



Temporary Protected Status (TPS): Fact Sheet

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) [is a government protection](#) granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to eligible foreign-born individuals who are unable to return home safely due to conditions or circumstances preventing their country from adequately handling the return.

When can the DHS Secretary designate a country for TPS?

The Secretary can designate a country for TPS due to:

- Ongoing armed conflict (such as a civil war);
- An environmental disaster (such as an earthquake or hurricane);
- An epidemic; or,
- Other extraordinary and temporary conditions.

Who is eligible for TPS?

TPS can be granted to an individual who is a national of a designated country, has filed for status during a specified registration period, and who has been continuously physically present in the U.S. since a designated date.

What are the benefits of TPS?

During a designated period, TPS holders are:

- Not removable from the U.S. and not detainable by DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status;
- Eligible for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD); and,
- Eligible for travel authorization.

How many individuals are currently granted TPS?

As of March 31, 2025, the U.S. provided TPS protections to about [1,297,635 individuals](#) from the following **17 countries**.

#	Designated Country	Approved Individuals
1	Venezuela	605,015
2	Haiti	330,735

3	El Salvador	170,125
4	Ukraine	101,150
5	Honduras	51,225
6	Afghanistan	8,105
7	Nepal	7,160
8	Cameroon	4,920
9	Ethiopia	4,540
10	Syria	3,860
11	Burma	3,670
12	Nicaragua	2,910
13	Sudan	1,790
14	Yemen	1,380
15	Somalia	705
16	South Sudan	210
17	Lebanon	140

When do TPS designations expire?

The DHS Secretary can extend TPS after a review of country conditions. A decision concerning an extension should typically be made at least 60 days before the TPS designation is set to expire.

The Secretary can extend the TPS designation for a six, 12 or 18-month period or decide to cancel the designation.

TPS extensions only apply to those who already have TPS status. Foreign nationals who arrive after the designated start date (i.e. “required arrival date”) are only made eligible for status if TPS is newly re-designated for their country.

The number of TPS holders in the chart below may differ from the number of approved applicants in our previous chart (i.e. *designation by country*), because DHS provides updated TPS data when it posts notices in the Federal register.

Designated Country	Required Arrival Date	Secretary’s Decision Due	Expiration Date	TPS Holders	TPS Eligible
<u>Venezuela (2023)</u>	07/31/2023	02/01/2025	Termination effective on May 19, 2025*	352,190	<u>472,000</u>
<u>Afghanistan</u>	09/20/2023	03/21/2025	Termination effective on July 22, 2025	<u>11,700</u> (~ May 2025)	<u>17,700</u>
<u>Cameroon</u>	10/05/2023	04/08/2025	Termination effective on August 5, 2025	<u>5,200</u> (~ June 2025)	<u>10,000</u>
<u>Nepal</u>	06/24/2015	04/25/2025	Termination effective on August 20, 2025	<u>12,700</u> (~ June 2025)	~ <u>14,500</u>
<u>Honduras</u>	12/30/1998	05/06/2025	Termination effective on September 8, 2025	<u>72,000</u> (~ July 2025)	~ <u>76,000</u>
<u>Nicaragua</u>	12/30/1998	05/06/2025	Termination effective on September 8, 2025	<u>4,000</u> (~ July 2025)	~ <u>4,000</u>

<u>Venezuela (2021)</u>	03/08/2021	07/12/2025	Termination effective on November 7, 2025*	252,825	<u>323,000</u>
<u>Syria</u>	01/25/2024	08/01/2025	July 27, 2026 (USCIS <u>temporarily extends</u> EAD validity)**	<u>6,132</u> (~ Sept. 2025)	<u>8,200</u>
<u>South Sudan</u>	09/02/2023	09/03/2025	Termination effective on August 7, 2026	210 (~ <u>200</u>)	~ <u>280</u>
<u>Burma</u>	03/21/2024	09/26/2025	Termination effective on August 7, 2026	3,670	<u>7,300</u>
<u>Ethiopia</u>	04/11/2024	10/13/2025	August 19, 2026 (USCIS <u>temporarily extends</u> EAD validity)**	<u>5,001</u>	<u>12,800</u>
<u>Haiti</u>	06/03/2024	06/04/2025	Termination effective on August 4, 2026	<u>348,187</u> (~ June 2025)	<u>474,000</u>
<u>Yemen</u>	07/02/2024	01/02/2026	July 24, 2026 (USCIS <u>temporarily extends</u> EAD validity)**	1,380	<u>4,000</u>
<u>Somalia</u>	07/12/2024	01/16/2026	August 14, 2026 (USCIS <u>temporarily extends</u> EAD validity)**	705	<u>4,900</u>

<u>El Salvador</u>	03/09/2001	07/11/2026	Sept. 9, 2026	170,125	<u>232,000</u>
<u>Sudan</u>	03/01/2022	08/20/2026	Oct. 19, 2026	1,790	<u>3,950</u>
<u>Ukraine</u>	04/11/2022	08/20/2026	Oct. 19, 2026	101,150	<u>103,700</u>
<u>Lebanon</u>	10/16/2024	09/28/2026	Nov. 27, 2026	140	<u>11,000</u>

***Note:** TPS recipients from Venezuela who received an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) on or before February 5, 2025 with a “Card Expires” date of October 2, 2026 will maintain work authorization until October 2, 2026.

****Note:** The U.S. Supreme Court decision, [Mullin v. Doe](#), does not immediately terminate TPS status for Haiti and Syria, as well as other countries. The Supreme Court remanded (sent back) the case to the district courts to issue an implementing order. Since the Supreme Court decision, USCIS is announcing temporary extensions of the validity of employment authorization documents (EADs). As of August 13, 2026, in two cases, Syria and Yemen, the district court has not yet issued an implementing order to terminate TPS status, but USCIS has taken the position that the validity of employment authorization and overall TPS designation for those two countries has ended.

Venezuela 2023 and 2021 TPS Designations

On February 5, 2025, DHS Secretary Kristi Noem [decided to terminate](#) TPS protections for Venezuela under the 2023 designation. This move overturned a decision by the Biden administration to extend protections until October 2, 2026. On March 31, U.S. District Judge Edward Chen in San Francisco [temporarily blocked](#) DHS’ attempt to end TPS protections for Venezuelans under the 2023 designation, extending those TPS protections until the Biden administration’s original date of October 2, 2026 (*NTPSA v. Noem*). The Trump administration appealed the court’s decision. On May 19, the U.S. Supreme Court [ruled](#) in a procedural decision that the administration could proceed with ending TPS for Venezuela under the 2023 designation while legal challenges to the decision continue in the lower courts. Following the Supreme Court’s decision, the district court ordered on May 30 that TPS beneficiaries who received an extension of their status on or before February 5 – when DHS announced it would end the 2023 designation - continue to maintain their status pending resolution of the litigation.

DHS [announced](#) on September 3 that the department planned to terminate TPS protections for Venezuela under the 2021 designation. The termination became effective on November 8, 2025, 60 days after publication of the termination notice in the Federal Register.

On September 5, Judge Chen issued a final order on the merits of the case (*NTPSA v. Noem*). The judge’s decision [blocked the Trump administration](#) from ending TPS for Venezuela and Haiti, restoring the Biden-era TPS extension date of October 2, 2026 for Venezuela and February 3, 2026 for Haiti. The Trump administration filed an emergency appeal for a temporary pause of the order. On October 3, 2025, the U.S. Supreme Court [issued an unsigned order](#) through the

emergency docket that paused Judge Chen’s decision, effectively allowing the terminations to take effect while litigation on the merits continues in the appeals court.

Following the court decision, USCIS [clarified](#) that Venezuelan TPS recipients who received a work permit on or before February 5, 2025 with an expiration date of October 2, 2026 will maintain work authorization until that date (October 2, 2026).

Haiti TPS Designation

DHS [announced](#) on February 20 that Secretary Noem decided to amend the period of extension and redesignation of Haiti for TPS from 18 months to 12 months, with a new end date of August 3, 2025. Noem [stated](#) that the decision restores TPS to its “original status as temporary” and criticized the extension of Haiti and other countries at the end of the Biden administration as attempts to “tie the hands” of the Trump administration.

On July 1, DHS announced that it would [terminate TPS protections for Haiti](#), with an effective termination date of September 2, 2025. On July 15, a federal judge in New York [issued a decision](#) blocking the termination of TPS protections for Haiti until February 3, 2026 – effectively restoring the Biden-era TPS extension date for Haiti. In a separate case (*NTPSA v. Noem*), Judge Chen issued a final order that blocked the Trump administration from ending TPS for Haiti until February 3, 2026. Judge Chen’s decision was blocked by the U.S. Supreme Court, but the decision from federal court in New York remained in place.

DHS [published a federal notice](#) on November 28, 2025 announcing a new termination date of TPS protections for Haiti, with the new end date of February 4, 2026. In the notice, DHS concedes that, “in compliance with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York’s final judgement, the current [TPS] designation period for Haiti ends February 3, 2026.” While DHS complied with the federal court’s order, the department moved to terminate TPS protections for Haiti as soon as possible under the ruling.

On February 2, 2026, two days before it was set to expire, a federal judge in Washington, D.C. [issued an order](#) indefinitely pausing the termination of TPS for Haiti. The judge found that the decision to terminate TPS for Haiti was “arbitrary and capricious” and violated the Administrative Procedures Act (APA) by failing to fully consider dangerous conditions in Haiti. The Trump administration appealed the judge’s decision. However, a three-judge panel of the U.S. appeals court in Washington, D.C. declined to block the lower court’s decision. The Trump administration subsequently asked the U.S. Supreme Court to intervene.

The U.S. Supreme Court [announced](#) on March 16, 2026 that it would hear expedited oral arguments on whether the Trump administration can terminate TPS for Haiti and Syria. The Supreme Court combined the two cases for one hour of arguments on April 29, 2026. In the meantime, the Supreme Court left the lower court rulings blocking the termination of TPS for Haiti and Syria in place.

The Supreme Court [ruled](#) on June 25, 2026 (*Mullin v. Doe*) that the Secretary of Homeland Security’s decisions to terminate TPS for Haiti and Syria are not judicially reviewable, effectively permitting the Trump administration to end TPS for both countries. The Supreme Court also ruled that the TPS recipients’ equal protection claim – which argued that Haiti’s TPS designation was terminated because of race – is unlikely to succeed. The decision did not immediately terminate TPS status for Haiti and Syria. The Supreme Court remanded the case back to the district courts to issue an implementing order, a process that typically takes 32 days.

USCIS [extended the validity](#) of employment authorization documents (EADs) issued under the Haiti TPS designation through July 27, 2026, while the agency waited for the district court to issue an implementing order in line with the Supreme Court's decision. On August 4, 2026, U.S. District Judge Ana C. Reyes [issued an order](#) lifting her stay (pause) on the termination, officially ending TPS for Haiti.

Legislation

On March 27, 2026, a [discharge petition](#) for a [resolution that would extend](#) the TPS designation for Haiti until April 2029 obtained the required 218 signatures to force a vote in the U.S. House of Representatives. All Democrats and [four Republicans](#) signed on to the petition, ensuring its success.

Subsequently, the House voted on April 16 to extend TPS status for Haiti ([H.R. 1689](#)) by a [bipartisan 224 to 204 vote](#), with 10 Republicans and one independent joining all Democrats in supporting the measure.

Nepal, Honduras & Nicaragua TPS Designations

On June 6, DHS announced that it [would terminate TPS protections](#) for Nepal. Separately, on July 7, DHS announced that it would terminate TPS protections for [Honduras](#) and [Nicaragua](#). The terminations will impact approximately 12,700 TPS holders from Nepal, 72,000 from Honduras, and 4,000 from Nicaragua.

A federal judge on July 31 [ordered](#) DHS to pause the termination of TPS protections for Nepal, Honduras and Nicaragua at least until a hearing on the merits could be held on November 18, 2025. On August 20, a three-judge panel from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals [allowed](#) the Trump administration to stay (pause) the district court order and move ahead with the termination of TPS status for the three countries.

However, on December 31, 2025, the federal judge in the case issued a summary judgment, *National TPS Alliance et al. v. Noem et al.*, finding that the effort to end TPS status for Nepal, Honduras, and Nicaragua is unlawful. The court's decision [restored TPS protections](#) for the three nations, extending the validity of the recipients' work permit and protection from deportation.

On February 9, 2026, a three-judge panel from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals once again [stayed \(paused\)](#) the district court's order. The Ninth Circuit's decision restores the termination of TPS status for Nepal, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Syria TPS Designation

On September 19, 2025, DHS announced it [would terminate TPS protections](#) for Syria. The effective termination date for Syria was November 21, 2025. Approximately 6,100 individuals were set to lose their TPS protections. However, on November 19, a federal judge in New York [issued an order](#) pausing the TPS termination for Syria (*Dahlia Doe v. Noem*). The Trump administration subsequently appealed the decision.

As mentioned above, the U.S. Supreme Court [announced](#) on March 16, 2026 that it would hear expedited oral arguments on whether the Trump administration can terminate TPS for Syria and Haiti. The Supreme Court heard the case on April 29, 2026.

The Supreme Court [ruled](#) on June 25, 2026 (*Mullin v. Doe*) that the Secretary of Homeland Security's decisions to terminate TPS for Syria and Haiti are not judicially reviewable, effectively permitting the Trump administration to end TPS for both countries. The decision does not immediately terminate TPS status for Syria and Haiti. The case was remanded to the district courts to issue an implementing order, a process that typically takes 32 days.

USCIS [extended the validity](#) of employment authorization documents (EADs) issued under the Syria TPS designation through July 24, 2026, while the agency waited for the district court to issue an implementing order in line with the Supreme Court's decision. The district court has not yet issued an implementing order, but USCIS has taken the position that the validity of employment authorization and overall TPS designation for Syria has ended.

Afghanistan, Cameroon, South Sudan, Burma, Ethiopia, Somalia, & Yemen TPS Designations

DHS announced on April 11, 2025 that it [would terminate TPS protections](#) for Afghanistan and Cameroon, making more than 17,000 individuals ineligible to work legally in the U.S. and susceptible to deportation. The effective TPS termination date for Afghanistan was on July 15, 2025, and for Cameroon was August 4, 2025.

On November 5, DHS announced it [would terminate TPS protections](#) for South Sudan. The effective termination date for South Sudan is January 5, 2026. On December 30, 2025, a federal judge in Massachusetts issued an order pausing the termination of TPS status for South Sudan (*African Communities Together et al. v. Noem et al.*).

DHS announced on November 25 it [would terminate TPS status](#) for Burma, with an effective termination date of January 26, 2026. This move would make about 3,670 individuals ineligible to work legally in the U.S. and susceptible to deportation. On January 26, 2026, a federal judge in Chicago [issued an order](#) indefinitely pausing the termination of TPS for Burma.

On December 12, DHS [announced](#) it would end TPS protections for Ethiopia. The effective termination date will be February 13, 2026. The move impacts about 5,000 individuals. On January 30, 2026, a federal district court judge in Massachusetts [stayed \(paused\)](#) the termination of TPS for Ethiopia (*African Communities Together et al. v. Noem et al., (D. Mass.)*).

DHS announced on January 13, 2026 that it would [terminate TPS status](#) for Somalia. The decision will impact about 700 individuals. The decision [follows](#) the Trump administration's deployment of federal immigration officers to Minnesota and focus on reviewing Somali immigrants in the region. On March 13, 2026, a federal judge in Massachusetts [issued an order](#) staying (pausing) the termination of TPS for Somalia.

DHS [announced](#) on February 13, 2026 that it would terminate TPS status for Yemen. However, on May 1, 2026, a federal court in New York [issued an order staying \(pausing\)](#) the termination of TPS for Yemen (*Doe v. Noem et al., 26-cv-2013 (S.D.N.Y.)* and *Doe v Noem et al., 26-cv-2280 (S.D.N.Y.)*).

Following the Supreme Court's decision in *Mullin v. Doe*, USCIS extended the validity of employment authorization documents (EADs) issued under the following TPS designations through the following dates: [Yemen](#) through at least July 24, 2026; [Burma](#) through August 7,

2026; [South Sudan](#) through August 10, 2026, [Somalia](#) through August 14, 2026; and [Ethiopia](#) through August 19, 2026.

On August 7, 2026, two federal judges [issued separate orders](#) lifting their respective stays (pauses), officially ending TPS for [Burma](#) and [South Sudan](#).

Lebanon TPS Designation

On May 29, 2026, DHS [automatically extended](#) TPS for Lebanon for a six-month period. The designation's new expiration date is November 27, 2026. DHS [indicated](#) that DHS Secretary Markwayne Mullin did not have adequate time to review Lebanon's designation, thereby allowing it to renew automatically for the six-month period.

What will happen to TPS holders whose countries' designations were terminated?

Once TPS protection ends, a TPS holder [will revert back](#) to his or her previous immigration status. For those without legal status in the U.S., they will return to an undocumented status and potentially be subject to removal proceedings.

Did President Trump attempt to end TPS designations in his first term?

Yes. President Trump attempted to end TPS designations in his first administration for several countries, including El Salvador, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, and Sudan. These decisions faced legal challenges. While the court cases were ongoing, federal courts generally permitted TPS holders to maintain their protections. On September 14, 2020, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit [allowed the termination](#) of TPS for El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Sudan to proceed. That decision was appealed and, once the Biden administration came into office in early 2021, settlement talks were initiated. On June 13, 2023, the Biden administration [announced](#) it was rescinding the Trump-era terminations.

Where do TPS holders live?

TPS holders reside all over the United States. As of March 31, 2025, the largest [populations of TPS holders](#) live in Florida (403,965), Texas (147,080), New York (98,250), California (79,320), and Georgia (50,110).

TPS Holders by State of Residence					
#	State	TPS Holders	#	State	TPS Holders
1	Florida	403,965	27	Oregon	5,670
2	Texas	147,080	28	Oklahoma	5,610
3	New York	98,250	29	Wisconsin	5,245
4	California	79,320	30	Missouri	5,095
5	Georgia	50,110	31	Delaware	4,840
6	Illinois	46,510	32	Iowa	4,055
7	New Jersey	46,360	32	Louisiana	4,055
8	Massachusetts	44,825	34	Kansas	3,620
9	Indiana	34,575	35	Washington, D.C.	3,550

10	Maryland	33,680	36	Arkansas	3,490
11	North Carolina	32,420	37	Nebraska	2,730
12	Virginia	29,970	38	Rhode Island	2,265
13	Ohio	26,490	39	Mississippi	1,080
14	Pennsylvania	23,770	40	Idaho	1,060
15	Tennessee	20,200	41	New Mexico	1,025
16	Utah	20,100	42	North Dakota	940
17	Washington	18,065	43	New Hampshire	880
18	Colorado	16,570	44	Maine	715
19	South Carolina	10,655	45	South Dakota	670
20	Connecticut	9,460	46	West Virginia	510
21	Minnesota	8,460	47	Alaska	475
22	Michigan	8,095	48	Hawaii	400
23	Arizona	6,530	49	Montana	390
24	Kentucky	5,915	50	Vermont	215
25	Alabama	5,830	51	Wyoming	210
26	Nevada	5,825	#	Other/Unknown	5,805

How do TPS holders contribute to our economy?

TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti [contribute a combined](#) \$4.5 billion in pre-tax wages or salary income annually, as of April 2017. The total Social Security and Medicare contributions of those individuals is estimated at more than \$6.9 billion over a ten-year span.

An [estimated 130,000](#) TPS holders work as “essential critical infrastructure workers,” with more than [94 percent](#) of TPS holders in the labor force as of 2017.

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