

Thank you for joining today's webinar, **Temporary Protected Status (TPS).** The webinar will begin shortly.

All lines are muted.





Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS



The Secretary of Homeland Security may designate a foreign country for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely. In certain circumstances, there must also be a request from the country for TPS and determination that the country is unable to handle the return of its nationals adequately. Other statutory conditions may also apply.

BACKGROUND



- TPS was created by the Immigration Act of 1990 (IMMACT 90), Pub. L. 101-649.
- Congress sought to provide protection to people who feared returning to their home countries for reasons other than persecution.
- Find the law and regulations at INA § 244; 8 CFR § 244.1-244.9.

DESIGNATION OF A COUNTRY FOR TPS



- The Secretary of Homeland Security may designate a country for TPS due to the following temporary conditions in the country:
 - Ongoing armed conflict (such as civil war);
 - An environmental disaster (such as an earthquake or hurricane) or an epidemic; or
 - Other extraordinary and temporary conditions.
- An initial or re-designation remains in effect for 6-18 months, depending on secretary's discretionary decision.
- Before the conclusion of a designation period, the secretary determines whether to extend TPS for another period of 6, 12 or 18 months.

TPS BENEFICIARIES



- TPS beneficiaries have the following rights:
 - Are not removable from the United States;
 - Can obtain an Employment Authorization Document (EAD);
 - May be granted travel authorization;
 - Cannot be detained by DHS on the basis of their immigration status in the United States; and
 - May apply for other nonimmigrant and immigrant status or benefits for which they may be eligible.

COUNTRIES CURRENTLY DESIGNATED



- Burma (Myanmar)
- El Salvador
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Nepal
- Nicaragua
- Somalia

- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Yemen

^{*}as of 08/25/2021

BURMA (MYANMAR)



Registration Period: May 25, 2021 – Nov. 25, 2022

TPS Designated Through: Nov. 25, 2022

- Continuous Residence in the United States Since: March 11, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States Since: May 25,
 2021

EL SALVADOR



- TPS and TPS-related documents for eligible beneficiaries covered by the *Ramos* preliminary injunction will continue as long as the injunction remains in effect.
- Certain EADs have been auto-extended through Oct. 4, 2021.
 DHS will soon publish another Federal Register Notice to continue its compliance with the court orders to continue TPS and TPS-related documents for affected beneficiaries.

HAITI



Registration Period: Aug. 3, 2021 - Feb. 3, 2023

TPS Designated Through: Feb. 3, 2023

- Continuous Residence in the United States since July 29, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States since Aug. 3, 2021

HAITI- CURRENT BENEFICIARIES



We encourage beneficiaries whose TPS has been continued by court orders to register under the new Haiti designation to help ensure that they will have TPS, if eligible, should the court injunction end.

Registration dates: Aug. 3, 2021 - Feb. 3, 2023

- Continuous Residence in the United States since July 29, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States since Aug. 3,
 2021

HAITI- CURRENT BENEFICIARIES



- TPS and TPS-related documents for eligible beneficiaries covered by the *Ramos* and *Saget* preliminary injunctions will continue as long as those injunctions remain in effect.
- Certain EADs have been auto-extended through Oct. 4, 2021.
 DHS will soon publish another Federal Register Notice to continue its compliance with the court orders to continue TPS and TPS-related documents for affected beneficiaries.

HONDURAS



- TPS and TPS-related documents for eligible beneficiaries covered by the *Ramos* preliminary injunction will continue as long as the injunction remains in effect.
- Certain EADs have been auto-extended through Oct. 4, 2021.
 DHS will soon publish another Federal Register Notice to continue its compliance with the court orders to continue TPS and TPS-related documents for affected beneficiaries.

NEPAL



- TPS and TPS-related documents for eligible beneficiaries covered by the *Ramos* preliminary injunction will continue as long as the injunction remains in effect.
- Certain EADs have been auto-extended through Oct. 4, 2021.
 DHS will soon publish another Federal Register Notice to continue its compliance with the court orders to continue TPS and TPS-related documents for affected beneficiaries.

NICARAGUA



- TPS and TPS-related documents for eligible beneficiaries covered by the *Ramos* preliminary injunction will continue as long as the injunction remains in effect.
- Certain EADs have been auto-extended through Oct. 4, 2021.
 DHS will soon publish another Federal Register Notice to continue its compliance with the court orders to continue TPS and TPS-related documents for affected beneficiaries.

SOMALIA



Re-registration Period: July 22, 2021 - Sept. 20, 2021

Initial Registration Period for New Applicants: July 22, 2021- March 17, 2023

TPS Designated Through: March 17, 2023

- Continuous Residence in the United States since July 19, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States since Sept. 18,
 2021

SOUTH SUDAN



TPS Designated Through: May 2, 2022

TPS Designation Date: Nov. 3, 2011

Re-registration period closed Jan. 4, 2021

SUDAN



- TPS and TPS-related documents for eligible beneficiaries covered by the *Ramos* preliminary injunction will continue as long as the injunction remains in effect.
- Certain EADs have been auto-extended through Oct. 4, 2021.
 DHS will soon publish another Federal Register Notice to continue its compliance with the court orders to continue TPS and TPS-related documents for affected beneficiaries.

SYRIA



Re-registration Period: March 19, 2021 – May 18, 2021

Initial Registration Period for New Applicants: March 19, 2021- Sept. 30, 2022

TPS Designated Through: Sept. 30, 2022

- Continuous Residence in the United States since March 19, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States since March 31,
 2021

VENEZUELA



Registration Period: March 9, 2021- Sept. 9, 2022

TPS Designated Through: Sept. 9, 2022

- Continuous Residence in the United States since March 8, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States since March 9,
 2021

YEMEN



Re-registration Period: July 9, 2021 - Sept. 7, 2021

Initial Registration Period for New Applicants: July 9, 2021- March 3, 2023

TPS Designated Through: March 3, 2023

- Continuous Residence in the United States since July 5, 2021
- Continuous Physical Presence in the United States since Sept. 4,
 2021

ELIGIBILITY



- Be a national of a country designated for TPS, or a person without nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country;
- File during the open initial registration or re-registration period, or meet the requirements for late initial filing during any extension of your country's TPS designation;
- Have been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation date of your country; and
- Have been continuously residing in the United States since the date specified for your country.

INELIGIBILITY



- Have been convicted of any felony or two or more misdemeanors in the United States;
- Are found inadmissible as an immigrant under applicable grounds in INA section 212(a), including non-waivable criminal and security-related grounds;
 - ➤ Certain inadmissibility grounds may be waived for humanitarian reasons, to assure family unity or if the waiver is in the public interest. 8 CFR 244.3(b).
- Are subject to any of the mandatory bars to asylum in INA, section 208(b)(2)(A);

INELIGIBILITY



- Fail to meet the continuous physical presence or continuous residence in the United States requirements;
- Fail to meet initial or late initial TPS registration requirements; or
- If granted TPS, fail to re-register for TPS, as required, without good cause;
- Found by EOIR to have knowingly filed a frivolous asylum application; and
- Have had a prior order of removal reinstated.

FIRM RESETTLEMENT – MANDATORY BAR



The firm resettlement asylum bar also applies to TPS applicants.

- TPS applicants are considered to be firmly resettled if, prior to arrival in the United States and subsequent to the events giving rise to the TPS designation, they entered into another country with, or while in that country received, an offer of permanent residence status, citizenship, or some other type of permanent resettlement, unless they establish:
 - That their entry into that country was a necessary consequence of their flight from persecution, that they remained in that country only as long as was necessary to arrange onward travel, and that they did not establish significant ties in that country, OR
 - That the conditions of their residence in that country were so substantially and consciously restricted by the authority in the country that they were not in fact resettled.

HOW TO APPLY



FORMS

Form I-821,
 Application for
 Temporary
 Protected Status

EVIDENCE

- Identity and nationality;
- Date of entry; and
- Continuous residence.

FEE

- Fees are posted at www.uscis.gov/i-821
- Form I-912,
 Application for Fee
 Waiver

FORM I-821



			B			
*	or Temporary tment of Homela coship and Immig	nd Security		USCIS Form I-821 OMB No. 1615-004 Expires 07/31/2022		
		For USCIS Use O	uly			
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If you selected Item Nur granted you TPS. USCIS	mber 1.b., please indicat	te who				
	Board of Immigration Ap	ppeals				

- Download the most recent version from uscis.gov.
- Read the accompanying instructions.
- File with required documentation.

ACCOMPANYING FORMS



- I-765, Application for Employment Authorization
- I-131, Application for Travel
 Document
- I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility

- I-765 and I-131 are optional.
- I-601 is only required in certain situations.*
- Check uscis.gov for associated filing fees.

*See 8 CFR 244.3(b)

IDENTITY/NATIONALITY EVIDENCE



The following documents may establish nationality/identity:

- Passport;
- Certificate of Naturalization/Citizenship;
- Birth certificate accompanied by photo identification; or
- National identity document from country of origin with photograph or fingerprint.
- If these primary documents are not available, the regulations at 8 CFR 244.9 provide that the applicant may provide an affidavit describing why the documents are unavailable and also submit secondary evidence. Please also see the Form I-821 Instructions.

DATE OF ENTRY EVIDENCE



The following documents may establish date of entry evidence:

- Passport/passport entries;
- Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record; or
- Documents used to establish continuous residence.

CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE EVIDENCE



Examples of documents that establish presence/continuous residence:

- Passport/Passport entries;
- Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record;
- Employment records;
- Rent receipts, utility bills (gas, electric, telephone, etc.), receipts, or letters from companies showing dates when you received service;
- Money order receipts for money sent in or out of the United States;
- Birth certificates of children born in the United States;

(continues on next slide)

CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE EVIDENCE



Examples of documents that establish presence/continuous residence (continued from previous slide):

- Correspondence between you and others;
- Social Security card;
- Bank books with dated transactions;
- Selective Service card;
- Attestations of your residence by churches, unions, or other organizations; and/or
- Affidavits.

FILING FEE



- There is a \$50 filing fee for Form I-821 if registering under a new designation for a country.
- There is an \$85 biometrics fee for applicants 14 and older.
- There are also fees to file for employment authorization, a travel document, or a request for a waiver of a ground of inadmissibility.
- Fees will be posted on uscis.gov.
- If you cannot afford the fees, you may file a Form I-912, Application for Fee Waiver.

MAINTAINING TPS



- If the secretary extends a country's TPS, then TPS beneficiaries must re-register during each re-registration period.
 - Failure to re-register without good cause is a ground for mandatory TPS withdrawal.
- Check uscis.gov/tps to learn if EADs will be automatically extended, or if it is necessary to file a new Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization Document.

LATE FILING



- During an extension period of a country's TPS, a late reregistration application will be accepted if good cause is established. You should submit a letter with Form I-821 explaining your reasons for being late.
- USCIS will consider late **initial** applications if you meet specific conditions outlined in 8 CFR 244.2(f) and (g), and also described on uscis.gov/tps.

TRAVEL



- TPS beneficiaries do not have travel authorization automatically.
- TPS beneficiaries who wish to travel outside of the United States should request advance parole using Form I-131, Application for Travel Document.
- Advance parole may be granted as a matter of discretion.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION



- While USCIS adjudicates the majority of TPS applications, an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals may also approve a Form I-821 when you are in proceedings before them.
- Only USCIS may approve the Form I-765 and issue an EAD or Form I-131 for a travel document.

APPEALING A DENIAL





- If USCIS denies a Form I-821, you may appeal to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO), in certain situations.
- If you are placed in removal proceedings, you may request that an immigration judge review the Form I-821 *de novo*.

FAMILY MEMBERS



- Each person seeking TPS must apply individually on a separate Form I-821.
- There is no derivative TPS status, meaning your spouse, children or parents cannot obtain TPS as a result of your approved TPS.

ONLINE FILING



- Eligible nationals of Burma, Haiti, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela or Yemen, or individuals without nationality who last habitually resided in one of those countries, can now file Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, online if they are applying for TPS for the first time.
- Re-registrants must file a paper application.

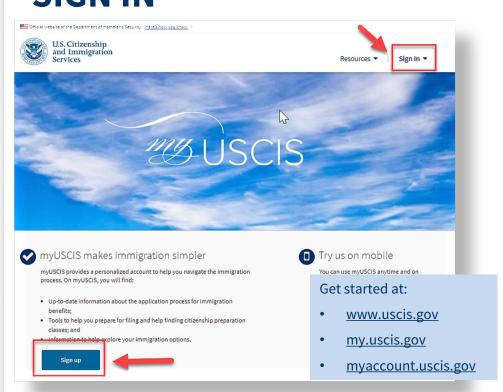
FILE ONLINE OR WITH PAPER

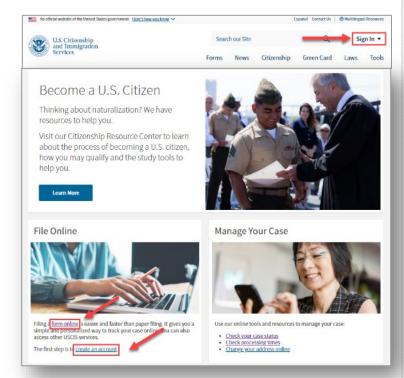


- Online form is the same as paper version
- Online filing is only available for applicants filing as an initial applicant under a new designation
- Form I-765 can be filed online if Form I-821 was filed online
- Form I-912 cannot be filed online; a fee waiver request must be a paper request
- Work at your own pace, we automatically save your answers if filing online
- Draft forms are saved for 30 days from the last time you worked on your form

ONLINE FILING -CREATE AN ACCOUNT OR SIGN IN







YOUR USCIS ONLINE ACCOUNT



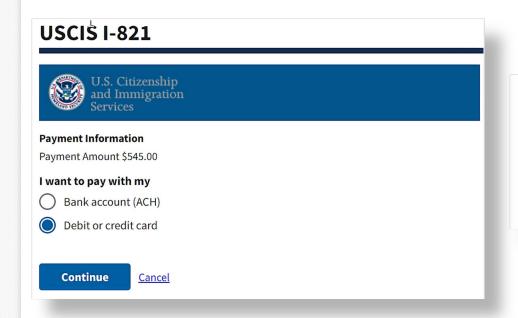
- www.uscis.gov/file-online
- Filing tips and videos
- Helpful questions & answers
- Resources for attorneys and representatives
- Password resets and how to get technical support





PAY FOR YOUR FORMS





You have successfully submitted both your Application for Temporary Protected Status (I-821) and Application for Employment Authorization (I-765)

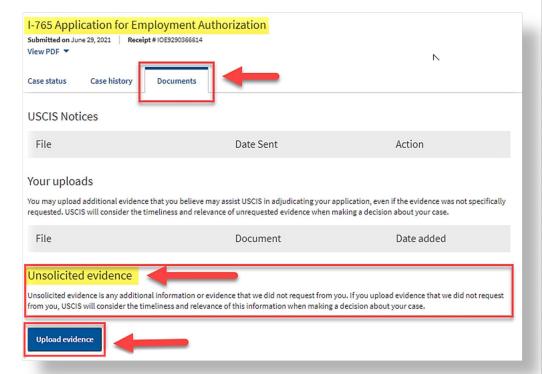
We will contact you if we have any questions or need additional information. You can track the status of your application through your USCIS online account.

Go to my cases

UPLOADING EVIDENCE – SOLICITED AND UNSOLICITED



- Choose the application you need to make corrections to
- Choose the 'Documents' tab
- Scroll down and choose 'Upload Evidence'

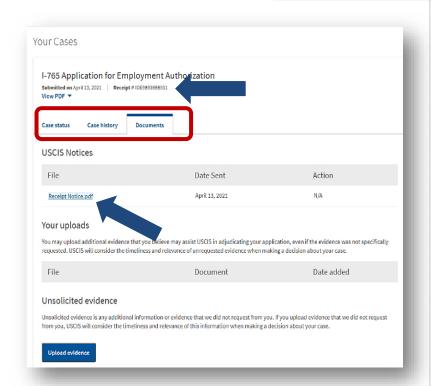


TRACKING YOUR CASE



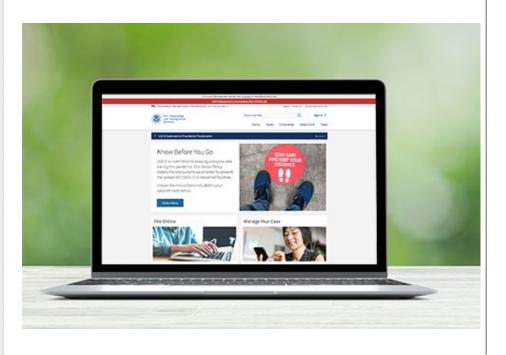
All notices are posted to your account

- Receipt notice
- Biometrics appointment notice
- Request for Evidence (RFE)
- PDF of your completed form
- Decision letter
- * Notices are also mailed to the address on file



SELF-HELP TOOLS AND RESOURCES





The <u>USCIS website</u> offers the following free services:

- ✓ Check your <u>case status</u>
- ✓ Change your address
- ✓ Check processing times
- ✓ <u>TPS</u> webpage and a page for each TPS country

AVOID SCAMS



Visit the <u>USCIS Avoid Scams</u> webpage to learn more about:

- Form filing tips;
- Common immigration scams;
- How to <u>report immigration scams</u>;
 and
- How to find <u>legal services and help</u>.





Q&A SESSION



Questions?

Thank you!

USCIS QR CODE





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