



Temporary Protected Status: Calendar Year 2020 Annual Report

Report to Congress



Homeland
Security

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services



**Homeland
Security**

March 29, 2021

Foreword

I am pleased to present the following “Temporary Protected Status: Calendar Year 2020 Annual Report,” which has been prepared by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Pursuant to statutory requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Dick Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Chuck Grassley
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 447-5890.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read "Alex Carnes".

Alexandra Carnes
Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

Under section 244 of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1254a, the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) may designate a foreign state (or part thereof) for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) after consulting with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government. The Secretary may then grant TPS to eligible nationals of that foreign state or eligible noncitizens having no nationality who last habitually resided in that state. Section 244(b)(1) of the INA provides the circumstances and criteria under which the Secretary may exercise his or her discretion to designate a foreign state for TPS.¹ In accordance with section 244(i)(1) of the INA, the Secretary submits this annual report to Congress on the operation of section 244 (the TPS statute) during the previous calendar year.

At the close of Calendar Year (CY) 2020, there were approximately 406,052 TPS beneficiaries.

During CY 2020, the Secretary announced extensions of the existing TPS designations for Yemen, Somalia, and South Sudan.

Specifically, the Secretary announced the following TPS actions during CY 2020:

¹ Section 244(b)(1) of the INA provides:

The [Secretary of Homeland Security], after consultation with appropriate agencies of the Government, may designate any foreign state (or any part of such foreign state) under this subsection only if--

- (A) the [Secretary] finds that there is an ongoing armed conflict within the state and, due to such conflict, requiring the return of aliens who are nationals of that state to that state (or to the part of the state) would pose a serious threat to their personal safety;
- (B) the [Secretary] finds that--
 - (i) there has been an earthquake, flood, drought, epidemic, or other environmental disaster in the state resulting in a substantial, but temporary, disruption of living conditions in the area affected,
 - (ii) the foreign state is unable, temporarily, to handle adequately the return to the state of aliens who are nationals of the state, and
 - (iii) the foreign state officially has requested designation under this subparagraph; or
- (C) the [Secretary] finds that there exist extraordinary and temporary conditions in the foreign state that prevent aliens who are nationals of the state from returning to the state in safety, unless the [Secretary] finds that permitting the aliens to remain temporarily in the United States is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

A designation of a foreign state (or part of such foreign state) under this paragraph shall not become effective unless notice of the designation (including a statement of the findings under this paragraph and the effective date of the designation) is published in the *Federal Register*. In such notice, the [Secretary] shall also state an estimate of the number of nationals of the foreign state designated who are (or within the effective period of the designation are likely to become) eligible for temporary protected status under this section and their immigration status in the United States.

- On March 2, 2020, Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf announced via *Federal Register* notice (FRN) the extension of the TPS designation for Yemen for 18 months, effective May 4, 2020, through September 3, 2021.²
- On March 11, 2020, Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf announced via FRN the extension of the TPS designation for Somalia for 18 months, effective March 18, 2020, through September 17, 2021.³
- On November 2, 2020, Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf announced via FRN the extension of the TPS designation for South Sudan for 18 months, effective November 3, 2020, through May 2, 2022.⁴

During CY 2020, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) also announced actions to ensure its continued compliance with the preliminary injunction orders of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos, et al. v. Nielsen, et al.*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018) (“*Ramos*”) and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York in *Saget, et al., v. Trump, et al.*, No. 18-cv-1599 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 11, 2019) (“*Saget*”), and with the order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to stay proceedings in *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-00731 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2019) (“*Bhattarai*”).⁵

Most recently, on December 9, 2020, DHS published another *Federal Register* notice announcing the continuation of TPS and TPS-related documentation through October 4, 2021, for eligible, affected TPS beneficiaries from the six countries whose TPS designations are the subject of one or more of the three lawsuits noted above: El Salvador, Haiti, Sudan, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Nepal.⁶ DHS will continue to ensure its compliance with all relevant court orders if it remains necessary after that date.

² See 85 FR 12313 (March 2, 2020) (18-month extension of Yemen’s TPS designation through September 3, 2021).

³ See 85 FR 14229 (March 11, 2020) (18-month extension of Somalia’s TPS designation through September 17, 2021).

⁴ See 85 FR 69344 (November 2, 2020) (18-month extension of South Sudan’s TPS designation through May 2, 2022).

⁵ Although a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit vacated the *Ramos* preliminary injunction on September 14, 2020, the plaintiffs have requested *en banc* review of the panel’s decision, and litigation is continuing. See *Ramos, et al., v. Wolf, et al.*, No. 18-16981(9th Cir., Sept. 14, 2020). The district court’s preliminary injunction remained in effect throughout CY 2020, as did the *Bhattarai* and *Saget* court orders.

⁶ See 85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020) (continued compliance with the preliminary injunction order in *Ramos*, as well as orders in *Bhattarai* and *Saget*).



Temporary Protected Status: Calendar Year 2020
Annual Report

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I. Legislative Requirement

Section 244(i) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* (INA) (8 U.S.C. § 1254a(i)) provides:

(i) Annual Report and Review.-

(1) Annual report.- Not later than March 1 of each year (beginning with 1992), the [Secretary of Homeland Security], after consultation with the appropriate agencies of the Government, shall submit a report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate on the operation of this section during the previous year. Each report shall include—

(A) a listing of the foreign states or parts thereof designated under this section,

(B) the number of nationals of each such state who have been granted temporary protected status under this section and their immigration status before being granted such status, and

(C) an explanation of the reasons why foreign states or parts thereof were designated under subsection (b)(1) and, with respect to foreign states or parts thereof previously designated, why the designation was terminated or extended under subsection (b)(3).

(2) Committee report.- No later than 180 days after the date of receipt of such a report, the Committee on the Judiciary of each House of Congress shall report to its respective House such oversight findings and legislation as it deems appropriate.

II. Background

Section 244(b)(1) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* (INA) provides the Secretary with the authority to designate a foreign state, or any part of such state, for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) upon finding, among other things, that such state is experiencing ongoing armed conflict, an environmental disaster, or other extraordinary and temporary conditions. (*See* Executive Summary, fn. 1, for specific statutory requirements for each type of designation.) The Secretary may grant TPS to an eligible national of the designated foreign state (or to an eligible noncitizen having no nationality who last habitually resided in such state) who, as described in section 244(c)(1)(A) of the INA and implementing regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2:

- Has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of the state as published in the *Federal Register* notice for the country designation;
- Has continuously resided in the United States since a date determined by the Secretary and published in the *Federal Register* notice;
- Is admissible as an immigrant except as otherwise provided under section 244(c)(2)(A) of the INA;
- Is not ineligible for TPS under section 244(c)(2)(B) of the INA; and
- Registers during an initial registration period of not less than 180 days, as announced by public notice in the *Federal Register*, or the applicant meets late initial registration criteria during any subsequent extension of TPS designation pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

During the period for which the Secretary has designated a foreign state for TPS, registered TPS beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States, cannot be removed, and are authorized to work, so long as their TPS has not been withdrawn for individual ineligibility. They may also be granted authorization to travel abroad temporarily with the prior consent of the Secretary. *See* INA §§ 244(a)(1), 244(a)(2), and 244(f)(3).

The granting of TPS itself does not lead to lawful permanent resident status. When the Secretary terminates a foreign state's TPS designation, beneficiaries return to the same immigration status they possessed prior to gaining TPS (unless that status has since expired or been terminated) or to any other status they may have obtained while registered for TPS. Beneficiaries who had no lawful status before obtaining TPS and who have not obtained any other lawful status after TPS return to unlawful status when the TPS designation ends.

III. Data Report

Section 3.1 Foreign States with TPS Designations in Calendar Year (CY) 2020

The following table reflects all of the foreign states (or parts thereof) that held a TPS designation in CY 2020. The table shows the most recent effective dates of each designation and/or extension, or termination, and the expiration date for each foreign state’s TPS designation as of December 31, 2020.⁷ As of the end of CY 2020, litigation regarding the terminations of the TPS designations for El Salvador, Haiti, Sudan, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Nepal is ongoing.⁸ The TPS designations for these countries continues as of the end of CY 2020 based on preliminary injunctions and related court orders in the cases.

Country	Last Action (as of 12/31/20)	Expiration (as of 12/31/20)	Federal Register Notice
El Salvador	compliance with the <i>Ramos</i> preliminary injunction order	pending further resolution of litigation	85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020)
Haiti	compliance with the preliminary injunction orders in <i>Ramos</i> and <i>Saget</i>	pending further resolution of litigation	85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020)
Honduras	compliance with the order staying proceedings in <i>Bhattarai</i>	pending further resolution of litigation	85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020)
Nepal	compliance with the order staying proceedings in <i>Bhattarai</i>	pending further resolution of litigation	85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020)
Nicaragua	compliance with the <i>Ramos</i> preliminary injunction order	pending further resolution of litigation	85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020)
Somalia	18-month extension	September 17, 2021	85 FR 14229 (March 11, 2020)
South Sudan	18-month extension	May 2, 2022	85 FR 69344 (November 2, 2020)
Sudan	compliance with the <i>Ramos</i> preliminary injunction order	pending further resolution of litigation	85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020)
Syria	18-month extension	March 31, 2021	84 FR 49751 (September 23, 2019)
Yemen	18-month extension	September 3, 2021	85 FR 12313 (March 2, 2020)

⁷ TPS actions taken by the Secretary between December 31, 2020, and the date of this report are not reflected in the table. Any such TPS actions will be noted on the TPS Calendar Year 2021 report.

⁸ See, e.g., *Ramos, et al. v. Nielsen, et al.*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. March 12, 2018), *on appeal Ramos, et al., v. Wolf, et al.*, No. 18-16981 (9th Cir., Sept. 14, 2020) (“*Ramos*”); *Saget, et al., v. Trump, et al.*, No. 18-cv-1599 (E.D.N.Y. May 31, 2018) (“*Saget*”); and *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-00731 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 10, 2019) (“*Bhattarai*”).

Section 3.2 Number and Prior Immigration Status of TPS Beneficiaries During CY 2020

The following table reflects the number of TPS beneficiaries under each designated foreign state at the close of CY 2020.⁹

Country	Total
El Salvador	244,921
Haiti	54,365
Honduras	78,149
Nepal	14,642
Nicaragua	4,344
Somalia	447
South Sudan	101
Sudan	738
Syria	6,682
Yemen	1,663
Total	406,052

The following table reflects the prior immigration status of noncitizens with TPS at the close of CY 2020.¹⁰ Noncitizens who entered without inspection (EWI); who were stowaways (ST); as well as others who may have had no immigration status, may not recall their immigration status,¹¹ or who had applications/petitions for status denied prior to obtaining TPS, are also listed in the table. Appendix A provides the description of each of the status abbreviations in the first column of the table. Under INA § 244(a)(5), a noncitizen may continue to maintain his or her prior immigration status while holding TPS, provided he or she maintains eligibility for the prior immigration status.

⁹ Data may differ from prior reports due to annual fluctuations in the number of beneficiaries and to steps taken to improve data accuracy.

¹⁰ Data Source: Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS), USCIS Electronic Immigration System (USCIS ELIS), and USCIS Service Center Operations Directorate, as adjusted. Prior immigration status is self-reported by TPS beneficiaries on Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status.

¹¹ This is based upon self-reported information, which is not always accurate. At the time of filing for TPS, the applicant is self-reporting that he or she cannot recall his or her immigration status. Immigration status, or lack of status, does not impact eligibility for TPS. See INA § 244(a)(5).

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
IB1	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
IB2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
IBS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
A1	9	2	1	3	0	0	7	2	0	1
A12	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	8	1	2	6	0	0	1	3	0	2
A3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	6
AS	97	137	16	1,035	2	12	2	14	555	131
ASD	3	46	0	2	0	1	0	2	7	0
ASY	49	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
B1	16	62	32	14	26	0	1	9	39	2
B1A	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B2	149	419	255	84	101	4	4	32	479	36
C1	1	3	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
C4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CH	8	91	5	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
CP	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
CR6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CW1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
CW2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DA	153	25	57	6	3	0	0	1	1	1
DE	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DT	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
E1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
EAO	63	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
EB2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
ENT	312	0	68	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
EWI	4,052	806	3,349	152	163	6	0	3	28	2
F1	5	109	23	2,063	3	1	6	30	154	112
F2	2	10	3	425	1	0	0	4	31	19
FUG	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G1	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	6
G2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
G4	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
G5	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
GB	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
GT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
H1	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	14	0
H1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H1B	0	10	2	653	0	0	1	11	176	3
H2	21	5	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
H2A	15	14	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
H2B	25	33	19	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
H3A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H4	2	3	4	294	0	0	0	0	73	3
I	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMM	62	180	30	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
IN	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IR0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
J1	3	19	4	28	4	0	0	2	66	14
J1S	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
J2	0	2	1	25	0	0	0	3	26	3
K1	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	12	0
K2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
K3	7	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
L1A	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
L1B	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	4
M1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
N1	31	17	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
O1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
O3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
OP	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
P2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
P3S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAR	271	954	173	42	4	1	0	3	81	7
Q1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
R1	1	9	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0
R2	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	0
RE	22	140	18	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
RE5	0	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REF	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
S1	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
S9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SL6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	2	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T1	7	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
T3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TPS	3,115	0	950	0	104	1	0	2	0	0
TWO	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U1	13	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
U2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U4	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN	202,164	50,299	60,459	9,712	2,958	298	79	463	4,821	1,289
UNK	63	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
UU	10,929	189	2,666	2	189	14	0	28	7	3
V1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
V3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
WB	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
WD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WI	362	64	436	0	19	4	0	0	2	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
WIT	26	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WT	22	15	11	1	2	0	0	0	5	2
X	15	11	4	1	0	2	0	1	42	0
Blank	22,758	24	9,492	1	737	99	0	114	11	4
Total	244,921	54,365	78,149	14,642	4,344	447	101	738	6,682	1,663

Grand Total	406,052
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IV. Analysis/Discussion

Section 4.1 Legal Authority for the Secretary to Designate a Foreign State for TPS Under INA § 244(b)(1)

Under INA § 244(b)(1), the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, may designate a foreign state (or any part of such foreign state) if the conditions in the foreign state fall into one, or more, of three statutory categories, generally described as ongoing armed conflict, environmental disasters, or extraordinary and temporary conditions.¹² An initial TPS designation is purely discretionary, and the Secretary can decline to make a designation even if he determines that eligible conditions exist in a foreign state. The Secretary may designate the foreign state for a period of 6 to 18 months.¹³ When the Secretary designates a foreign state for TPS, he or she establishes the dates from which a TPS applicant must have continuously resided in and been continuously physically present in the United States in order to be eligible for TPS under the particular designation.¹⁴ By establishing these “continuous residence” and “continuous physical presence” dates in accordance with the TPS statute, the Secretary is able to afford temporary protection to the most appropriate group of noncitizens from the designated country.

Section 4.2 Legal Authority for the Secretary to Extend or Terminate TPS Designations of Foreign States Under INA § 244(b)(3)

As required by the INA, the Secretary conducts a periodic review of country conditions affecting each TPS designated-foreign state in consultation with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, to determine whether the conditions support extension or termination of the TPS designation, and whether a new designation may be warranted.¹⁵ In making this determination, the Secretary typically reviews country conditions information provided by DOS and USCIS’s Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate. At least 60 days prior to the current expiration of a country’s TPS designation, the Secretary must review the conditions in the designated foreign state and determine whether the conditions for such designation continue to be met. If the Secretary determines that the statutory conditions for designation no longer continue to be met, the TPS statute requires that he or she terminate the designation. If the Secretary finds, however, that the conditions for designation continue to be met (or makes no determination at all), the statute requires that the TPS designation be extended for a minimum of six months, or, in the Secretary’s discretion, for 12 or 18 months. USCIS publishes a notice in the *Federal Register* that announces the Secretary’s determination of whether to extend, extend and make a new designation, or terminate a country’s TPS designation.

¹² See *supra* note 1 (providing text of INA § 244(b)(1)).

¹³ See INA § 244(b)(2)(B).

¹⁴ See INA § 244(c)(1)(A). The continuous residence date is such date as the Secretary may establish. *Id.* at §(244(c)(1)(A)(i). However, the continuous physical presence date is the effective date of the most recent designation, which itself is the *Federal Register* notice publication date of the designation or such later date as the Secretary may specify in the notice. See *Id.* at §244(b)(2)(A); §244(c)(1)(A)(ii).

¹⁵ See INA § 244(b)(3)(A-C).

That notice includes an explanation of the reasons for the determination. Section 4.3 below describes the specific reasons for the extensions of TPS designations announced in CY 2020. There were no terminations of TPS designations in CY 2020.

Section 4.3 Extensions of Designations Under INA § 244(b)(3)(C)

This section provides details about TPS actions announced by the Secretary in CY 2020 regarding foreign states for which the most recent action by the Secretary, as of December 31, 2020, was an extension of the state's existing TPS designation.

Somalia

On March 11, 2020, Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf announced via FRN the extension of the TPS designation for Somalia for 18 months, effective March 18, 2020, through September 17, 2021.¹⁶

The information below describing the reasons for the extension of Somalia's TPS designation has been excerpted from the March 11, 2020 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension.

DHS has reviewed conditions in Somalia. Based on the review, the Secretary has determined that an 18-month extension is warranted because the ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions supporting Somalia's TPS designation remain.

Despite Somalia's peaceful political transition in 2017, the country is currently a terrorist safe haven, and the security situation remains volatile, with armed conflict continuing in 2018 and 2019. Civilians in Somalia continue to be displaced, injured, and killed as a result of conflicts involving government forces, clan militias, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), al Shabaab, and a splinter group of the self-described Islamic State (IS-Somalia). The United States has provided significant support for AMISOM and Somali efforts to counter al Shabaab, and U.S. military personnel advise, assist, and accompany regional forces during counterterrorism operations. U.S. air strikes in Somalia against members of al Qaeda and al Shabaab continued in 2018 and 2019 as well. Al Shabaab currently controls many rural areas in Somalia. IS-Somalia expanded activities in 2018 from its primary base in Somalia's Puntland region, establishing influence in Mogadishu. Both al Shabaab and IS-Somalia used a range of asymmetric tactics against AMISOM and Somali security forces, members of parliament, and other government personnel, as well as soft targets such as hotels, restaurants, and cafes. Al Shabaab launched multiple, often coordinated attacks on a regular basis throughout the country, using suicide bombers, Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices, ambush-style raids, targeted killings, and mortar attacks. On December 28, 2019, al Shabaab launched a suicide car bomb attack in Mogadishu. At least 79 civilians, including many students, were killed and at least 90 were wounded. It was reportedly the worst terrorist attack in Mogadishu since 2017. IS-Somalia carried out a number of roadside Improvised Explosive Device and small arms attacks,

¹⁶ See 85 FR 14229 (March 11, 2020) (18-month extension of Somalia's TPS designation through September 17, 2021).

suicide bombings, and targeted killings, primarily in Bosasso in Puntland and the Bakara Market area of Mogadishu, as well as in smaller towns. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia reported 982 civilian casualties from January-October 2018, over half from al Shabaab attacks.

Civilians continue to suffer human rights abuses and violations, including those involving unlawful or arbitrary killings by security forces, clan militias, and unknown assailants; forced disappearances; torture; arbitrary and politically motivated arrests and detentions; forced evictions; sexual abuse; and the forced recruitment of children. Civilian movements are severely limited in many areas of the country due to regular and active hostilities or military operations, and al Shabaab restrictions on civilians leaving territory under its control.

According to a needs assessment conducted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), approximately 4.2 million Somalis—37 percent of the country's estimated population of 11.3 million—required humanitarian assistance in 2019. UNOCHA reported that this represents a reduction as compared to previously reported figures, which UNOCHA attributed to improvements in the humanitarian situation, a more focused definition of humanitarian needs, and a change in how humanitarian needs are calculated.

As of December 2019, more than 2.6 million people in Somalia were displaced, representing an increase of more than 500,000 from the 2.1 million reported displaced as of April 2018, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Forced evictions, fed by growing population density and rising property prices, as well as weak land tenure protections, continue to negatively affect displaced populations in Somalia. According to the U.S. Department of State (DOS) 2018 Human Rights Report for Somalia, more than 204,000 displaced individuals were forced from their places of shelter in 2018, further undermining humanitarian efforts. 173,255 people were evicted from January-August 2019, with the majority of evictions taking place in Mogadishu.

According to UNHCR, there were 752,038 Somali refugees in neighboring countries as of December 2019. This is a decrease of more than 66,000 from the 819,000 reported refugees in neighboring countries as of May 2018. Since December 2014, more than 91,000 Somali refugees have voluntarily returned to Somalia with the assistance of UNHCR from countries including Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Libya, Sudan, and Yemen. In addition, some 38,000 Somali nationals who had been in Yemen have returned to Somalia since March 2015. According to UNHCR, Somalia hosted 35,523 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Ethiopia (21,707) and Yemen (13,259).

Access to medical care continued to worsen in 2018 due to widespread violence, and Somalia's health system remains fragmented, under-resourced, and ill-equipped to provide lifesaving and preventative services. Three million people in Somalia require urgent and essential healthcare services, according to UNOCHA. Women and children are particularly exposed to elevated health risks—Somalia has the world's highest child mortality rate and faces the sixth highest lifetime maternal death risk in the world, also according to UNOCHA.

Somalia experienced signs of economic recovery in 2018. Both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund reported Gross Domestic Product growth of 2.8 percent. The World Bank projects further growth of 3.0 to 3.5 percent in 2019 and 2020. Nevertheless, an estimated 69 percent of Somalia's population lives in poverty, the sixth highest poverty rate of all countries in the world. In 2018, average per capita income was \$332 U.S. dollars per year, according to the World Bank. Additional information supporting the reasons for the extension of Somalia's TPS designation are described at 85 FR 14229 (March 11, 2020).

South Sudan

On November 2, 2020, Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf announced via FRN the extension of the TPS designation for South Sudan for 18 months, effective November 3, 2020, through May 2, 2022.¹⁷

The information below describing the reasons for the extension of South Sudan's TPS designation has been excerpted from the November 2, 2020 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension.

DHS has reviewed conditions in South Sudan. Based on the review, the Secretary has determined that an 18-month extension is warranted because the ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions supporting South Sudan's TPS designation remain.

On February 21, 2020, President Salva Kiir Mayardit dissolved the incumbent government and appointed the Chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), Riek Machar Teny, as First Vice-President, launching the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity. Despite a decrease in large-scale fighting and limited progress on the country's political transition, ongoing armed conflict persists in several areas in South Sudan among both signatories and non-signatories to the peace agreement, according to the U.S. Department of State (DOS). DOS reported the continuing prevalence of incidents of armed groups attacking civilians—consistently the leading form of violence throughout the conflict. In addition, high military and ethnic militia mobilization, armed groups' readiness to resort to violence, and a lack of accountability persist, according to DOS.

Outbreaks of armed conflict in 2019 and 2020 among SPLM/A, SPLM/A-IO, and non-signatory groups included sporadic fighting in Central and Eastern Equatoria states, where hostilities contributed to the targeting of civilians through armed attacks, abductions, and kidnappings, according to the United Nations Panel of Experts on South Sudan. Fighting in Upper Nile state between SPLM/A and SPLM/A-IO forces led to attacks against civilians, including murders, looting, and sexual violence, and provoked extensive civilian displacement. In Western Bahr el-Ghazal state, internal SPLM/A leadership disputes erupted, leading to conflict-related incidents of sexual violence and the kidnapping of civilians, according to United Nations reporting. In Warrap state, heavy clashes erupted between armed civilians and government forces carrying out a disarmament project, resulting in many deaths. Both DOS and the United Nations reported that

¹⁷ See 85 FR 69344 (November 2, 2020) (18-month extension of South Sudan's TPS designation through May 2, 2022).

the intensity of intercommunal violence increased in 2019 and 2020, as localized competition for resources was exacerbated by adverse weather conditions and struggles for dominance along ethnic, tribal, and subclan lines.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains pervasive, with both state and non-state armed groups continuing to use SGBV as a weapon of war, according to DOS. SPLM/A and SPLM/A-IO forces continue to conscript children under 15 years of age into their ranks, according to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan. In 2019 and 2020, DOS and the United Nations Panel of Experts on South Sudan reported that state security forces suppressed political and civil activities, arbitrarily detaining civilians and engaging in torture and extrajudicial killings.

South Sudan continues to experience serious humanitarian conditions, including significant levels of civilian displacement and food insecurity, significant impediments to humanitarian assistance, and a severe economic crisis, according to DOS. The United Nations estimates that 7.5 million people, over 60 percent of the South Sudan's population, are dependent on humanitarian assistance. All of South Sudan continues to experience food insecurity and an estimated 6.5 million people, nearly 56 percent of the total population, are acutely food insecure, according to DOS. DOS reports that continued drought conditions in some parts of the country and flooding in other areas exacerbate food insecurity among conflict-affected populations.

The total number of displaced individuals has slightly decreased since South Sudan's 2019 TPS extension; however, conflict and intercommunal clashes continue to drive internal displacement, and insecurity remains a key concern for many displaced people, according to UNOCHA. Currently, nearly 3.9 million South Sudanese are displaced, a reduction of 330,000 since November 2018, when an estimated 4.2 million South Sudanese were reported displaced. 1.67 million South Sudanese are internally displaced, and an estimated 2.2 million South Sudanese are refugees or asylum-seekers in neighboring countries as of June 2020, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR reports 214,142 South Sudanese refugees have spontaneously returned since the revitalized peace agreement was signed in September 2018, although these returns significantly slowed in the first half of 2020 due to escalating intercommunal violence and COVID-19 border restrictions. According to DOS, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) hosted more than 181,000 civilians at six civilian protection sites within UNMISS bases as of June 2020.

After contracting for four consecutive years, South Sudan's economy grew 3.2 percent in the 2018/19 Fiscal Year, largely due to a rebound in the oil sector, according to the World Bank. Nevertheless, oil sector shocks continue to impact the economy and the government's ability to service debts and fulfill obligations. In August 2020, citing plummeting oil revenues, a senior Central Bank official reported that the government had run out of foreign exchange reserves.

DOS assesses that South Sudan remains in a deep economic crisis, with further deterioration on the horizon. Over 88 percent of the population lives below the poverty line—an increase from 80 percent in 2016—and livelihoods remain concentrated in low productive, unpaid agriculture and pastoralist work. The rate of inflation increased from 40 percent in December 2018 to 86 percent in June 2019, according to World Bank estimates. The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to

further increases in the prices of basic food items and a reduction in food imports, according to the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS), a consortium of humanitarian non-profit organizations. Additional information supporting the reasons for the extension of South Sudan's TPS designation are described at 85 FR 69344 (November 2, 2020).

Yemen

On March 2, 2020, Acting Secretary Chad F. Wolf announced via FRN the extension of the TPS designation for Yemen for 18 months, effective March 4, 2020, through September 3, 2021.¹⁸

The information below describing the reasons for the extension of Yemen's TPS designation has been excerpted from the March 2, 2020 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension.

DHS has reviewed conditions in Yemen. Based on the review, including input received from other Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that an 18-month extension is warranted because the ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions supporting Yemen's TPS designation remain.

Now in its fifth year, the conflict in Yemen continues, with ongoing clashes between the Houthi and government forces in Yemen. The Saudi-led coalition continues to wage a persistent air campaign against the Houthis and their allies, and fighting between government forces and the United Arab Emirates-backed Southern Transition Council (STC) initiated a new wave of violence in the south in 2019. In addition, terrorist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and a faction of the self-described Islamic State (IS–Y), carried out hundreds of attacks throughout Yemen in 2018 and 2019.

Civilians in Yemen continue to be killed and injured and to suffer numerous human rights abuses and violations, including those involving unlawful or arbitrary killings, forced disappearances, torture, sexual violence, arbitrary arrest and detention, and harsh and life-threatening prison conditions. Saudi-led coalition airstrikes have resulted in civilian casualties on multiple occasions. Houthi forces have used banned antipersonnel landmines, recruited children, and fired artillery into cities including Taiz and Aden, killing and wounding civilians. Government and Houthi security forces have committed rape and other forms of serious sexual violence targeting foreign migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other vulnerable groups. Non-state actors, including tribal militias, militant secessionist elements, AQAP, and IS–Y have also reportedly committed significant human rights abuses with impunity. The United Nations has reported that there have been at least 102,000 civilian fatalities due to armed conflict in Yemen since 2015. 2018 was the deadliest year of the conflict to date, with 30,800 reported fatalities. From January–June 2019, 11,900 civilian fatalities were reported, also according to NGO reports.

Yemen continues to experience a significant humanitarian crisis. An estimated 24.1 million people—about 80 percent of the country's population of 30.5 million—require humanitarian

¹⁸ See 85 FR 12313 (March 2, 2020) (18-month extension of Yemen's TPS designation through September 3, 2021).

assistance, according to the United Nations. From 2016 to 2018, as many as 4.3 million people were internally displaced in Yemen. An estimated 3.6 million remained displaced as of late 2019, while 1 million have returned from displacement to their places of origin, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). According to the International Organization for Migration, more than 190,000 people, including about 65,000 Yemenis, have fled to neighboring countries since the outbreak of the conflict. Yemen currently hosts more than 422,000 refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants, many of whom grew more vulnerable due to the worsening security and economic situation in 2018, according to UNOCHA. More than 30 percent of new arrivals to Yemen are unaccompanied minors, also according to UNOCHA.

Yemen relies on imports for approximately 90 percent of staple food supplies, according to UNOCHA. Prior to 2015, Yemen was already suffering from significant food insecurity. In March 2019, the World Food Program declared that Yemen was experiencing the world's largest food crisis, affecting 20.1 million individuals. Of those experiencing food insecurity, 9.9 million are facing acute food insecurity. There are nearly 2.3 million suspected cholera cases, and more than 3,700 associated deaths from cholera, since April 2017, according to the World Health Organization.

Years of protracted conflict have severely damaged much of Yemen's critical infrastructure, according to UNOCHA. The conflict has caused significant destruction of housing, medical facilities, schools, and power and water utilities, limiting the availability of electricity, clean water, and medical care and hampering the ability of humanitarian organizations to deliver critically needed food, medicine, and water, according to a 2019 DOS Yemen Travel Advisory. In 2019, the escalating conflict extensively damaged the remaining public and civilian infrastructure, also according to UNOCHA.

Yemen's economy continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing conflict. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have contracted by almost 40 percent since the end of 2014, although official statistics remain unavailable, according to the World Bank. The decline in economic activity has in turn led to a significant reduction in revenue collection, and increased the country's debt. Along with growing debt, a sharp increase in inflation and a large depreciation in the exchange rate from April 2018 to April 2019 dramatically reduced household purchasing power. The share of the population living below the poverty line has notably increased since the conflict began, with current projections indicating that more than 75 percent of the total population lives below the poverty line, also according to the World Bank. Additional information supporting the reasons for the extension of Yemen's TPS designation are described at 85 FR 12313 (March 2, 2020).

Section 4.4 Designations under INA § 244(b)(1)

The Secretary did not designate any foreign states, or parts thereof, in CY 2020.

Section 4.5 Terminations Under INA § 244(b)(3)(B)

The Secretary did not terminate the TPS designations of any foreign states, or parts thereof, in CY 2020. *But see* discussion below on DHS' compliance with court orders that currently prevent certain TPS termination decisions made by the former Secretary or a former Acting Secretary in previous years.

Section 4.6 Preliminary Injunction Orders and Order to Stay Proceedings

This section provides details about TPS actions announced by DHS in CY 2020 to ensure its continued compliance with the preliminary injunction orders of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos, et al. v. Nielsen, et al.*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018) and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York in *Saget, et al., v. Trump, et al.*, No. 18-cv-1599 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 11, 2019), and with the order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to stay proceedings in *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-00731 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2019).

Preliminary injunction order in *Ramos v. Nielsen*

In its October 3, 2018 order, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California enjoined DHS from implementing or enforcing the determinations to terminate TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Sudan while the case continued its way through the legal system. As a result, DHS may not effectuate the termination of TPS for these countries while the order remains in effect. The order also requires DHS to continue the validity of documentation showing lawful status and work authorization for affected, eligible TPS beneficiaries from those countries. DHS has published four *Federal Register* notices, on October 31, 2018,¹⁹ March 1, 2019,²⁰ November 4, 2019,²¹ and December 9, 2020²², to ensure DHS' compliance with the court's order. Although a panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit vacated the *Ramos* preliminary injunction on September 14, 2020, the plaintiffs have requested *en banc* review of the panel's decision. *See Ramos, et al., v. Wolf, et al.*, No. 18-16981(9th Cir., Sept. 14, 2020). On February 16, 2021, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit stayed plaintiffs' request for rehearing *en banc* for a 60-day period. The parties are to report to the Court any action DHS has taken that may affect further proceedings before the end of that period. The district court's preliminary injunction remained in effect throughout CY 2020, as did the *Bhattarai* and *Saget* court orders discussed below.

¹⁹ See 83 FR 54764 (October 31, 2018) (compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018)).

²⁰ See 84 FR 7103 (March 1, 2019) (compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018)).

²¹ See 84 FR 59403 (November 4, 2019) (compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018)).

²² See 85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020) (compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018)).

Preliminary injunction order in *Saget v. Trump*

On April 11, 2019, in *Saget*, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York enjoined the termination of TPS for Haiti, pending a final decision on the merits of the case. As required by the order in *Saget*, the TPS designation for Haiti remains in effect pending further court order. Beneficiaries under the TPS designation for Haiti will maintain their status and TPS documentation, but they must continue to meet all the individual requirements for TPS eligibility found in INA section 244(c) and 8 C.F.R. § 244, as well as in the instructions for Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status. The DHS *Federal Register* notices published on October 31, 2018, March 1, 2019, November 4, 2019, and December 9, 2020, also addressed measures DHS took to continue TPS and TPS-related documentation for eligible beneficiaries of TPS for Haiti. *See* fns. 19 - 22 *supra*.

The court order in *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*

On May 1, 2019, DHS announced actions to ensure its compliance with the order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to stay proceedings in *Bhattarai*.²³ The claims raised in *Bhattarai* are similar to, and will be informed by the resolution of, the claims being litigated before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-16981 (9th Cir.) (filed Oct. 12, 2018). For that reason, DHS stipulated in a court order that it will not implement or enforce the decision to terminate TPS for Honduras or Nepal²⁴ pending the resolution of the *Ramos* appeal, or by other order of the court. Beneficiaries under the TPS designations for Honduras and Nepal will retain their TPS, provided that a noncitizen's TPS is not withdrawn because of ineligibility.

Continued compliance with the court orders

DHS has complied with the various court orders described above by publishing appropriate *Federal Register* notices that continue TPS for eligible beneficiaries and continue their TPS-related employment and status documentation while the litigation proceeds. Since October 1, 2018, DHS has published five Federal Register Notices (FRN) to ensure its compliance with the court orders:

- 83 FR 54764 (October 31, 2018) (compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018)).
- 84 FR 7103 (March 1, 2019) (compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018)).

²³ *See* 84 FR 20647 (May 10, 2019) (compliance with the order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to stay proceedings in *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-00731 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2019)). The *Federal Register* notices published on November 4, 2019 and December 9, 2020 also addressed the continuation of TPS and TPS-related documentation for eligible beneficiaries of TPS for Nepal. *See* 84 FR 59403 (November 4, 2019); 85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020).

²⁴ *See* Termination of the Designation of Nepal for Temporary Protected Status, 83 FR 23705 (May 22, 2018); Termination of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status, 83 FR 26074 (June 5, 2018).

- 84 FR 20647 (May 10, 2019) (compliance with the order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to stay proceedings in *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-00731 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2019)).

84 FR 59403 (November 4, 2019) (combined FRN to ensure compliance with the court orders in *Ramos*, *Bhattarai* and *Saget*).

- 85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020) (combined FRN to ensure compliance with the preliminary injunction order in *Ramos*, as well as the *Bhattarai* and *Saget* orders).

In its December 9, 2020 FRN cited above, DHS announced measures to continue its compliance with all of the relevant court orders in *Ramos*, *Saget* and *Bhattarai*.²⁵ Beneficiaries under the TPS designations for El Salvador, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sudan, and Haiti will retain their TPS while the various court orders that cover each country remain in effect, provided that a noncitizen's TPS is not withdrawn because of individual ineligibility. The FRN automatically extends TPS and TPS-related documentation, such as Employment Authorization Documents, through October 4, 2021, for affected beneficiaries who maintain their individual TPS eligibility. As needed, DHS will publish future FRNs to continue its compliance with the court orders.

²⁵ 85 FR 79208 (December 9, 2020) (combined FRN to ensure compliance with the preliminary injunction order in *Ramos*, as well as the *Bhattarai* and *Saget* orders).

Appendix A – Immigration Status Codes²⁶

Code	Description	Code	Description
1B1	H-1B1 SPECIALTY OCCUPATION	EAO	EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY OPTION
1B2	H-1B2 DoD SPECIALTY OCCUPATION	EB1	EMPLOYMENT-BASED, FIRST PREFERENCE (PRIORITY WORKERS)
1BS	NONIMMIGRANT VISA, VARIATION OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	EB2	EMPLOYMENT-BASED, SECOND PREFERENCE (WORKERS WITH PROFESSIONAL OR ADVANCED DEGREE, ETC.)
A1	AMBASSADOR/DIPLOMAT/PUBLIC MINISTER/ CONSULAR OFFICER (OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY)	ENT	ENTER WITHOUT INSPECTION
A2	OTHER DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL (OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY)	EWI	ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION
A3	ATTENDANT/SERVANT/PERSONAL EMPLOYEE OF A1 OR A2 (OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY)	F1	STUDENT-ACADEMIC
A12		F2	SPOUSE/CHILD OF F1
AS	ASYLUM APPLICANT	FUG	FAMILY UNITY PROGRAM, STATUS GRANTED ALLOWING EXTENDED VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE
ASD	ASYLUM DENIED	G1	PRINCIPAL REP RECOGNIZED FOREIGN GOVT/STAFF/IMMEDIATE FAMILY
ASY	IMMIGRANT VISA – ASYLUM	G2	OTHER REP RECOGNIZED FOREIGN GOVT/ IMMEDIATE FAMILY
B1	TEMP VISITOR FOR BUSINESS	G4	OFFICER/EMPLOYEE OF INT’L ORG AND IMMEDIATE FAMILY
B1A	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – TEMPORARY VISITORS FOR BUSINESS	G5	ATTENDANT/SERVANT/PERSONAL EMPLOYEE OF G1/G2/G3/G4
B2	TEMP VISITOR FOR TRAVEL	GB	TEMPORARY VISITOR FOR BUSINESS UNDER GUAM VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM
C1	NONCITIZEN IN TRANSIT THROUGH U.S.		

²⁶ This reference chart of Immigration Status Codes includes both current codes and previously used historical codes, which are reflected in this document, Section 3.2: *Number and Prior Immigration Status of TPS Beneficiaries During CY 2020*. The data in CLAIMS, which USCIS reviewed to compile this TPS CY 2020 Congressional Report, contains references to both current and historical data codes.

C4	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – TRANSIT WITHOUT VISA (TWOV)	GT	TEMPORARY VISITOR FOR PLEASURE UNDER GUAM VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM
CH	PAROLEE (HUMANITARIAN/HQ AUTH)	H-1	NONCITIZEN IN A SPECIALTY (PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION)
CP	PAROLEE (PUBLIC INTEREST/HQ AUTH)	H1	SPECIALTY OCCUPATION
CR6	SPOUSE OF U.S. CITIZEN - CONDITIONAL	H1A	REGISTERED NURSE / SPOUSE / CHILDREN
CW1	NONIMMIGRANT VISA FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TRANSITIONAL WORKERS	H1B	SPECIALTY OCCUPATION
CW2	DEPENDANT OF CW1	H2	TEMP WORKER FOR SERVICES NOT AGRICULTURE SERVICES UNAVAIL IN U.S.
D1	NONCITIZEN CREW DEPART SAME VESSEL	H2A	TEMP WORKER FOR AGRICULTURE SERVICES UNAVAIL IN U.S.
DA	ADVANCE PAROLE (DISTRICT AUTH)	H2B	TEMP WORKER FOR SERVICES NOT AGRICULTURE UNAVAIL IN U.S.
DE	PAROLEE (DEFERRED INSPECTION)	H3A	TRAINEE
DT	PAROLE GRANTED AT POE OR DIST OFF	H4	SPOUSE/CHILD OF H1/H1B/H2/H2A/H2B/H3
E1	TREATY TRADER/SPOUSE/CHILD	I	FOREIGN PRESS (AND SPOUSE/CHILD)
E2	TREATY INVESTOR/SPOUSE/CHILD	IMM	IMMIGRANT (INDEFINITE PAROLE)

Code	Description	Code	Description
IN	INDEFINITE PAROLE	S1	SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL WORKER
IR0	PARENT OF U.S. CITIZEN	S9	EMERGENCY FARM WORKER TO PERFORM AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OR LABOR OF A TEMPORARY OR SEASONAL NATURE WHEN SERVICES ARE UNAVAILABLE IN THE U.S. AND WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF U.S. WORKERS
J1	EXCHANGE VISITOR	SL6	JUVENILE COURT DEPENDENT

J1S	VARIATION OF J1 NONIMMIGRANT STATUS (EXCHANGE VISITOR)	ST	STOWAWAY
J2	SPOUSE/CHILD OF J1	T1	NONIMMIGRANT VISA –VICTIM OF SEVERE FORM OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
K1	NONCITIZEN FIANC(E) OF USC	T2	SPOUSE OF AN NONCITIZEN CLASSIFIED AS T1, FIRST PREFERENCE (QUOTA) - NOT CURRENTLY IN USE
K2	CHILD OF K1	T3	1ST PREF CHILD OF NONCITIZEN CL T1
K3	SPOUSE OF USC	T4	PARENT OF A T1 - NOT CURRENTLY IN USE
K4	CHILD OF K3	T5	UNMARRIED UNDER 18 SIBLG T1 NI
L1	INTRA-COMPANY TRANSFEREE	TD	CANADIAN OR MEXICAN CITIZEN SPOUSE OR CHILD OF TN
L1A	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREE (IN THE EXECUTIVE OR MANAGERIAL LEVEL)	TPS	TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS
L1B	SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE NONCITIZEN WORKER	TWO	TRANSIT WITHOUT A VISA
L2	SPOUSE OF L1	U1	VICTIM OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
M1	STUDENT-VOCATIONAL/NON- ACAD	U2	SPOUSE OF U1
N1	PRINCIPAL PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEMBER STATE OF NATO	U4	PARENT OF U1
N1	PRINCIPAL PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEMBER STATE OF NATO	UN/UU or UNK	UNKNOWN, OR NOT REPORTED
O1	EXTRA ABILITY SCIENES/ARTS/EDUCATION/ BUSINESS/ATHLETICS	V1	SPOUSE OF LPR AWAITING VISA
O3	SPOUSE/CHILD OF O-1, O-2	V2	CHILD OF LPR AWAITING VISA
OP	OVERSEAS PAROLEE	V3	CHILD OF V1 OR V2
P1	INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ATHLETE/ENTERTAINER	WB	VISITOR FOR BUSINESS – VISA WAIVER PROGRAM
P2	INDIVIDUAL PERFORMER OR PART OF A GROUP ENTERING TO PERFORM UNDER A RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM	WD	WITHDRAWAL

P3	CULTURALLY UNIQUE PROGRAM ARTIST/ENTERTAINER	WI	WITHOUT INSPECTION
P3S	VARIATION OF P-3 NONIMMIGRANT VISA STATUS (ARTISTIC OR ENTERTAINER COMING TO PERFORM OR TEACH)	WIT	ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION
PAR	PAROLEE	WT	TEMP TOURISM VISITOR – VISA WAIVER PROGRAM
PI	EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT FOR PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORIES	X	NON-PREFERENCE QUOTA
Q1	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM PARTICIPANT		
Q3	DEPENDENTS OF IRISH PPCT PROGRAM OR CHILD OF NONCITIZEN CLASS Q-1 (Q1M)		
R1	RELIGIOUS WORKER		
R2	SPOUSE/CHILD OF R1		
RE	REFUGEE		
RE5	REFUGEE – HAITI		
REF	REFUGEE		