

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Legal Information Webinar

International Refugee Assistance Project
Communities for Status and Protection (CUSP)
Haitian Bridge Alliance

Webinar recording link [here](#)

August 12, 2026

What is Temporary Protected Status?

- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is a temporary immigration status given by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to people from certain countries when those countries are not safe.
- If you have active TPS, you can legally work in the United States.

What is Temporary Protected Status?

If you have valid TPS you can:



Stay in the United States legally



Apply for a work permit



Be protected from detention and deportation

TPS does not:



Give you permanent immigration status



Provide a pathway on its own to a green card

What has been happening with TPS?

- The Trump Administration has ended TPS in many countries, but **some countries continue to have valid TPS.**
- After the Trump Administration announced it planned to end TPS for Haiti and Syria in 2025, the International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP) and other groups sued and the case went to the Supreme Court.

What happened at the Supreme Court?

- The TPS law allows the government to end TPS under certain circumstances.
 - **TPS ended for Syria and Haiti on July 27.**
- In June 2026, the Supreme Court decided that courts cannot review if the government violated the TPS law when they decide to end TPS for a certain country. But the Supreme Court left open the possibility of suing if the government violated the U.S. Constitution when ending TPS.

What can the courts review?

TPS Law

- Law passed by Congress
- Government supposed to look at country conditions before ending

 Not reviewable by courts anymore

U.S. Constitution

- Broader protections
- **Can be difficult to prove** if the government violated it

 Still reviewable by courts

This Supreme Court decision has allowed the Trump Administration to end TPS for Syria, Haiti, and several other countries.

It will also be much harder to challenge wrongful terminations of TPS for other countries in the future.

What does this mean for ongoing TPS court cases?

- TPS lawsuits may continue in lower courts based on Constitutional arguments.
- Status per country is different and is based on each court case.

Country	TPS Status
Afghanistan	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
Burma (Myanmar)	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
Cameroon	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
El Salvador	TPS valid through September 9, 2026
Ethiopia	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS termination temporarily paused
Haiti	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS termination in effect per USCIS update.
Honduras	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
Lebanon	TPS valid through November 27, 2026
Nepal	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated

Country	TPS Status
Nicaragua	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
Somalia	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS termination temporarily paused
South Sudan	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
Sudan	TPS valid through October 19, 2026
Syria	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS termination in effect per USCIS update.
Ukraine	TPS valid through October 19, 2026
Venezuela (2021)	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS Terminated
Yemen	Ongoing lawsuit: TPS termination in effect

Can I work while these court cases are being decided?

- USCIS is frequently updating their website with "EAD expiration dates"
- These are placeholder dates in *anticipation* of TPS ending on these dates for these countries.
 - **These dates are not final and can change based on court rulings.** If you have valid TPS, you have work authorization.

What is the current status of TPS for Syria?

- The government believes that TPS for Syrians officially ended on **July 27**.
- This means that the clock for accruing “unlawful presence” has begun to run, but generally only for individuals who had TPS as their only source of immigration status

What is the current status of TPS for Haiti?

- On August 5, the District Court in the *Miot* case entered its order in response to the Supreme Court's June 25 decision. It stated that Haiti TPS work authorizations and removal protections are no longer in effect.
- The government believes and has been publishing that TPS for Haiti officially ended on **July 27**.
- This means that the clock for accruing "unlawful presence" has begun to run, but generally only for individuals who had TPS as their only source of immigration status.

How to protect yourself if you lose TPS status

Your rights when interacting with Customs Enforcement (ICE)

- All people in the United States have rights, regardless of immigration status.
- **Remain silent and calm and don't answer questions**
- Don't lie about your status or give them false documents
- Speak with a lawyer if you are detained

Do not answer the door for ICE. They can only search you or your home if they have a warrant signed by a judge.

Officers might try to show you an "ICE warrant" or "administrative warrant," which is signed by ICE officials.

This warrant is **not** signed by a judge and does **not** allow them to enter your home without your consent.

AO 93 (Rev. 12/09) Search and Seizure Warrant

This is a judicial search warrant. It DOES authorize agents to enter your home.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Issued by a COURT.

for the
Eastern District

In the Matter of the Search of
(Briefly describe the property to be searched
or identify the person by name and address)
540 Oak Avenue
Davis, California 95616

Judicial Warrant

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer 2:11-SW-0161 EFB

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests the search of the following person or property located in the EASTERN District of CALIFORNIA
(Identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give the location)
SEE ATTACHMENT A, ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Read attachments to make sure they are regarding YOU and YOUR address, not someone else's.
The person or property to be searched, described above, is believed to conceal illegally the person or describe the property to be searched
SEE ATTACHMENT B, ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

I find that the affidavit(s), or any recorded testimony, establish probable cause to search and seize the person or property.
YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before 5-9-2011
(not to exceed 14 days)
☐ in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10 p.m. ☐ at any time in the day or night as I find reasonable cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to United States Magistrate Judge _____
(Name)

☐ I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized (check the appropriate box) ☐ For _____ days (not to exceed 30).
Or until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of _____

Date and time issued: 4-25-2011
4:10:00 AM
Signed by a judge

City and state: SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA EDMUND F. BRENNAN, U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE
(Printed name and title)

Source: U.S. National Immigration Law Center <http://www.nilc.org> 2711 G Street, NE, Suite 111, Washington, DC 20002-4242

Image of a sample judicial, including text that indicates where it is signed by a judge

What to do if you are being detained

You **have the right to remain silent** and **speak with an attorney**



Tell ICE if you have medical issues or need to coordinate childcare



You have the right to an interpreter for any conversation with immigration officials. You can say "I need an interpreter."



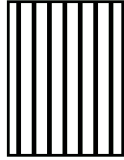
You have the right to talk with an attorney. You do not need to sign any documents or answer any questions before talking to an attorney.

What to do if you are are detained

FROM ICE DETENTION CENTERS, YOU CAN DIAL 9233# TO REACH LEGAL SERVICES OR REPORT ABUSE



If detained, you will have the opportunity to call family, friends, or your attorney



In detention, you can have visitors, including friends, family, and your attorney. Each jail has its own rules and visitors will need to review them before visiting



If you are detained by ICE, your friends and family can check <https://locator.ice.gov/odls> to locate you.

Asking your Member of Congress for help

- Members of Congress can help you if you're detained by ICE, but to help they need you to fill out ICE Form 60-001
- If you are concerned about being detained by ICE, you can complete and sign the **English form** and send to a family member, friend, or lawyer who can send to your Member of Congress if you are detained



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
PRIVACY WAIVER AUTHORIZING DISCLOSURE TO A THIRD PARTY		
Use this form to authorize the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") to disclose information and/or records about you to a third party. Taking this action is entirely voluntary; you are under no obligation to consent to the release of your information to any third party. Authority: Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. § 552a); DHS Privacy Act Regulations (6 C.F.R. § 5.21(d)).		
STEP 1 Provide information about yourself and identify the third party that you intend to receive your information and/or records (the "Recipient").		
Your Full Name:	Your Alien Registration Number (if applicable):	
Your Current Address:	Date of Birth:	
	Country of Birth:	
Recipient's Name:	Recipient's Phone Number:	
Recipient's Mailing Address (required if requesting disclosure by mail):		
Recipient's Organization, if the waiver will apply to it (e.g. news media, congressional office, law firm):		
STEP 2 Specify what information and/or records DHS is authorized to share with the Recipient.		
☐ Identifying Data (Date of Birth, etc.)	☐ Family Data	☐ Travel/Border Crossing
☐ Immigration Case	☐ Detention Information	☐ Medical Information
☐ Alien File (A-File)	☐ Criminal History	☐ Criminal Case
AND/OR		
☐ The following information/records (describe):		
OR		
☐ ALL Information and/or Records Requested by the Recipient		
If you have applied for or received any of the immigration benefits below, you are legally entitled to confidentiality. (See reverse for more information.) If you want DHS to share information about these benefits with the Recipient, you must waive your confidentiality rights by checking the appropriate boxes below. Waiver of these rights is not required; however, if you do not waive these rights DHS may be unable to disclose to the Recipient some or all of the information you identified above.		
I waive my right to confidentiality and authorize disclosure to the Recipient regarding these immigration benefits:		
☐ Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	☐ T Visa (for trafficking victims)	☐ U Visa (for victims of certain crimes)
☐ Asylum	☐ Battered Spouse/Child Seeking Hardship Waiver	☐ Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
(Confidentiality applies even if petition is denied)		
STEP 3 Sign the statement below authorizing DHS to disclose your information and/or records to the Recipient.		
I certify under penalty of perjury that the information above is accurate. I authorize DHS, its components, offices, employees, contractors, agents, and assignees, to disclose the information or records specified above to the Recipient. I understand this may include and is not limited to reports, evaluations, and notes of any kind, contained in any record keeping system maintained by or on behalf of DHS, that DHS retains the discretion to decide if particular records or information are within the scope of this Waiver; and that DHS has no control over how the Recipient will use or disseminate my information. I agree to release and hold harmless DHS, its components, offices, employees, contractors, agents, and assignees, from any and all claims of action or damages of any kind arising from, or in any way connected to, the release or use of any information or records pursuant to this Waiver.		
Your Signature:	Witness Signature:	
Date:	Witness Name:	
*Privacy Waiver is valid for 90 days from date of signature		
*Witness may not be the Recipient or employed by Recipient's employer		
ICE Form 60-001 (12/22)		Page 1 of 2

Talking with an attorney

Free or low
cost attorneys



If TPS ends for your
country, and you don't
have a different status,
you may be at risk for
**detention and
deportation.**

Private
attorneys



Note: IRAP cannot guarantee the quality of services provided by attorneys on these lists.

Make a safety plan

- Memorize emergency contact phone numbers and make copies of important documents
- Make sure a family member or trusted friend knows
 - Your A-number
 - Your date of birth
 - The country of your birth
 - The country of your nationality
- If you have a child
 - Provide your child's school with an emergency contact
 - Provide authorization in writing for an emergency contact to make legal and medical decisions for your child

IRAP



bit.ly/TPS-en

Stay Updated



Hands United 360-207-1746
(VP)

+1 360-521-2732

