



Immigrant Legal Services Center

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University of California Immigrant Legal Services Center (“Center”) Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Please note: The FAQ below are informational and do not constitute legal advice. Each individual case is different, and advice may vary depending on the situation and moment in time. If you have any questions about your case, please contact a Center attorney for a consultation as soon as possible.

What is TPS (Temporary Protected Status)?

Temporary Protected Status, or TPS, allows nationals of certain countries or areas within certain countries who are already present in the United States to remain lawfully in the United States for a designated, temporary period of time. If, for example, conditions in a particular country temporarily prevent its nationals from returning and living there safely, the Department of Homeland Security can designate that country for TPS. Unsafe conditions can be a result of circumstances such as natural disasters, ongoing armed conflict, or government instability. TPS is initially provided for no less than six months, and no more than 18 months, though the TPS designation can be extended.

Individuals with valid TPS can obtain an employment authorization document, may be authorized to travel, and are not removable (deportable) from the United States. TPS does not lead to lawful permanent residence, nor does it grant any other immigration status. TPS only remains effective until the date the country of nationality is no longer designated a TPS country.

If I received TPS and my TPS status is set to expire soon, do I need to re-register?

In order to keep TPS benefits, you must re-register during each re-registration period. If you don't re-register, you can lose TPS and work authorization. You must file Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status,¹ to re-register for TPS. You can find country-specific re-registration instructions on the USCIS website: <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>.

Can the government take away TPS? Who does the recent TPS rescission affect?

A country's designation for TPS is not a permanent designation, and if the conditions in the country that led to its TPS designation no longer meet the TPS standards, the Attorney General will terminate the country's TPS designation.

El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen are currently designated for TPS. However, on November 6, 2017, Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke

¹ Available at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-821>.

announced that the **TPS designation for Nicaragua will terminate on January 5, 2019.**² She did not terminate the TPS designation for Honduras. The **TPS designation for Honduras is currently extended to July 5, 2018**, though it is possible that the Department of Homeland Security will announce termination of Honduras' TPS designation in the coming months.

When the Attorney General terminates the TPS designation for a particular country, TPS beneficiaries from that country will return to the immigration status they had before they received TPS. However, if that status expired or was terminated, beneficiaries will not return to that status. For example, if a TPS beneficiary had no lawful status before receiving TPS and he or she did not acquire lawful status while he or she had TPS, that individual will again have no lawful status when the TPS designation terminates.

Can I continue to work when my TPS expires?

If you received work authorization through TPS, that work authorization remains valid for the entire period you are in Temporary Protected Status. TPS is often granted in increments of 18 months, and so your employment authorization would be valid for that period of time. If your TPS status was extended, the Department of Homeland Security may automatically extend your work authorization until the TPS designation for your country of origin terminates. You can find country-specific automatic employment authorization document extension information on the USCIS website: <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status>.

Employers should not require you to present additional documentation if your work authorization was automatically extended based on your TPS status.

If you received TPS as a Honduran or Nicaraguan national and/or your TPS status and/or work authorization are set to expire or be terminated, please consult with an immigration attorney to learn about other options that might be available to you.

I've heard that I can apply for a green card (lawful permanent residence) through an immediate relative if I have TPS. Is that true?

A 2017 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision, *Ramirez v. Brown*, provides an opportunity for certain individuals with TPS to apply for a green card through an immediate relative.³ Because the future of this opportunity and the future of TPS are uncertain, we recommend that you contact an attorney as soon as possible to see if you or a loved one, as a TPS recipient, can use this opportunity to apply for a green card.

² Department of Homeland Security, "Acting Secretary Elaine Duke Announcement on Temporary Protected Status for Nicaragua And Honduras" (November 6, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/11/06/acting-secretary-elaine-duke-announcement-temporary-protected-status-nicaragua-and>.

³ For more information about this opportunity, please see Immigrant Legal Resource Center, "Practice Alert on *Ramirez v. Brown*—November 2017 Update" (November 2017), available at https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/tps_advisory_1108_-_ms_anb.ak_.anb_.ak_.pdf.