



April 15, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC COURT FILING

Molly C. Dwyer, Clerk of the Court
Office of the Clerk
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
P.O. Box 193939
San Francisco, CA 94119

Re: *Crista Ramos, et al. v. Kirstjen Nielsen, et al.*, No. 18-16981;
Letter Pursuant to Rule 28(j)

Dear Ms. Dwyer:

The district court granted Plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction in part because the public interest strongly favored preserving the status quo, including the rights of several hundred thousand TPS holders to continue working in various parts of the economy. ER 8, 46. Plaintiffs write to underscore that an intervening development—the coronavirus pandemic—provides significant additional support for the district court’s conclusion concerning the public interest, in two ways.

First, more than 100,000 TPS holders work in industries deemed “essential critical infrastructure” by the Department of Homeland Security, including more than 11,000 healthcare workers and more than 76,000 food-related workers. Nicole Prchal Svajlenka and Tom Jawetz, *A Demographic Profile of TPS Holders Providing Essential Services During the Coronavirus Crisis*, CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS (Apr. 14, 2020), <https://ampr.gs/3cnmrZH>; *see also* Dkt. No. 29, Brief Amici Curiae of Counties and Cities at 13 (U.S. Chamber of Commerce letter warning that terminating TPS would “adversely impact several key industries where TPS recipients make up a significant amount of the workforce,” including food processing, home healthcare, and construction); Dkt. No. 35, Brief Amici Curiae of States at 23-24 (thousands of Haitian immigrants provide “direct care assistance” to nursing home populations); ECF No. 96-107 at 3 (similar).

Second, the pandemic has caused the sharpest economic decline in more than a generation. *See* David Lauder, *Global economy in 2020 on track for sharpest down-*

turn since 1930s: IMF, REUTERS (Apr. 14, 2020), <https://reut.rs/3a8pF1x> (summarizing the “stunning coronavirus-driven collapse[,] . . . mark[ing] the steepest downturn since the Great Depression”); *see also* Jay Shambaugh, *COVID-19 and the US economy: FAQ on the economic impact & policy response*, BROOKINGS INSTITUTE (Mar. 23, 2020), <https://brook.gs/2VriSLa>. As the district court found, terminating TPS would cost over \$132 billion in lost GDP, among other harmful economic impacts. ER 10. Because TPS holders constitute significant portions of the essential work force in the limited businesses still operating during the pandemic, the district court’s finding has particular force during this difficult moment in our nation’s history.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Ahilan Arulanantham
Ahilan Arulanantham
Attorney for Plaintiffs-Appellees

cc: Counsel of Record