



Temporary Protected Status: Calendar Year 2017 Annual Report

Report to Congress

May 15, 2018



Homeland
Security

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services



**Homeland
Security**

Foreword

May 15, 2018

I am pleased to present the following “Temporary Protected Status: Calendar Year 2017 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 Robert W. Goodlatte
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D. Wonnberg".

David Wonnberg
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 aliens 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 country 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) 2017, there were approximately 437,402 TPS beneficiaries.

During CY 2017, the Secretary announced extensions of the existing TPS designations of Haiti, Honduras, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen; announced a new designation of Yemen for TPS; and announced terminations of the TPS designations of Haiti, Nicaragua, and Sudan.

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.

Specifically, the Secretary announced the following TPS actions during CY 2017:

- On January 4, 2017, former Secretary Johnson extended the TPS designation of Yemen and a new designation for Yemen for TPS for 18 months, effective March 4, 2017, through September 3, 2018.²
- On January 17, 2017, former Secretary Johnson extended the TPS designation of Somalia for 18 months, effective March 18, 2017, through September 17, 2018.³
- On March 22, 2017, former Secretary Kelly announced his decision to extend the TPS designation of Haiti for six months, effective July 23, 2017, through January 22, 2018.⁴
- On September 18, 2017, former Acting Secretary Duke announced her decision to extend the TPS designation of South Sudan for 18 months, effective November 3, 2017, through May 2, 2019.⁵
- On September 18, 2017, former Acting Secretary Duke announced her decision to terminate the TPS designation of Sudan, delaying the effective date of the termination by 12 months from November 2, 2017, to allow for an orderly transition before the designation terminates on November 2, 2018.⁶
- On November 6, 2017, former Acting Secretary Duke announced that she had not made a determination on Honduras' TPS designation by the statutory deadline, resulting in a six-month automatic extension of Honduras' designation for TPS, effective January 5, 2018, through July 5, 2018.⁷
- On November 6, 2017, former Acting Secretary Duke announced her decision to terminate the TPS designation of Nicaragua, delaying the effective date of the termination by 12 months from January 5, 2018, to allow for an orderly transition before the designation terminates on January 5, 2019.⁸
- On November 20, 2017, former Acting Secretary Duke announced her decision to terminate the TPS designation of Haiti, delaying the effective date of the termination by 18 months from January 22, 2018, to allow for an orderly transition before the designation terminates on July 22, 2019.⁹

The Secretary did not announce any TPS actions regarding El Salvador, Nepal, or Syria in CY 2017, although the existing TPS designations for these countries were in place throughout CY 2017. USCIS continued to process applications related to the TPS programs for these countries

² See 82 FR 859 (January 4, 2017) (18-month extension of Yemen's TPS designation and redesignation of Yemen for TPS through September 3, 2018).

³ See 80 FR 4905 (January 17, 2017) (18-month extension of Somalia's TPS designation through September 17, 2018).

⁴ See 82 FR 23830 (May 24, 2017) (6-month extension of Haiti's TPS designation through January 22, 2018).

⁵ See 82 FR 44205 (September 21, 2017) (18-month extension of South Sudan's TPS designation through May 2, 2019).

⁶ See 82 FR 47228 (October 11, 2017) (termination of Sudan's TPS designation with 12-month period for orderly transition before termination of Sudan's designation for TPS, effective November 2, 2018).

⁷ See 82 FR 59630 (December 15, 2017) (6-month automatic extension of Honduras' TPS designation through July 5, 2018).

⁸ See 82 FR 59636 (December 15, 2017) (termination of Nicaragua's TPS designation with 12-month period for orderly transition before termination of Nicaragua's designation for TPS, effective January 5, 2019).

⁹ See 83 FR 2648 (January 18, 2018) (termination of Haiti's TPS designation with 18-month period for orderly transition before termination of Haiti's designation for TPS, effective July 22, 2019).

in CY 2017. Additionally, termination of the TPS designations of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone became effective on May 21, 2017, after having been announced by former Secretary Johnson on September 26, 2016.



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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 alien 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 country for TPS, registered TPS beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States, cannot be removed, and are authorized to work, so long as they continue to meet the terms and conditions of their TPS designation. They may also be granted authorization to travel abroad, at the Secretary's discretion, for brief periods. *See* INA §§ 244(a)(1), 244(a)(2), and 244(f)(3).

The granting of TPS itself does not lead to permanent resident status. When the Secretary terminates a country's TPS designation, beneficiaries return to the same immigration status they possessed before 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. TPS beneficiaries are also considered as being in, and maintaining, lawful status as a nonimmigrant for purposes of seeking adjustment of status under INA § 245(a).

III. Data Report

Section 3.1 Foreign States with TPS Designations in Calendar Year (CY) 2017

The following table reflects all of the foreign states (or parts thereof) that held a TPS designation in CY 2017. The table shows the most recent effective dates of each designation and/or extension, or termination, and the expiration date for each country’s TPS designation as of December 31, 2017.¹⁰

Country	Last Action (as of 12/31/17)	Expiration (as of 12/31/17)	Federal Register Notice
El Salvador	18-month extension	March 9, 2018	81 FR 44645 (July 8, 2016)
Guinea	termination with 6-month transition period	May 21, 2017 (termination effective)	81 FR 66064 (September 26, 2016)
Haiti	termination with 18-month transition period	July 22, 2019 (termination effective)	83 FR 2648 (January 18, 2018)
Honduras	6-month extension	July 5, 2018	82 FR 59630 (December 15, 2017)
Liberia	termination with 6-month transition period	May 21, 2017 (termination effective)	81 FR 66059 (September 26, 2016)
Nepal	18-month extension	June 24, 2018	81 FR 74470 (October 26, 2016)
Nicaragua	termination with 12-month transition period	January 5, 2019 (termination effective)	82 FR 59636 (December 15, 2017)
Sierra Leone	termination with 6-month transition period	May 21, 2017 (termination effective)	81 FR 66054 (September 26, 2016)
Somalia	18-month extension	September 17, 2018	80 FR 4905 (January 17, 2017)
South Sudan	18-month extension	May 2, 2019	82 FR 44205 (September 21, 2017)
Sudan	termination with 12-month transition period	November 2, 2018 (termination effective)	82 FR 47228 (October 11, 2017)
Syria	18-month extension and concurrent redesignation	March 31, 2018	81 FR 50533 (August 1, 2016)
Yemen	18-month extension and concurrent redesignation	September 3, 2018	82 FR 859 (January 4, 2017)

¹⁰ TPS actions taken by the Secretary between December 31, 2017, and the date of this report are not reflected in the table. Any such TPS actions will be noted on the TPS Calendar Year 2018 report.

Section 3.2 Number and Prior Immigration Status of TPS Beneficiaries During CY 2017

The following table reflects the number of TPS beneficiaries under each designated foreign state at the close of CY 2017.¹¹

Country	Total
El Salvador	262,766
Haiti	58,620
Honduras	86,005
Nepal	14,807
Nicaragua	5,303
Somalia	503
South Sudan	77
Sudan	1,050
Syria	7,014
Yemen	1,257
Total	437,402

The following table reflects the prior immigration status of individuals who held TPS at the close of CY 2017.¹² Individuals 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,¹³ 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 person may continue to maintain his or her prior immigration status while holding TPS, provided he or she maintains eligibility for the prior immigration status.

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
IB1	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	11	0

¹¹ Data may differ from prior reports due to annual fluctuations in the number of beneficiaries and to steps taken to improve data accuracy.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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).

IB2	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
IBS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
A1	10	2	3	2	0	0	3	4	0	0
A12	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A2	8	2	1	10	0	1	1	13	0	5
A3	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
AS	110	218	24	1,109	5	20	0	15	448	87
ASD	4	64	0	2	0	2	0	2	9	0
ASY	67	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
B1	31	87	54	16	43	0	1	23	58	6
B1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
B2	268	629	367	125	167	2	4	44	692	31
C1	3	8	17	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
C4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
CH	9	158	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	0
CP	1	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	0
CW1	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
CW2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
D1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DA	949	25	89	14	6	0	0	1	3	1
DE	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DT	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
DX	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
E1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
EAO	35	1	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EB1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EB2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENT	447	0	91	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
EWI	9,372	1,518	6,180	286	304	17	0	6	42	4
F1	15	170	45	1,801	7	2	8	51	234	82
F2	5	10	3	471	1	0	0	7	41	20
FUG	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G1	0	3	2	7	0	0	3	1	0	8
G2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
G4	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1
G5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
GB	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
GT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
H1	0	1	2	23	0	0	0	0	12	0
H1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
H1B	2	12	5	660	1	0	1	15	164	2
H2	39	13	20	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
H2A	10	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
H2B	39	41	27	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
H3A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H4	9	4	7	300	0	0	0	3	95	3
I	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMM	97	253	44	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
IN	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
J1	5	23	6	30	5	0	0	10	134	25
J1S	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
J2	0	2	1	30	0	0	1	4	40	20
K1	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	1	15	0
K2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
K3	11	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K4	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
L1A	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
L1B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
L2	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	1	7	1
LPR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	7
N1	17	18	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
N4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
O1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
O3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
OP	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
P3	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
P3S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAR	419	1,142	178	52	4	2	0	4	110	10
PI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q1	2	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	16	1	5	1	0	0	0	3	0
R2	0	9	3	4	2	0	0	0	7	0
RE	29	233	21	1	4	0	0	2	1	0
RE5	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REF	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
S1	6	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
S9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	3	14	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
T1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
T5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TB	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TD	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TN2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TPS	4,261	0	1,259	0	154	3	0	4	0	0
TWO	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U1	16	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
U2	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
U3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN	201,168	52,426	60,473	9,753	3,064	307	53	543	4,780	930
UNK	104	1	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
UU	13,451	318	3,365	0	271	22	0	56	2	0
V1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
V3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
WB	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
WD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WI	496	112	570	0	22	1	0	0	2	0

Status	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras	Nepal	Nicaragua	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Syria	Yemen
WIT	32	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WT	41	21	15	6	3	0	0	0	11	1
X	20	23	7	2	0	2	0	1	39	0
Blank	31,080	76	12,995	3	1,205	114	0	229	5	0
Total	262,766	58,620	86,005	14,807	5,303	503	77	1,050	7,014	1,257

Grand Total	437,402
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IV. Analysis/Discussion

Section 4.1 Legal Authority for the Secretary to Designate or Redesignate 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 country (or any part of such foreign country) if the conditions in the foreign country fall into one, or more, of three statutory categories, generally described as ongoing armed conflict, environmental disasters, or extraordinary and temporary conditions.¹⁴ If the Secretary determines that the country conditions support a TPS designation, he or she may provide for an initial designation of 6 to 18 months.¹⁵ When the Secretary designates a country, 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 country designation.¹⁶ 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 individuals 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 country in consultation with appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government, including the Department of State (DOS), to determine whether the conditions support extension or termination of the TPS designation, and whether a new designation may be warranted.¹⁷ In making this determination, the Secretary reviews country conditions information provided by DOS and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services’ (USCIS) 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 he or she extend the TPS designation for a minimum of six months, or, in the Secretary’s discretion, for 12 or 18 months.¹⁸ The Secretary’s determination of whether to extend, extend and make a new designation, or terminate a country’s TPS designation is published as a notice in the *Federal Register*. Extensions of a TPS designation may be for 6, 12, or 18 months, as the Secretary determines in her discretion.¹⁹

¹⁴ See *supra* note 1 (providing text of INA § 244(b)(1)).

¹⁵ See INA § 244(b)(2)(B).

¹⁶ See INA § 244(c)(1)(A).

¹⁷ See INA § 244(b)(3)(A).

¹⁸ See INA § 244(b)(3).

¹⁹ See INA § 244(b)(3)(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 2017. Section 4.7 below describes the specific reasons for terminations of TPS designations announced in CY 2017.

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 2017 regarding foreign states for which the most recent action by the Secretary, as of December 31, 2017, was an extension of the state's existing TPS designation.

Haiti

On May 24, 2017, the Secretary announced the extension of TPS for Haiti for 6 months, effective July 23, 2017, through January 22, 2018.²⁰

The information below describing the reasons for the extension of Haiti's TPS designation has been excerpted from the May 24, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension.

Since the last extension was announced, DHS has reviewed conditions in Haiti. Based on this review and after consulting with DOS, the Secretary has determined that a limited, 6-month extension is warranted because, although Haiti has made significant progress in recovering from the January 2010 earthquake that prompted its initial designation, conditions in Haiti supporting its designation for TPS persist.

Although lingering effects of the 2010 earthquake remain, Haiti has made significant progress in addressing issues specific to the earthquake, as its economy continues to recover and grow. For example, 96% of people displaced by the earthquake and living in internally displaced person (IDP) camps have left those camps. Over 98% of the IDP camps have closed. However, over 55,000 Haitians who lost their homes in the earthquake are still living in 31 camps for internally displaced persons without viable options to leave. Gender-based violence in these camps continues to be a serious concern, and personal security is a serious and pervasive issue. Some people who were displaced by the earthquake, although no longer in camps, have moved back to unsafe homes or relocated to informal settlements located in hazardous areas. However, demonstrating improvement in Haiti's security situation, in March 2017, the United Nations announced that the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Haiti will end in October 2017, to be replaced by a new police-only mission focused on rule of law.

Hurricane Matthew made landfall in Haiti on October 4, 2016, causing extensive damage to crops, housing, livestock, and infrastructure across Haiti's southwest peninsula. The Government of Haiti confirmed 546 fatalities from the storm, and over 175,000 people were left without housing. The most significant impact from the storm was concentrated in 3 of Haiti's 10 departments—Nippes, Grand'Anse, and Sud. Minimal damage was inflicted on the rest of the country, including the capital, Port-au-Prince, and the second largest city, Cap-Haïtien. Still,

²⁰ 82 FR 23830 (May 24, 2017).

significant losses of crops and livestock in the regions damaged by Hurricane Matthew impacted the entire country.

Heavy rains in late April 2017 caused flooding and landslides in South, South East, Grand'Anse, and Nippes departments, with South department most impacted. At least four people were killed, nearly 10,000 homes may have been damaged, and at least 350,000 people may have been affected. According to a Haitian government official, an estimated 80% of the spring harvest in South department may have been destroyed. The damage from Hurricane Matthew and the recent heavy rains are compounding the existing food insecurity experienced by an estimated 3.2 million people (approximately 30 percent of the population) in September 2016.

Haiti's weak public health system is further strained due to an ongoing cholera epidemic, whose inception was traced to U.N. peacekeepers assisting with earthquake recovery. Since October 2010, close to 800,000 Haitians have contracted cholera, and nearly 10,000 people have died from the disease. However, progress has been made in combatting cholera, and Haiti has made some progress in the health sector in recent years. Nevertheless, Haiti faces longstanding public health challenges, where 40% of the population lacked access to basic health services before the 2010 earthquake. As of 2016, this figure remains the same—40% of the population lacks access to fundamental health and nutrition services. While the lack of access to safe drinking water and Haiti's weak sanitation infrastructure remain significant concerns, these are not new problems. Extreme poverty, corruption, and low levels of education in Haiti challenge its resilience and have contributed to the government's longstanding inability to adequately provide for the security, health, and safety of its citizenry.

Based upon this review and after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that the conditions that prompted the July 23, 2011 redesignation of Haiti for TPS continue to be met.

Honduras

The Secretary did not make a determination on Honduras's TPS designation by November 6, 2017, the statutory deadline, and did not elect to extend the designation beyond the resulting automatic six-month extension. Accordingly, the TPS designation of Honduras was automatically extended for 6 months, from January 6, 2018 to July 5, 2018.

The information below describing the reasons for the automatic extension of Honduras's TPS designation has been excerpted from the December 15, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the automatic extension.

The designation of Honduras for TPS was set to expire on January 5, 2018. At least 60 days before the expiration of a country's TPS designation or extension, the Secretary, after consultation with appropriate Government agencies, must review the conditions in a foreign state designated for TPS to determine whether the conditions for the TPS designation continue to be

met.²¹ If the Secretary does not make a determination that a foreign state no longer meets the conditions for designation for TPS at least 60 days before the current expiration of the country's TPS designation, the period of designation is automatically extended for 6 additional months (or, in the Secretary's discretion, 12 or 18 months).²² The Secretary did not make a determination on Honduras's designation by November 6, 2017, the statutory deadline, and did not elect to extend the designation beyond the automatic six months. Accordingly, the TPS designation of Honduras was automatically extended for 6 months, from January 6, 2018 to July 5, 2018.

Somalia

On January 17, 2017, the Secretary announced the extension of TPS for Somalia for 18 months, effective March 18, 2017, through September 17, 2018.²³

The information below describing the reasons for the extension of Somalia's TPS designation has been excerpted from the January 17, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension.

The security situation in Somalia remains fragile and volatile, with much of Somalia in a state of ongoing armed conflict between government forces, clan militia, African Union troops, and al-Shabaab. Al-Shabaab controls large swaths of territory in southern Somalia and conducts frequent asymmetric attacks on military and civilian targets in government-controlled areas. Additionally, some parts of the country not under al-Shabaab control experience high levels of insecurity due to inter- and intra-clan conflict. Members of minority clans are systematically marginalized, abused, and sometimes killed by members of larger clans. Minority clan members have also been largely displaced from their original territories in Somalia, and members of those clans who return to Somalia may find themselves in displaced persons camps. Individuals living in informal camps for displaced persons have been subjected to serious abuses, including rape, physical attacks, restricted access to humanitarian assistance, and clan-based discrimination.

Somalia continues to experience a complex protracted emergency that is one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. Approximately 5 million people (over 40 percent of the total population of around 11 million) are in need of humanitarian assistance, and there are an estimated 1.1 million internally displaced persons. Malnutrition rates in Somalia are among the highest in the world, with an estimated one million people experiencing acute food insecurity. The 2015-2016 El Niño phenomenon has intensified extensive flooding and severe drought, with the drought conditions contributing to deteriorating food security in northern areas of the country. Non-permanent water sources, such as dams and streams are drying up, driving up the price of water. Vulnerable households are forced to consume unsafe water because they are unable to pay the high cost.

²¹ As of March 1, 2003, in accordance with section 1517 of title XV of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, any reference to the Attorney General in a provision of the INA describing functions transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) "shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary" of Homeland Security. See 6 U.S.C. § 557 (codifying the Homeland Security Act of 2002, tit. XV, section 1517).

²² INA §(b)(3)(A) and (C).

²³ 82 FR 4905 (January 17, 2017).

Approximately 3.2 million people in Somalia lack sufficient access to emergency health care services, and about 1.9 million people are at risk of dying of preventable diseases due to lack of access to primary health care services. The maternal mortality rate in Somalia is among the highest in the world. Due to the drought, health facilities have seen an increase in waterborne communicable diseases, as the only available remaining water sources are shared by humans and livestock. Health facilities have also recorded an increased incidence of diseases associated with a lack of water and poor hygiene, namely skin diseases, respiratory infections, and febrile illnesses.

Based upon DHS's review of conditions in Somalia and after consultation with appropriate Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that the conditions that prompted the May 1, 2012 redesignation of Somalia for TPS continue to be met.

South Sudan

On September 18, 2017, the Secretary announced the extension of TPS for South Sudan for 18 months, effective November 3, 2017, through May 2, 2019.²⁴

The information below describing the reasons for the extension of South Sudan's TPS designation has been excerpted from the September 21, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension.

South Sudan is engulfed in an ongoing civil war marked by brutal violence against civilians, egregious human rights violations and abuses, and a humanitarian disaster on a devastating scale across the country. In July 2016, following a failed peace agreement, fighting broke out in Juba between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army—In Opposition (SPLA-IO). During and after the battle, there were widespread attacks on civilians, including ethnically based killings and sexual assaults, resulting in significant displacement. After the battle ended in Juba, violence escalated and expanded to other parts of the country, with the government's counter-insurgency operations reportedly entailing mass atrocities and destruction of villages.

Women and children have been particularly affected by the conflict. Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread, and rape is used widely as a weapon of war. In March 2017, the United Nations Human Rights Council reported that there had been a 61 percent increase in the number of incidents of sexual or gender-based violence reported between 2015 and 2016. The conflict has deprived children of education and basic health services, and left them at risk of being killed, abducted, sexually assaulted, and recruited as child soldiers.

South Sudan is the largest source of displacement in Africa. At the end of August 2017, approximately 3.9 million people had been displaced, including 2 million who fled to neighboring states and 1.9 million internally displaced persons, of which at least 50 percent were children.

²⁴ 82 FR 44205 (September 21, 2017).

South Sudan is experiencing an unprecedented level of food insecurity due to the protracted violence, displacement, and the lack of access for humanitarian actors to deliver aid. As of August 2017, about 50 percent of the population (6 million people) was estimated to be acutely food insecure.

In addition to the ongoing conflict, South Sudan is experiencing a severe economic crisis. In 2016, the South Sudanese pound depreciated 70 percent against the dollar. Year-on-year inflation from January 2016 to January 2017 was around 400 percent. Based upon this review and after consultation with appropriate Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that the conditions that prompted the 2016 redesignation of South Sudan for TPS continue to be met.

Section 4.4 Extensions of Designations Under INA § 244(b)(3)(C) and New Designations under INA §§ 244(b)(1), and (c)(1)(A)(i)

This section provides details about TPS actions announced by the Secretary in CY 2017 regarding foreign states for which the most recent action by the Secretary, as of December 31, 2017, was an extension of the state's existing TPS designation and a new designation.

Yemen

On January 4, 2017, the Secretary extended Yemen's existing TPS designation and made a new designation for Yemen for TPS based on ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions in the country.²⁵

The information below describing the reasons for the extension and new designation of Yemen's TPS designation has been excerpted from the January 4, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the extension and new designation.

DHS, in consultation with the Department of State, has conducted a thorough review of conditions in Yemen. Based on this review, the Secretary has determined that an 18-month extension of Yemen's designation for TPS is warranted because the conditions that supported its designation on the basis of ongoing armed conflict persist. Ongoing armed conflict within Yemen continues to pose a serious threat to the personal safety of returning nationals.

Furthermore, redesignation is warranted due to the continued deterioration of the conditions for civilians in Yemen and the resulting need to offer protection to individuals who have arrived in the United States after the eligibility cutoff dates established by Yemen's previous designation for TPS in September 2015. The redesignation is based on the dual statutory grounds of (1) ongoing armed conflict in Yemen and, due to such conflict, requiring the return of Yemen nationals to Yemen would pose a serious threat to their personal safety and (2) extraordinary and temporary conditions, stemming from the conflict and exacerbated by natural disasters, also prevent Yemeni nationals from returning to Yemen in safety and it is not contrary to the national interest of the United States to permit Yemeni nationals to remain temporarily in the United States.

²⁵ 82 FR 859 (January 4, 2017).

In July 2014, the Houthis, a group from the northern region of Yemen opposed to the government, began a violent territorial expansion across Yemen. The Houthis took over the capital, Sana'a, in September 2014, consolidating control of Yemeni government ministries, infrastructure, and security forces. The conflict between the Houthis and the government escalated in March 2015, when a coalition of more than ten countries, led by Saudi Arabia, initiated air strikes against the Houthis. Since the March 2015 escalation, thousands have been killed and tens of thousands wounded. Out of a 2015 population of approximately 26.7 million, 3 million Yemenis have been internally displaced, and more than 180,000 people have fled the country.

The ongoing conflict has deepened Yemen's difficult economic and humanitarian situation. Approximately 75 percent of Yemenis require some form of humanitarian assistance. The food security situation has significantly deteriorated over the last year, with over 17 million people food insecure. The conflict has also severely impacted the delivery of basic services, including health services, water, sanitation, and education. Infrastructure damage as a result of the conflict has further constrained service delivery and relief efforts, as roads, bridges, flood control systems, health facilities, airports, and schools have been damaged or destroyed in the conflict. Even if a political resolution to the conflict is reached, Yemen will be faced with tremendous reconstruction needs. Additionally, thousands of landmines have been placed during the conflict, with mine clearance likely taking years to complete.

Many hospitals and health facilities have closed due to damage, destruction, or shortages of critical supplies or staff. Those that remain open struggle to function fully. The shortage in health care is disproportionately affecting children under five, pregnant women, and people with chronic diseases. A lack of fuel to pump clean water and conflict-related destruction and damage to water networks has left people unable to meet their basic water, hygiene, and sanitation needs, leading to an increased risk of disease outbreaks. The risk of a cholera outbreak in Yemen is constant; in 2017, the number of suspected cases ballooned to 1,410 within three weeks of an outbreak being declared. Almost half of all school-aged children in Yemen are unable to attend school, largely due to the destruction of school buildings, or because the buildings are being used to shelter displaced persons or by warring parties to the conflict.

In addition to conflict-related damage, since Yemen's initial designation for TPS in September 2015, natural disasters have also contributed to infrastructure damage. Yemen was hit by two tropical cyclones, Chapala and Megh, in November 2015, inundating Yemen with 24 inches of rain in 48 hours, an amount seven times the annual average. Heavy rains again pounded Yemen on April 13-14, 2016. These storms caused loss of life; injuries; flooding; mudslides; damage to infrastructure; and shortages of food, water, medical supplies, and fuel. Based upon this review and after consultation with appropriate Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that the conditions that supported the September 3, 2015 designation of Yemen for TPS continue to be met.

Section 4.5 Designations under INA § 244(b)(1)

The Secretary did not newly designate any foreign states, or parts thereof, in CY 2017.

Section 4.6 Terminations Under INA § 244(b)(3)(B)

This section provides details about TPS actions announced by the Secretary in CY 2017 regarding foreign states for which the most recent action by the Secretary, as of December 31, 2017, was a termination of the state’s existing TPS designation.

Haiti

Haiti was initially designated for TPS for 18 months on January 21, 2010.²⁶ On May 24, 2017, the Secretary announced a 6-month extension of Haiti’s designation for TPS, effective July 23 2017, through January 22, 2018.²⁷ Following a subsequent review of conditions in Haiti, on November 20, 2017, the Secretary announced the termination of Haiti’s designation for TPS, delaying the effective date of the termination by 18 months. As a result, Haiti’s designation for TPS will terminate on July 22, 2019.²⁸

The information below describing the reasons for Haiti’s TPS termination has been excerpted from the January 18, 2018 Federal Register Notice that announced the termination.

DHS has reviewed conditions in Haiti. Based on the review, including input received from other appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security determined on November 20, 2017 that the conditions for Haiti’s designation for TPS—on the basis of “extraordinary and temporary conditions” relating to the 2010 earthquake that prevented Haitian nationals from returning in safety—are no longer met.

Haiti has made progress recovering from the 2010 earthquake and subsequent effects that formed the basis for its designation. For example, the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) from the earthquake has continued to decline – 98 percent of IDP sites have closed, and only approximately 38,000 of the estimated 2 million Haitians who lost their homes in the earthquake were still living in camps as of June 2017. In October 2017, the United Nations withdrew its peacekeeping mission, noting the mission had achieved its goals. The peacekeeping mission has been replaced by a successor operation that is a police-only force focused on strengthening rule of law, promoting human rights and supporting the Haitian National Police.

Haiti successfully completed its presidential election in February 2017. The 2010 earthquake destroyed key government infrastructure, including dozens of primary federal buildings, which the Haitian government is working to rebuild. The Supreme Court is already reconstructed and operational, and, in April 2017, President Moïse announced a project to rebuild Haiti’s National Palace. A Palace spokesperson announced on January 8 that a project to reconstruct the Palace would commence on January 12, 2018.

Haiti’s economy continues to recover from the 2010 earthquake. Annual GDP growth has been generally positive since 2010, averaging 1.7 percent over the period (2010-2016). Although Haiti has grappled with a cholera epidemic that began in 2010 in the aftermath of the earthquake, cholera is currently at its lowest level since the outbreak began.

²⁶ 75 FR 3476 (January 21, 2010).

²⁷ 82 FR 23830 (May 24, 2017).

²⁸ 83 FR 2648 (January 18, 2018).

By the authority vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security under INA section 244(b)(3), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3), the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security determined on November 20, 2017, after consultation with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, that the conditions for the designation of Haiti for TPS under 244(b)(1)(C) of the INA. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)(C), are no longer met.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua was initially designated for TPS on January 5, 1999.²⁹ On November 6, 2017, the Secretary announced the termination of Nicaragua's designation for TPS, delaying the effective date of the termination by 12 months. As a result, Nicaragua's designation for TPS will terminate on January 5, 2019.³⁰

The information below describing the reasons for Nicaragua's TPS termination has been excerpted from the December 15, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the termination.

DHS has reviewed conditions in Nicaragua. Based on the review, including input received from other relevant U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary has determined that conditions for Nicaragua's 1999 designation for TPS on the basis of environmental disaster due to the damage caused by Hurricane Mitch are no longer met. It is no longer the case that Nicaragua is unable, temporarily, to handle adequately the return of nationals of Nicaragua. Recovery efforts relating to Hurricane Mitch have largely been completed. The social and economic conditions affected by Hurricane Mitch have stabilized, and people are able to conduct their daily activities without impediments directly related to damage from the storm.

Nicaragua received a significant amount of international aid to assist in its Hurricane Mitch-related recovery efforts, and many reconstruction projects have now been completed. Hundreds of homes destroyed by the storm have been rebuilt. The government of Nicaragua has been working to improve access to remote communities and has built new roads in many of the areas affected by Hurricane Mitch, including the first paved road to connect the Pacific side of the country to the Caribbean Coast, which is nearly completed. Access to drinking water and sanitation has improved. Electrification of the country has increased from 50% of the country in 2007 to 90% today. Nearly 1.5 million textbooks have been provided to 225,000 primary students of the poorest regions of the country. Internet access is also now widely available. In addition, Nicaragua's relative security has helped attract tourism and foreign investment. The Nicaraguan economy has strengthened due to increased foreign direct investment and exports of textiles and commodities. Nicaragua's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached an all-time high of \$13.23 billion (USD) in 2016, has averaged over 5% growth since 2010, and Nicaragua's GDP per capita is higher today than in 1998. Public infrastructure investment has been a high priority for the government, and the government has demonstrated its ability to provide basic services to its citizens. The U.S. Department of State does not have a current travel warning for Nicaragua. DHS estimates that there are approximately 5,300 nationals of Nicaragua (and aliens having no

²⁹ 64 FR 526 (January 5, 1999).

³⁰ 82 FR 59636 (December 15, 2017).

nationality who last habitually resided in Nicaragua) who hold TPS under Nicaragua's designation.

Sudan

Sudan was initially designated for TPS on November 4, 1997.³¹ On September 18, 2017, the Acting Secretary announced the termination of Sudan's designation for TPS, delaying the effective date of the termination by 12 months. As a result, Sudan's designation will terminate on November 2, 2018.³²

The information below describing the reasons for Sudan's TPS termination has been excerpted from the October 11, 2017 Federal Register Notice that announced the termination.

DHS and the Department of State (DOS) have reviewed the conditions in Sudan. Based on this review and consultation, the Secretary has determined that conditions in Sudan have sufficiently improved for TPS purposes. Termination of the TPS designation of Sudan is required because it no longer meets the statutory conditions for designation. The ongoing armed conflict no longer prevents the return of nationals of Sudan to all regions of Sudan without posing a serious threat to their personal safety. Further, extraordinary and temporary conditions within Sudan no longer prevent nationals from returning in safety to all regions of Sudan. To provide for an orderly transition, this termination is effective November 2, 2018, twelve months following the end of the current designation.

Conflict in Sudan is limited to Darfur and the Two Areas (South Kordofan and Blue Nile states). As a result of the continuing armed conflict in these regions, hundreds of thousands of Sudanese have fled to neighboring countries. However, in Darfur, toward the end of 2016 and through the first half of 2017, parties to the conflict renewed a series of time-limited unilateral cessation of hostilities declarations, resulting in a reduction in violence and violent rhetoric from the parties to the conflict. The remaining conflict is limited and does not prevent the return of nationals of Sudan to all regions of Sudan without posing a serious threat to their personal safety.

Above-average harvests have moderately improved food security across much of Sudan. While populations in conflict-affected areas continue to experience acute levels of food insecurity, there has also been some improvement in access for humanitarian actors to provide much-needed humanitarian aid.

Although Sudan's human rights record remains extremely poor in general, conditions on the ground no longer prevent all Sudanese nationals from returning in safety.

Taking into account the geographically limited scope of the conflict, the renewed series of unilateral cessation of hostilities declarations and concomitant reduction in violence and violent rhetoric from the parties to the conflict, and improvements in access for humanitarian actors to provide aid, the Secretary has determined that the ongoing armed conflict and extraordinary and temporary conditions that served as the basis for Sudan's most recent designation have sufficiently improved such that they no longer prevent nationals of Sudan from returning in

³¹ 62 FR 59737 (November 4, 1997).

³² 82 FR 47228 (October 11, 2017).

safety to all regions of Sudan. Based on this determination, the Secretary has concluded that termination of the TPS designation of Sudan is required because Sudan no longer meets the statutory conditions for designation. To provide for an orderly transition, this termination is effective November 2, 2018, twelve months following the end of the current designation. DHS estimates that there are approximately 1,040 nationals of Sudan (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Sudan) who currently receive TPS benefits.

Appendix A – Immigration Status Codes³³

Code	Description	Code	Description
1B1	H-1B1 SPECIALTY OCCUPATION	DX	CREW ARR'G / DETAINED ONBOARD SHIP
1B2	H-1B2 DoD SPECIALTY OCCUPATION	E1	TREATY TRADER/SPOUSE/CHILD
1BS	NONIMMIGRANT VISA, VARIATION OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT	E2	TREATY INVESTOR/SPOUSE/CHILD
A1	AMBASSADOR/DIPLOMAT/PUBLIC MINISTER/CONSULAR OFFICER (OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY)	EAO	EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY OPTION
A2	OTHER DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL (OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY)	EB1	EMPLOYMENT-BASED, FIRST PREFERENCE (PRIORITY WORKERS)
A3	ATTENDANT/SERVANT/PERSONAL EMPLOYEE OF A1 OR A2 (OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY)	EB2	EMPLOYMENT-BASED, SECOND PREFERENCE (WORKERS WITH PROFESSIONAL OR ADVANCED DEGREE, ETC.)
AS	ASYLUM APPLICANT	ENT	ENTER WITHOUT INSPECTION
ASD	ASYLUM DENIED	EWI	ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION
ASY	IMMIGRANT VISA – ASYLUM	F1	STUDENT-ACADEMIC
B1	TEMP VISITOR FOR BUSINESS	F2	SPOUSE/CHILD OF F1
B1A	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – TEMPORARY VISITORS FOR BUSINESS	FUG	FAMILY UNITY PROGRAM, STATUS GRANTED ALLOWING EXTENDED VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE
B2	TEMP VISITOR FOR TRAVEL	G1	PRINCIPAL REP RECOGNIZED FOREIGN GOVT/STAFF/IMMEDIATE FAMILY
C1	ALIEN IN TRANSIT THROUGH U.S.	G2	OTHER REP RECOGNIZED FOREIGN GOVT/ IMMEDIATE FAMILY
C3	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – ALIENS IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE U.S.	G3	REP NON-RECOGNIZED FOREIGN GOVT/ IMMEDIATE FAMILY
C4	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – TRANSIT WITHOUT VISA (TWOV)	G4	OFFICER/EMPLOYEE OF INT'L ORG AND IMMEDIATE FAMILY
CH	PAROLEE (HUMANITARIAN/HQ AUTH)	G5	ATTENDANT/SERVANT/PERSONAL EMPLOYEE OF G1/G2/G3/G4
CP	PAROLEE (PUBLIC INTEREST/HQ AUTH)	GB	TEMPORARY VISITOR FOR BUSINESS UNDER GUAM VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM
CW1	NONIMMIGRANT VISA FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TRANSITIONAL WORKERS	GT	TEMPORARY VISITOR FOR PLEASURE UNDER GUAM VISA WAIVER PILOT PROGRAM
CW2	DEPENDANT OF CW1	H-1	ALIEN IN A SPECIALTY (PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION)
D1	ALIEN CREW DEPART SAME VESSEL	H1	SPECIALTY OCCUPATION
D1	ALIEN CREW DEPART SAME VESSEL	H1A	REGISTERED NURSE / SPOUSE / CHILDREN
DA	ADVANCE PAROLE (DISTRICT AUTH)	H1B	SPECIALTY OCCUPATION
DE	PAROLEE (DEFERRED INSPECTION)	H2	TEMP WORKER FOR SERVICES NOT AGRICULTURE SERVICES UNAVAILABLE IN U.S.
DT	PAROLE GRANTED AT POE OR DIST OFF	H2A	TEMP WORKER FOR AGRICULTURE SERVICES UNAVAILABLE IN U.S.

³³ 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 2015*. The data in CLAIMS, which USCIS reviewed to compile this TPS CY 2016 Congressional Report, contains references to both current and historical data codes.

Code	Description	Code	Description
H2B	TEMP WORKER FOR SERVICES NOT AGRICULTURE UNAVAIL IN U.S.	R2	SPOUSE/CHILD OF R1
H3A	TRAINEE	RE	REFUGEE
H4	SPOUSE/CHILD OF H1/H1B/H2/H2A/H2B/H3	RE5	REFUGEE – HAITI
I	FOREIGN PRESS (AND SPOUSE/CHILD)	REF	REFUGEE
IMM	IMMIGRANT (INDEFINITE PAROLE)	S1	SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL WORKER
IN	INDEFINITE PAROLE	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	ST	STOWAWAY
J1S	VARIATION OF J1 NONIMMIGRANT STATUS (EXCHANGE VISITOR)	T1	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – VICTIM OF SEVERE FORM OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
J2	SPOUSE/CHILD OF J1	T2	SPOUSE OF AN ALIEN CLASSIFIED AS T1, FIRST PREFERENCE (QUOTA) - NOT CURRENTLY IN USE
K1	ALIEN FIANC(E) OF USC	T3	1ST PREF CHILD OF ALIEN CL T1
K2	CHILD OF K1	T4	PARENT OF A T1 - NOT CURRENTLY IN USE
K3	SPOUSE OF USC	T5	UNMARRIED UNDER 18 SIBLG T1 NI
K4	CHILD OF K3	T6	ADULT OR CHILD OF DERIV OF T1
L1	INTRA-COMPANY TRANSFEREE	TB	SPOUSE OR CHILD OF CAN. FR
L1A	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREE (IN THE EXECUTIVE OR MANAGERIAL LEVEL)	TD	CANADIAN OR MEXICAN CITIZEN SPOUSE OR CHILD OF TN
L1B	SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE ALIEN WORKER	TN2	NAFTA PRINCIPAL (MEXICO)
L2	SPOUSE OF L1	TPS	TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS
LPR	LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIEN	TWO	TRANSIT WITHOUT A VISA
M1	STUDENT-VOCATIONAL/NON-ACAD	U1	VICTIM OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY
N1	PRINCIPAL PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEMBER STATE OF NATO	U2	SPOUSE OF U1
N1	PRINCIPAL PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEMBER STATE OF NATO	U3	CHILD OF U1 - NOT CURRENTLY IN USE
N4	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO-4) OFFICIALS, SPOUSES, OR CHILDREN	U4	PARENT OF U1
O1	EXTRA ABILITY SCIENCES/ARTS/EDUCATION/BUSINESS/ATHLETICS	UN/UU or UNK	UNKNOWN, OR NOT REPORTED
O3	SPOUSE/CHILD OF O-1, O-2	V1	SPOUSE OF LPR AWAITING VISA
OP	OVERSEAS PAROLEE	V2	CHILD OF LPR AWAITING VISA
P1	INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ATHLETE/ENTERTAINER	V3	CHILD OF V1 OR V2
P3	CULTURALLY UNIQUE PROGRAM ARTIST/ENTERTAINER	WB	VISITOR FOR BUSINESS – VWPP
P3S	VARIATION OF P-3 NONIMMIGRANT VISA STATUS (ARTISTIC OR ENTERTAINER COMING TO PERFORM OR TEACH)	WD	WITHDRAWAL
PI	EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT FOR PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORIES	WI	WITHOUT INSPECTION
Q1	NONIMMIGRANT VISA – INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM PARTICIPANT	WIT	ENTRY WITHOUT INSPECTION
Q3	DEPENDENTS OF IRISH PPCT PROGRAM OR CHILD OF ALIEN CLASS Q-1 (Q1M)	WT	TEMP TOURISM VISITOR – VISA WAIVER PROGRAM
PAR	PAROLEE	X	NON-PREFERENCE QUOTA
R1	RELIGIOUS WORKER		