will have to account for
3 new investments and the expansion of existing businesses[.]” 80 Fed. Reg. at 63912.

4 Accordingly, the FY 2016 cap “preserve[d] access to foreign labor within the CNMI and
5 provide[d] a cushion for demand growth, yet provide[d] a meaningful reduction that aids DHS in
6 the implementation of the mandated cap reductions to zero over the transition period.” Id.

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8 FY 2017. Most recently, DHS calculated this cap by taking the previous year’s cap and
9 reducing it by one. See 81 Fed. Reg. 60581. DHS set this cap at 12,998. Id. It settled on this
10 number by acknowledging that the cap for FY 2016 was reached on May 5, 2016—the first time
11 the cap had been reached in the history of the CW program—and deciding to “preserve the status
12 quo, or current conditions[.]” Id. at 60582. It opined that the cap “preserves access to foreign
13 labor in the CNMI” while statutorily reducing the number of transitional workers from the
14 previous fiscal year. Id. Director Gulick expounded at the hearing that the reduction of one is
15 their “recognition that the situation exists and the cap—the situation—is still in flux[.]” (Tr. 70.)
16 It is also confirmation that they have “gotten people’s attention that the situation cannot go on
17 beyond a reasonable doubt in 2019 without some statutory action.” (Tr. 70.)

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24 ⁵ See Cherrie Anne E. Villahermosa, CNMI Sustaining Economic Growth Momentum, Marianas Variety, June 30,
25 2015, available at <http://www.pireport.org/articles/2015/06/30/cnmi-sustaining-economic-growth-momentum-0> (last
visited Nov. 3, 2016); see also Raquel C. Bagnol, Labor Chief Says CW Allocation Needs to be Revisited, Marianas
Variety, June 17, 2015, available at [http://www.mvariety.com/cnmi/cnmi-news/local/77978-labor-chief-says-cw-
allocation-needs-to-be-revisited](http://www.mvariety.com/cnmi/cnmi-news/local/77978-labor-chief-says-cw-allocation-needs-to-be-revisited) (last visited Nov. 3, 2016).

1 The following table summarizes the CW-1 caps:

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Fiscal Year (October 1 – September 30)	Cap	Rationale	Published in the Federal Register
2011	22,417	Used the exact number of aliens lawfully present in the CNMI as of May 8, 2008	Sept. 7, 2011
2012	22,416	Used the FY 2011 cap and decreased by one	Sept. 7, 2011
2013	15,000	Used the actual number of FY 2012 filings (12,247), rounded it to the nearest thousand (12,000), and added 25% (3,000)	Nov. 29, 2012
2014	14,000	Used the FY 2013 cap and reduced it by 1,000, or approximately 6.7%	Sept. 25, 2013
2015	13,999	Used the FY 2014 cap and reduced it by one	Sept. 29, 2014
2016	12,999	Used the FY 2015 cap and reduced it by 1,000 or approximately 7.2%	Oct. 22, 2015
2017	12,998	Used the FY 2016 cap and reduced it by one	Sept. 2, 2016

17

18 Based on a review of the Federal Register notice for each fiscal year through FY 2017,

19 this Court concludes that DHS has established, administered, and enforced a flexible system to

20 “determin[e] the number, terms, and conditions of CW-1 permits.” 48 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2). It is

21 clear that the first two caps of the transition program (FY 2011 and FY 2012) were reasonably

22 based on Governor Fitial’s initial figure as to the number of aliens lawfully allowed to work in

23 the CNMI. As to the remaining caps, the Court finds those caps to also be validly based on

24 several reasonable factors. These factors include examining the number of filings from the

25 previous fiscal year; considering any comments and advice from the Governor, the Department

1 of Interior, and other federal officials; and providing a cushion to accommodate potential
2 economic growth based on the number of unused permits from the previous fiscal year. Part of
3 Plaintiffs’ challenge to the “system” rests on the lack of transparency in setting the annual cap,
4 but there is nothing that statutorily requires DHS to cite who it consulted, what external sources
5 of information it used, what significant economic or other related events transpired that year, or
6 how it arrived at a certain percentage or numerical reduction. See generally 48 U.S.C. § 1806.
7 Moreover, the CNRA provides that the system “may be based on any reasonable method and
8 criteria” as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. *Id.* at § 1806(d)(2) (emphasis
9 added). In adopting the Final Rule, DHS concluded that it cannot apply a methodology without
10 knowing the actual state of the CNMI economy in a given year. It has, however, considered the
11 factors provided for in the CNRA as shown in the Federal Register notices and the evidence
12 presented. This Court concludes that DHS has complied with the CNRA to the extent that DHS
13 has established, administered, and enforced a system to determine the number of CW-1 permits.

15 What Plaintiffs fail to address in its motion for injunctive relief, however, is the
16 allocation of permits. As stated earlier, the CNRA requires that the Secretary of Homeland
17 Security “establish, administer and enforce a system for allocating and determining the number,
18 terms and conditions of permits.” 48 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(2) (emphasis added). In the regulation,
19 DHS implicates an allocation system by defining “occupational categories” as “those
20 employment activities that DHS has determined require alien workers to supplement the resident
21 workforce.” 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(1)(ix). This includes: “(A) Professional, technical, or
22 management occupations; (B) Clerical and sales occupations; (C) Service occupations; (D)
23 Agricultural, fisheries, forestry, and related occupations; (E) Processing occupations; (F)
24 Machine trade occupations; (G) Benchwork occupations; (H) Structural work occupations; and
25

1 (I) Miscellaneous Occupations.” Id. But besides defining and laying out the various occupational
2 categories, DHS has not promulgated any rule or regulation showing how it is allocating the
3 number of CW-1 permits among the various occupational categories for all foreign workers in
4 the Commonwealth.

5 The lack of an allocation system was also brought up in the comments on the Interim
6 Final Rule. Three commenters stated that DHS was required to provide criteria for allocating
7 transitional workers to employers or industries during the transition period. 76 Fed. Reg. at
8 55509. Two of the commenters argued that no allocation criteria existed. Id. One commenter
9 pointed out that the rule failed to describe a system or criteria “for allocating how the permits are
10 to be divided among employers.” Id. The third commenter noted that any system “will have to
11 offer careful consideration to the economies of all three islands to avoid the harm that may result
12 from the allocation of all slots to one island such as Saipan.” Id. DHS responded to the
13 commenters’ concerns by stating that the CNRA requires it to establish a permit system based on
14 any “reasonable method” so long as it annually reduces the number of permits to zero at the end
15 of the transition period. Id. Moreover, “[t]he CNRA does not dictate how this will occur.” Id.
16 DHS’s response to the commenters’ concerns fails to provide the Court with sufficient evidence
17 that an allocation system for CW-1 permits was properly established, administered, and
18 enforced.
19

20 From Director Gulick’s testimony at the hearing, it appears that DHS and USCIS only
21 prioritize petitions based on the date they actually arrive in their offices. (Tr. at 70.) Thus, while
22 the parties have not fully briefed the issue as to whether an allocation system exists or not,
23 Director Gulick’s testimony leads this Court to believe that no allocation system has been set in
24 place. Rather, CW-1 permits are examined on a first-in, first-out basis without regard to the
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1 occupational category the permit may fall under. Until the allocation issue is fully addressed, the
2 Court cannot state that DHS has complied with the CNRA to the extent that it has established,
3 administered, and enforced a system to allocate the CW-1 permits authorized.

4 Because the caps for fiscal years 2013 through 2015 were never reached and Plaintiffs'
5 CW-1 petitions were granted, Plaintiffs have not been injured for those respective time periods.
6 See *Rivas v. Rail Delivery Service, Inc.*, 423 F.3d 1079, 1083 (9th Cir. 2005) (“The district court
7 thus should have dismissed Plaintiffs’ claims for injunctive relief to remedy Truth-in-Leasing
8 violations when Plaintiffs conceded a lack of injury.”) Thus, the caps for fiscal years 2013
9 through 2015 cannot be enjoined.

10
11 As to the cap for FY 2016, Plaintiffs claim injury when their CW-1 renewal petitions
12 were rejected, as well as suffering “legal wrong, or hav[ing] been adversely affected or aggrieved
13 by [Defendants’] actions.” (Compl. 18.) “A person suffering legal wrong because of agency
14 action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant
15 statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof.” 5 U.S.C. § 702. The phrase “legal wrong” under
16 the APA is defined as “the invasion of a legally protected right.” *Braude v. Wirtz*, 350 F.2d 702,
17 707 (9th Cir. 1965) (citing *Pennsylvania R.R. Co. v. Dillon*, 118 U.S. App. D.C. 257, 335 F.2d
18 292, 294 (1964)). Here, the individual Plaintiffs lack any legally protected right to seek
19 admission to the CNMI, and therefore CUC, as the petitioning employer, lacks a right as well.
20 The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that aliens “may not seek admission to this country under any
21 claim of right but that such privilege is granted by the sovereign United States government.”
22 *Braude v. Wirtz*, 350 F.2d at 705 (citing *United States ex rel. Knauff v. Shaughnessy*, 338 U.S.
23 537, 542-43 (1950)). “Normally Congress supplies the conditions of the privilege of entry into
24 the United States. But because the power of exclusion of aliens is also inherent in the executive
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1 department of the sovereign, Congress may in broad terms authorize the executive to exercise the
2 power[.]” U.S. ex rel. Knauff v. Shaughnessy, 338 U.S. at 543. As the CNRA indicates, the U.S.
3 Congress has directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to set the conditions for admission for
4 CW-1 workers under the transition program. 48 U.S.C. § 1806(d)(3). Since the Court has
5 determined that DHS has established, administered, and enforced a system to set the cap,
6 Plaintiffs’ petitions were properly rejected under the system and injury cannot result from a valid
7 cap. Without addressing the allocation part of the system, the Court recognizes that DHS’s
8 numerical limitation system involved careful consideration of the islands’ economy close to the
9 time at hand, the previous years’ filings, and the comments and advice of the Governor and
10 various government officials. As to enjoining the cap for FY 2017, which counsel for Plaintiffs
11 brought up for the first time at the motion hearing, Plaintiffs have not shown injury, legal or
12 otherwise, nor can they claim injury from an otherwise valid cap.

14 3. *DHS and USCIS Properly Rejected Plaintiffs’ CW-1 Renewal Petitions*

15 Plaintiffs also contend that Defendants’ outright rejection of their CW-1 petitions for
16 renewal fails to take into consideration whether or not they may have qualified for an exemption.
17 (Pl. Memo at 16.) By May 5, 2016, USCIS received a sufficient number of CW-1 visa petitions
18 to reach the cap for FY 2016. (Pl. Ex. 8, ECF No. 1-2.) On June 7, 2016, USCIS announced that
19 extension of stay petitions for current CW-1 workers “will be accepted under certain
20 circumstances.” (Pl. Ex. 7; ECF No. 7-6.) Plaintiffs point out, however, that USCIS failed to
21 delineate what the circumstances and exemptions were, and how petitioners could avail
22 themselves of such exemptions. (Pl. Memo at 16.) Plaintiffs argue that once USCIS received a
23 CW-1 petition after the cap had been reached, it should have determined whether the CW-1
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1 worker qualified for an exemption, as opposed to summarily rejecting and returning Plaintiffs'
2 petitions as if no cap exemption existed. (Reply at 11.)

3 Under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(20), USCIS may reject an employer's petition for new or
4 extended CW-1 status "if the numerical limitation has been met." In such circumstances, the
5 petition and accompanying fee will be returned with a notice that the cap has been met. *Id.* The
6 rejection of a petition is distinct from the denial of a petition. While rejections are specific to
7 petitions received after the cap has been met, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(20), denials may be made "for
8 failure of the petitioner or the applicant to demonstrate eligibility or for other good cause." 8
9 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(21). The denial of a petition to classify a foreign worker as a CW-1 worker
10 may be appealed (Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion), but the denial of a grant, change of
11 status, or extension of CW-1 or CW-2 status (referring to any dependents of a CW-1 worker)
12 may not be appealed. *Id.* The regulations do not acknowledge any appellate process for the
13 rejection of a petition. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(20)

14 Here, USCIS complied with its rules and procedures when it rejected and returned
15 Plaintiffs' CW-1 petitions. USCIS announced on its website that the CW-1 cap for FY 2016 was
16 reached on May 5, 2016. (See Pl. Ex. 8.) The website announcement provided that USCIS will
17 reject CW-1 petitions received after May 5, 2016 and that request an employment start date
18 before October 1, 2016. (*Id.*) This included CW-1 petitions for extensions of stay that are subject
19 to the CW-1 cap. (*Id.*) USCIS would also return any filing fees with any rejected CW-1 petition.
20 (*Id.*) In this case, Plaintiffs submitted their CW-1 extension requests after the cap had been
21 reached. (Pl. Ex. 6.) As a result, USCIS rejected Plaintiffs' petitions, returned their filing fees,
22 and provided Plaintiffs with notice that the CW-1 cap for FY 2016 had been reached. (*Id.*)
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1 Because the Court has already concluded that the cap set for FY 2016 is valid, adherence to this
2 limit by DHS was mandated by the CNRA and accomplished by following the Final Rule.

3 Plaintiffs point out, however, USCIS announced on its website that it would accept certain
4 petitions after the cap had been reached “under certain circumstances.” (Pl. Ex. 7) (“We are
5 clarifying that although extension of stay petitions for current CW-1 workers are counted
6 toward the CW-1 cap, these petitions will be accepted under certain circumstances.”) One of
7 these circumstances is if the CW-1 worker’s employment start date was on or after October 1,
8 2015. (Id.) (“If CW-1 workers were already counted toward the CW-1 cap for FY 2016,
9 meaning that their previous employment start date was on or after October 1, 2015, then their
10 employer can file a petition to change employers or extend CW-1 status in FY 2016, even
11 though the FY 2016 CW-1 cap was reached on May 5, 2016.”). While the rejection letter from
12 USCIS did not indicate whether Plaintiffs’ petitions were reviewed to verify the previous
13 employment start dates (Pl. Ex. 6) USCIS may nevertheless reject the petitions if the cap has
14 been met. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(w)(20). Moreover, Plaintiffs’ use of the word “exemptions” is
15 misplaced, as the announcement from USCIS was a mere clarification that petitions with a start
16 date on or after October 1, 2015 were already counted toward the cap for FY 2016 but still
17 needed to formally file a petition to extend status. Accordingly, the Court rejects Plaintiffs’
18 claim that USCIS unlawfully rejected their petitions without proper consideration.
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21 4. A Separate Notice and Comment Period Is Not Warranted for the Setting of Each
CW-1 Cap

22 Lastly, Plaintiffs argue that DHS failed to comply with the notice-and-comment
23 requirements of section 553(b) and (c) of the APA. (Reply at 2.) In particular, Plaintiffs contend
24 that DHS failed to provide advance notice of the publication of the annual cap or to provide the
25 public with an opportunity to comment on the cap prior to publication. (Id. at 6.) As demonstrated

1 in the cap table above, with the exception of the FY 2011 and FY 2012 caps, DHS published
2 notice of the caps in the Federal Register as little as five days prior to the start of the fiscal year,
3 or as much as two months after the fiscal year had already started.

4 Before promulgating a new rule, federal agencies are generally required by the APA to
5 give interested parties notice of the proposed rule’s contents and “an opportunity to participate in
6 the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments.” 5 U.S.C. § 553(b), (c).
7 An agency’s discretion not to engage in rulemaking is entitled to a high level of judicial deference.
8 See *Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. 497, 527–28 (2007). Deference is called for where an
9 agency’s procedural regulations are involved. See *Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC*, 435
10 U.S. 519, 543 (1978) (“Absent constitutional constraints or extremely compelling circumstances
11 the administrative agencies should be free to fashion their own rules of procedure . . .” (internal
12 quotation marks omitted)). At the same time, however, an agency must provide a “reasoned
13 explanation” for its refusal to initiate rulemaking. *Massachusetts*, 549 U.S. at 534.

15 Defendants may dispense with the APA notice-and-comment requirements when it “for
16 good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the
17 rules issued) that notice and public procedures thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or
18 contrary to the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. § 553 (b)((3)(B). Here, Defendants determined that it
19 would be more appropriate to publish the CW-1 caps annually through the Federal Register than
20 provide upfront a total CW-1 permit reduction plan in the Final Rule. See 76 Fed. Reg. at 55509.
21 “As indicated in the interim rule, DHS will publish a Federal Register notice announcing the
22 annual numerical limitation. DHS believes that the number of workers provided in the first years
23 in this rule, coupled with the Federal Register notice, will be sufficient notice and guidance to
24 implement the required CW classification drawdown.” *Id.* DHS made clear that publishing notice
25

1 of the annual cap would “maximize the Commonwealth’s potential for future economic and
2 business growth by providing a flexible mechanism for the continued use of alien workers during
3 the phasing-in of Federal immigration law.” Id. at 55510.

4 To require a separate notice-and-comment period for the setting of each CW-1 cap would
5 force the Secretary to use outdated data to be able to timely promulgate the cap. This would not
6 be meaningful for the actual applicable period. Director Gulick testified that if USCIS solicited
7 comments every year before publishing the annual cap, it “would probably have to begin the
8 process at the very beginning of the fiscal year for the next fiscal year, at least.” (Tr. at 91.) As to
9 what would happen to the cap, Director Gulick stated that USCIS “probably would have issued
10 one notice in the Final Rule that would have covered the entire transition period, which could
11 have very well resulted in a rule that said it would be zero by 2014.” (Tr. at 91-92.) At the time
12 the Final Rule was promulgated, the program was to cease in 2014. Now, even if the Court were
13 to order that DHS implement a notice-and-comment period for each year’s cap, the result that the
14 cap would change or that Plaintiffs would benefit is far too remote and speculative to act on. This
15 cumbersome process would only serve to make it impractical for DHS to meaningfully
16 implement the CNRA by providing a flexible mechanism for the continued use of alien workers
17 during the phasing-in of Federal immigration law and yet reducing the CW-1 permits to zero.
18 The APA allows the Defendants to dispense with the notice-and-comment requirements for good
19 cause, and in this instance, it has exercised this authority. See 5 U.S.C. § 553 (b)(3)(B).

20
21 Taking into consideration all of the foregoing, the Court finds that Plaintiffs are unlikely
22 to succeed on the merits.
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1 B. Plaintiffs Will Not Be Irreparably Harmed Absent Injunctive Relief

2 Plaintiffs argue that they will likely suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an
3 injunction because the CW-1 Plaintiffs are all technical specialists whose experience is necessary
4 to maintain and repair the massive power generation engines at Saipan’s main power plant. (Pl.
5 Memo at 20.) According to Plaintiffs, the absence of these workers will lead to a deterioration in
6 service to CUC’s customers and to several critical entities, such as the hospital, schools, police
7 and fire departments, and the airport. (Id. at 20.) Based on CUC Acting Executive Director Gary
8 P. Camacho’s declaration, the individual Plaintiffs provide over 91 years of experience at CUC’s
9 main power plant. (Gary Camacho Decl., ECF No. 7-3 at 5.) Without their expertise, Camacho
10 argues that there will continue to be a “direct deterioration of service to the Utility’s customers
11 and the general public of the CNMI.” (Id. at 6.) This includes an increase in overtime pay to
12 cover the lack of manpower, delayed preventative scheduled maintenance on generators and
13 other equipment, and delayed projects and other scheduled maintenance. (Id. at 7.)

15 A plaintiff satisfies the irreparable harm requirement by demonstrating that irreparable
16 injury is likely in the absence of an injunction. Winter, 555 U.S. at 22; Caribbean Marine Servs.
17 Co. v. Baldrige, 844 F.2d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 1988) (holding that the threat of irreparable harm
18 must be immediate). “The possibility that adequate compensatory or other corrective relief will
19 be available at a later date . . . weighs heavily against a claim of irreparable harm.” Sampson v.
20 Murray, 415 U.S. 61, 90 (1974).

22 Here, Plaintiffs have failed to show that they will likely be irreparably injured in the
23 absence of an injunction. It is far too speculative that the issuance of an injunction directing DHS
24 to essentially publish the steps it undertook in setting the FY 2016 cap will remedy Plaintiffs’
25 injuries because it will not necessarily result in an increase in the FY 2016 cap or the grant of

1 their particular CW-1 renewal petitions as opposed to others also rejected after the cap was
2 reached. As Defendants point out, Plaintiffs are familiar with the CW-1 program and very much
3 aware that USCIS allows petitioning employers to file CW-1 renewal permits up to six months
4 prior to the expiration of the permit. See CUC v. Johnson, No. 15-00023 (D.N.M.I.). Given that
5 none of the renewals were filed more than four months before their expiration, and some as little
6 as one month before, Plaintiffs' harm is to a certain extent self-inflicted.

7
8 Moreover, Victor Flores testified that CUC began a training program in 2013 with the
9 help of the Northern Marianas Trade Institute to train mechanics and engineers for its power
10 generation division. (Tr. at 25.) The program only lasted six months due to a heavy workload for
11 the instructors who were all employed at CUC under the power generation division. (Tr. at 43.)
12 After a two-year hiatus, CUC resumed its training program in February 2016. (Tr. at 43.) Each
13 individual in the program is currently employed by CUC as a trades assistant electrician or
14 mechanic. (Tr. at 45.) All of the trades technicians whom CUC has hired since January 2016
15 have been "local" from the CNMI or U.S. citizens. (Tr. at 32.) Flores further testified that CUC
16 has already begun planning for the end of the CW-1 transitional worker program in 2019 by
17 training new and current employees. (Tr. at 48.) Flores is unaware of any efforts being made by
18 CUC to replace CW-1 workers with workers from Guam or the mainland. (Tr. at 45.) When
19 asked whether CUC has started training or recruiting students outside of CUC, Flores stated that
20 he didn't think so. (Tr. at 46.)

21
22 Based on Flores' testimony, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate
23 irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction. Flores testified to the existence of a training
24 program for technical specialists and to CUC's efforts to hire "locals" from the CNMI or U.S.
25 citizens to replace the CW-1 workers. Flores also insinuated that CUC may not have maximized

1 its efforts to recruit technicians from Guam or the U.S. mainland. Furthermore, any harm
2 Plaintiffs may have suffered as a result of being rejected under the FY 2016 cap is no longer
3 applicable as we are already one month into fiscal year 2017 and Plaintiffs were eligible to file
4 new CW-1 permits beginning October 1. Furthermore, Plaintiffs were allowed to continue
5 working pending the resolution of this case. Accordingly, the Court does not find irreparable
6 harm.

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8 C. The Balance of Equities Does Not Tip in Plaintiffs' Favor and The Public Interest Does
9 Not Weigh in Favor of Granting the Injunction

10 The final two factors required for preliminary injunctive relief—the balance of harm to
11 the opposing party and whether the injunction serves the public interest—“merge when the
12 Government is the opposing party.” See, e.g., *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009). The
13 Court is required to identify the harms an injunction may cause to Defendants and to weigh those
14 against Plaintiffs' threatened injuries. *Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Comm'n v. Nat'l Football*
15 *League*, 634 F.2d 1197, 1203 (9th Cir. 1980). The Ninth Circuit determined that “[t]raditional
16 standards for granting a preliminary injunction impose a duty on the court to balance the interests
17 of all parties and weigh the damage to each, mindful of the moving party's burden to show the
18 possibility of irreparable injury to itself and the probability of success on the merits.” *Id.*

19 Here, Plaintiffs argue that the injunction serves the public interest. Plaintiffs emphasize
20 that the return of their foreign workers would prevent a deterioration in critical services and
21 allow for the continuous maintenance of reliable power generation for Saipan. (Pl. Memo at 22.)
22 More importantly, Plaintiffs assert that the public interest will benefit from such an injunction
23 because thousands of petitions will be submitted for renewal during a period when the CW-1
24 caps for FY 2016 through 2019 are in place, and the conduct taken by DHS in setting the cap
25 will continue to remain an open issue unless the Court makes a final adjudication. (*Id.* at 22.) A

1 ruling on Plaintiffs’ motion for injunctive relief will therefore be applicable not only to Plaintiffs,
2 but to thousands of CW-1 workers and their employers in similar situations as Plaintiffs. (Id. at
3 23.)

4 Defendants argue that requiring them to treat Plaintiffs’ petitions—filed after the cap had
5 been reached—differently from other rejected petitions “harms the integrity of the system,
6 constitutes an unfair advantage over other petitioners, and is contrary to the public interest.”
7 (Opp’n at 23.) They contend that the issuance of an injunction would “render Congress’s
8 directives meaningless” and “require the agency to take affirmative action that is contrary to
9 governing law, but, on a broader scale, . . . also undermine fundamental values underlying U.S.
10 immigration policy.” (Id. at 24.) Furthermore, if USCIS were to adopt the practice of granting
11 renewal petitions after the cap has been reached, Congress’s goal of replacing the CNMI’s
12 nonresident contract worker program with U.S. immigration laws “would never be fulfilled.” (Id.
13 at 25.)

14
15 Even if the Court granted the injunction, this would not necessarily require Defendants to
16 provide additional CW-1 permits; rather, it would merely direct Defendants to carefully retrace
17 its steps. At no point will an injunction assure with reasonable certainty a change in the CW-1
18 cap or in the acceptance of Plaintiffs’ renewal petitions. The Court has already determined that it
19 cannot enjoin enforcement of the CW-1 caps for fiscal years 2013 through 2015 due to the lack
20 of injury to Plaintiffs. As to the FY 2016 cap, Plaintiffs are asking that this Court enjoin
21 enforcement for a cap that was set through an undisclosed system, that has already been reached,
22 and that applies to a fiscal year that has since elapsed. As mentioned earlier, the cap for FY 2016
23 was reached on May 5, 2016 (Pl. Ex. 8) and fiscal year 2017 began on October 1, 2016. The
24 impracticality and burden upon Defendants to return to the FY 2015 cap, circulate a proposed
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1 cap to the Governor and other government officials for comments, and revise the Federal
2 Register notice to reflect not only the system used but the various factors that were considered
3 greatly will create a disruption of the program and confusion among all CW-1 participants,
4 which outweighs any benefit an injunction would do for Plaintiffs. As Defendants aptly pointed
5 out at the hearing, other individuals whose petitions had also been rejected by the FY 2016 cap
6 have had to make arrangements to deal with their rejection for that fiscal year. (Tr. at 10.) How
7 DHS and USCIS will fairly and adequately handle those petitions in the event of an injunction
8 presents its own set of issues.

9
10 In balancing the harm to both parties, the Court also considers the significance of the
11 extension of the transition period from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2019. (See 79 Fed.
12 Reg. 31988.) If the original transition period were still in place, Plaintiffs' arguments infer that
13 DHS would have had to formulate some type of system in two years since the Final Rule only
14 laid out the caps for fiscal years 2011 and 2012. Given the fluctuating state of the CNMI's
15 economy, this request would have been unreasonable. Rather, DHS would have needed to
16 operate on its own flexibility and discretion. When in June 2014 the transition period was
17 extended to December 2019, the circumstances surrounding the transition period did not change.
18 In fact, DHS continued to need that flexibility and discretion even more so given that there was
19 an insufficient number of U.S. workers to meet CNMI businesses' current and projected needs.

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21 The Court's earlier determination that Defendants have a flexible system in place, albeit
22 not the most transparent, falls in favor of denying the injunction. It is too uncertain that an
23 injunction will provide Plaintiffs with any assurance that they personally will benefit. Thus, any
24 harm to the individual Plaintiffs and their employer is outweighed by the harm to Defendants.

1 D. Plaintiffs Have Not Demonstrated Serious Questions Going to the Merits and the Balance
2 of Hardships *Does Not Tip Sharply in Plaintiffs' Favor*

3 As stated earlier, the court may alternatively issue a preliminary injunction if the plaintiff
4 demonstrates that “serious questions going to the merits” have been raised and “the balance of
5 hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor” in addition to satisfying the other Winter factors.
6 Cottrell, 632 F.3d at 1134–1135 (quoting McNair, 537 F.3d at 987). A “serious question” is one
7 in which the moving party has “a fair chance of success on the merits.” *Sierra On-Line v.*
8 *Phoenix Software*, 739 F.2d at 1421.

9 The Court has already determined that Plaintiffs are unlikely to succeed on the merits.
10 The CW-1 classification is not treated as a “license” under the APA; Defendants have
11 established a flexible system for determining the number of CW-1 permits; DHS and USCIS
12 properly rejected Plaintiffs’ CW-1 renewal permits; and a notice-and-comment period is not
13 warranted in setting the annual CW-1 cap. While there is the possibility that Defendants lack a
14 system for allocating permits, the Court reserves any judgment on this issue until the parties
15 have fully briefed it. Moreover, the Court has also found that the balance of hardships does not
16 tip sharply in Plaintiffs’ favor because the 2016 fiscal year has already passed and mandating a
17 notice-and-comment period for the setting of the numerical limit will not necessarily result in
18 relief for the Plaintiffs. Finally, Plaintiffs have failed to satisfy the remaining Winter factors that
19 irreparable harm will result in the absence of preliminary relief and that an injunction is in the
20 public interest. *Id.* Plaintiffs have been allowed to continue working pending the resolution of
21 this case. The Court therefore also denies Plaintiffs’ motion for injunctive relief under the
22 Cottrell standard.
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V. CONCLUSION

Given the unlikelihood that Plaintiffs will succeed on the merits of their claim and the lack of irreparable harm absent injunctive relief, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs have not established their entitlement to a preliminary injunction.

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction is denied.

SO ORDERED this 8th day of November, 2016.



RAMONA V. MANGLONA
Chief Judge