



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ONE ASHBURTON PLACE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

ANDREA JOY CAMPBELL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(617) 727-2200
www.mass.gov/ago

July 22, 2026

Representative Mike Johnson
Speaker of the House
521 Cannon House Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Representative Hakeem Jeffries
House Minority Leader
2267 Rayburn House Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Senator John Thune
Senate Majority Leader
511 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Chuck Schumer
Senate Minority Leader
322 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Chuck Grassley
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
135 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Dick Durbin
Ranking Member, Senate Judiciary Committee
711 Hart Senate Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20510

Representative Jim Jordan
Chair, House Judiciary Committee
2056 Rayburn House Office Bldg
Washington DC, 20515

Representative Jamie Raskin
Ranking Member, House Judiciary Committee
2242 Rayburn House Office Bldg
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Majority Leader Thune, Speaker Johnson, Minority Leaders, and Committee Chairs,

We, the undersigned Attorneys General, write in support of *An Act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate Haiti for temporary protected status* (H.R. 1689/S.4814), which would extend Temporary Protected Status (“TPS”) for Haitians, and to urge Congress to pass legislation that would allow for judicial oversight of TPS decisions and provide TPS holders with a path to legal residency.

The Supreme Court, in *Mullin v. Doe*, 609 U.S. ____ (2026), immediately foreclosed judicial protections for hundreds of thousands of TPS holders from Haiti and Syria while also laying the groundwork for revocation of TPS protections for others in the country without any form of judicial oversight or review. The Court’s decision could have humanitarian and economic impacts on more than a million TPS holders who lawfully reside in the United States and who have established

themselves personally and professionally in our respective states. Most immediately, these harms will impact Haitian and Syrian TPS holders.

Haitian TPS holders are an integral part of our country and our communities. They contribute an estimated \$5.9 billion to the U.S. economy annually and pay approximately \$1.6 billion in federal, payroll, state, and local taxes.¹ For example, the country relies on the work of Haitian TPS holders to fill labor shortages in our healthcare, hospitality and construction industries. The termination of TPS for Haiti will have immediate repercussions not only on Haitian individuals but on the economies of both the nation and individual States, which are dependent on Haitian workers. Ending TPS status for Haitian individuals creates a crisis in our healthcare system, causing increased wait times and reducing quality of care—particularly for elderly and disabled patients. As an example, the Florida Health Care Association, which represents almost 90% of Florida’s 700 skilled nursing centers, has warned that the loss of Haitian TPS workers has the potential to “destabilize an already fragile long term care workforce and jeopardize access to care for countless nursing home and assisted living residents in Florida - and across the country.”² But the effects also extend far beyond the healthcare industry. The National Restaurant Association, along with 12 other state restaurant and hospitality associations, have acknowledged the disruptive effects of immediately ending TPS status for Haitians on the hospitality industry.³

New York and Massachusetts are home to the second-largest and third-largest populations of Haitian immigrants in the country, respectively. There are approximately 56,800 Haitian TPS holders in New York State. As of 2023, New York’s Haitian TPS population contributed almost \$350 million in federal taxes and more than \$300 million in state and local taxes.⁴ Massachusetts has more than 45,000 Haitian TPS holders, many of whom work in industries facing labor shortages, including healthcare, long-term care, transportation, hospitality and construction.⁵ Massachusetts’ healthcare system relies on the employment of Haitian immigrants, with thousands of Haitian immigrants working in the health care field as medical techs, orderlies, and caretakers for the elderly and disabled. The Massachusetts Senior Care Association alone has estimated that up to 2,000 of their workers may lose work authorization due to the Supreme Court decision.⁶ Maryland is home to 33,680 persons with TPS, giving it the tenth largest population of TPS holders in the

¹ *Haitian TPS Holders Make the US Stronger*, FWD.us (January 22, 2026) <https://www.fwd.us/news/haitian-tps-holders-make-the-u-s-stronger/>

² *Florida Health Care Association letter to The Honorable Markwayne Mullin, Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security* (July 7, 2026) <https://floridaphoenix.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/FHCA-TPS-DHL-7.26.pdf>

³ *National Restaurant Association letter to The Honorable Markwayne Mullin, Secretary of Homeland Security* (June 29, 2026) <https://www.restaurant.org/getmedia/315041e5-0713-4fb7-934f-008578cde341/Natl-Rest-Assoc-TPS-Letter-DHS-062926.pdf>

⁴ [Attorney General James Defends Temporary Protected Status for Haitian and Venezuelan Immigrants](https://www.ag.ny.gov/press-release/2025/attorney-general-james-defends-temporary-protected-status-haitian-and-venezuelan) (March 25, 2025), <https://www.ag.ny.gov/press-release/2025/attorney-general-james-defends-temporary-protected-status-haitian-and-venezuelan>

⁵ *Governor Healey letter to The Honorable Kristi Noem, Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security*, (January 30, 2026) <https://www.mass.gov/doc/governor-healeys-letter-to-kristi-noem/download>

⁶ Liz Neisloss, *Mass health care faces ‘crisis’ after Supreme Court ruling ends TPS for Haitians* (July 8, 2026) <https://www.wgbh.org/news/local/2026-07-08/mass-health-care-faces-crisis-after-supreme-court-ruling-ends-tps-for-haitians>

nation.⁷ There are nearly 11,000 Haitians immigrants living in Maryland, many of whom are TPS holders or are part of a family including a person with TPS.⁸ Maryland's Haitian community is vital to its health care, poultry, construction, and agricultural industries. The loss of these workers will exacerbate existing labor shortages in the poultry industry and others.⁹ New Jersey has over 9,000 Haitian TPS holders, many of whom work as nursing assistants, retail workers, and stockers and packers. Haitian TPS holders in New Jersey contribute \$264 million annually to the U.S. economy, \$88 million in federal taxes, and \$59 million in state and local taxes. Delaware has over 5,000 Haitian immigrants, and its Haitian community brings immense contributions to the state and is integral to the Delaware poultry industry.¹⁰

Because many TPS holders live with US citizens or lawful permanent residents, the termination of TPS will require them to risk their lives returning to an unsafe country and to either leave US citizen children and spouses behind or subject them to the same risk.

Haiti was designated for TPS protections on January 21, 2010, following a devastating earthquake that killed more than 220,000 people and displaced more than 1,500,000 people.¹¹ Additional events, including the cholera outbreak and Hurricane Matthew, in combination with a breakdown in government institutions, escalating gang violence, civil unrest, and food insecurity have only exacerbated unsafe living conditions in Haiti. There is no doubt that Haitians living in the United States meet the requirements for TPS protections, as returning to Haiti would place their lives at risk. In fact, the United States State Department currently has a Level 4 Do Not Travel warning on Haiti "due to the risk of crime, kidnapping, terrorism, unrest and limited health care" and U.S. commercial flights are not operating to or from the capital of Port-au-Prince.¹²

The Supreme Court acknowledged in *Mullin* that the Administration's notice terminating TPS designation for Haiti "by no means paint[s] a rosy picture,"¹³ of the conditions there. Justice Kagan, in her dissent, noted the plaintiffs in the case faced the likelihood of being kidnapped, robbed, or killed upon their return. Absent TPS protection, "hundreds of thousands of lives will be uprooted...."¹⁴ The United Nations has also expressed concerns with living conditions in Haiti, with UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres stating that "(v)iolence has intensified and expanded

⁷ Forum, Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Fact Sheet, <https://forumtogether.org/article/temporary-protected-status-fact-sheet/>

⁸ [U.S. Immigrant Population by State and County, 2020-2024 | Migration Policy Institute](#)

⁹ Paul Kiefer, "Haitian Immigrants with TPS Face Uncertain Future in Maryland Poultry Industry," *The Washington Post*, August 11, 2025)

¹⁰ See Paul Kiefer, *Haitians Found Stability in Maryland's Poultry Plants. It's Now in Jeopardy*, Wash. Post (Aug. 11, 2025); Jose Ignacio Castaneda Perez, *Our Delaware: The Haitian Community*, Spotlight Del. (Sept. 5, 2025) <https://spotlightdelaware.org/2025/09/05/our-delaware-the-haitian-community/>

¹¹ *Designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status*, Federal Register (January 21, 2010)

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2010/01/21/2010-1169/designation-of-haiti-for-temporary-protected-status>

¹² *US Department of State, Haiti Travel Advisory* (July 10, 2026)

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories/haiti-travel-advisory.html>

¹³ *Mullin v. Doe*, 609 US __, p. 8 (2026)

¹⁴ *Mullin v. Doe*, 609 US __ Kagan dissent, p. 13 (2026)

geographically, exacerbating food instability and instability, as transitional governance arrangements near expiry and overdue elections remain urgent.”¹⁵

Despite the country conditions in Haiti, the Supreme Court held in *Mullin* that the TPS statute prohibits judicial review of all non-constitutional claims regarding TPS termination, including whether the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) engaged in the required agency consultation in the lead up to the final termination decision.¹⁶ In so holding, the Court has shielded the entire decision-making process from judicial review, including the steps that Congress required DHS to take when it enacted the TPS statute. This decision immediately places the legal status of roughly 350,000 Haitian individuals who live and work in vital industries across the country in jeopardy.¹⁷ And now, the ability of Haitian residents protected by TPS to legally remain in the United States is dependent on Congressional action.

Based on the humanitarian impacts to this population and the economic impacts that our states will face, we urge Congress to take immediate action to institute protections for members of this community by extending TPS protections for Haiti. Forcing Haitian TPS holders to uproot themselves, some of whom have been here for more than a decade, to return to a country that has faced repeated natural, economic and political crises goes against the very purpose of TPS, which protects individuals already in the United States who cannot safely return to their home country.

We commend the House of Representatives for passing *An Act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate Haiti for temporary protected status* (H.R.1689), which requires the DHS Secretary to extend TPS for Haitians until April 20, 2029. We urge the Senate to take similar action and pass legislation so that Haitians in our communities may continue to reside in our communities and contribute to our economies.

Additionally, we recognize that the Court’s decision has caused anxiety and fear among the many other residents who currently have TPS protections. We urge Congress to pass legislation allowing for judicial oversight and pathways to legal residency for TPS holders. This would provide a pathway forward for residents of other countries that currently have TPS protections.¹⁸ Judicial oversight would provide for impartial review of TPS decisions and would allow courts to determine whether the statutory requirements for the removal of a country’s TPS designation were followed. Judicial oversight would provide a needed check on potential abuse of executive branch power and ensure that lawful residents are not subject to deportations for unlawful reasons.

We appreciate your attention to this matter, and we look forward to working together to address this issue.

¹⁵ Daniel Dickinson, “*Haiti explained: why the crisis is deepening – and what comes next*,” UN News; Global Perspective Human Stories (Jan. 21, 2026), <http://news.un.org/en/story/2026/01/1166801>

¹⁶ “In sum, we hold that the TPS statute’s judicial-review bar applies to all non-constitutional claims.” *Mullin*, at 18.

¹⁷ Michael Williams, “After Supreme Court’s TPS decision, more than a million immigrants face scramble to stay in US,” CNN, (June 26, 2026), <https://www.cnn.com/2026/06/26/politics/supreme-court-temporary-protected-status-haitians>.

¹⁸ US Citizenship and Immigration Services, Temporary Protected Status; (July 16, 2026) <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>

Sincerely,



Andrea Joy Campbell
Massachusetts Attorney General



Kris Mayes
Arizona Attorney General



William Tong
Connecticut Attorney General



Brian Schwalb
District of Columbia



Kwame Raoul
Illinois Attorney General



Anthony G. Brown
Maryland Attorney General



Keith Ellison
Minnesota Attorney General



Rob Bonta
California Attorney General



Kathleen Jennings
Delaware Attorney General



Anne E. Lopez
Hawai'i Attorney General



Aaron M. Frey
Maine Attorney General



Dana Nessel
Michigan Attorney General



Aaron D. Ford
Nevada Attorney General



Jennifer Davenport
New Jersey Attorney General



Letitia James
New York Attorney General



Dan Rayfield
Oregon Attorney General



Peter Neronha
Rhode Island Attorney General



Charity R. Clark
Vermont Attorney General



Jay Jones
Virginia Attorney General



Nicholas Brown
Washington Attorney General